Eastern Tanana Area Plan

Public Review Draft

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Department of Natural Resources
Division of Mining, Land & Water
Resource Assessment & Development Section

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Introduction and Background

Summary of Purpose of the Plan

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

The plan determines management intent, land use designations, and management guidelines that apply to all state lands in the planning area.

Description of the Planning Area

The Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP) directs how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage general state uplands and shorelands within the planning boundary. The following is a summary of the acreage to which the plan will apply:

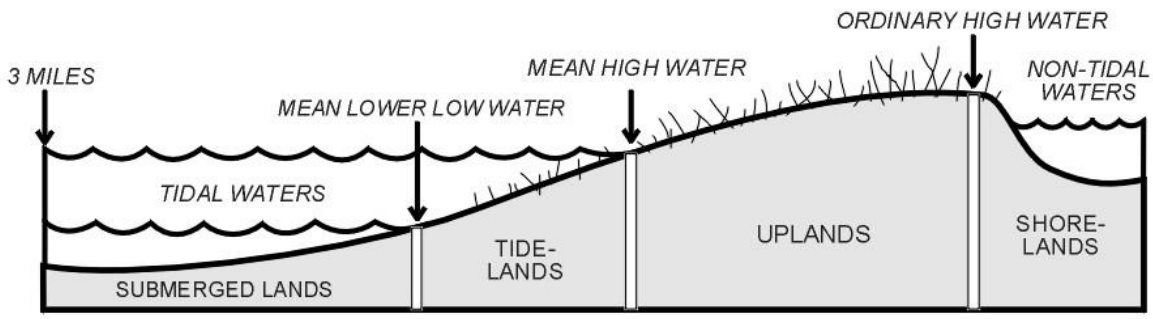
Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	8,046,625
State-owned shorelands	125,586
Military Reservation lands	930,614
Total State-owned Acreage	8,172,211

NOTE: There are five Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) within the planning area which encompass approximately 1,698,322 acres. The ETAP establishes land use designations for all of these areas, but management intent is found in the statutes, regulations and management plans applicable to each LDA. Refer to the LDA region description at the end of this chapter, and defined in the Glossary, for more details.

Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan

Figure 1-1 depicts those areas typically owned by the state and affected by area plans. In the case of this area plan, because the planning area does not include tidelands or submerged lands, only that portion of the figure that depicts uplands and shorelands apply. Shorelands include the lands below ordinary high water in non-tidal areas. Uplands include all other land above ordinary high water in non-tidal areas. These definitions are also found in the Glossary.

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



Update of the Original Tanana Basin Area Plan

The Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP) established policy for the management of over 12 million acres of state land and water generally within the greater Tanana River Basin. It was prepared in the early 1980s and was adopted in 1985. A portion of the 1985 TBAP was updated and adopted in September, 1991. The information and policies contained in the 1985 TBAP informed Department staff and was used as the basis for this plan revision although many changes have been made in order to deal with changes in land ownership, changed patterns of development, and more recent resource information. These changes allow the Department to fulfill the mission and statutory requirements of the agency; are responsive to the needs of the agency and the public; reflect current information and understanding of natural and cultural resources; and, revise state management intent and policies to reflect changes in land ownership and use.

A significant change undertaken through this revision process was to divide the TBAP planning area into two separate area plans – the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP) and Yukon Tanana Area Plan (YTAP). The boundary between the two plans was generally derived from the western boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the south bank of the Tanana River, and the eastern boundary of the Denali Borough. The ETAP planning area contains approximately 8.1 million acres of state land and water. The boundaries of the planning area is more or less unchanged from the regions contained in the eastern portion of

the 1985 TBAP with the exception of the removal of approximately 421,000 acres of land in the area of Tangle Lakes. This area was removed from the current plan boundary because it is managed by the Southcentral Region Office (based in Anchorage) and the area is functionally similar to other state lands in the area of the Denali Highway. Because of this, management direction for the area of state land around Tangle Lakes will be determined when the plan for the area of state lands around the Denali Highway is developed.

Since the original 1985 TBAP, much has changed in the portion of the Eastern Tanana Basin that is included in this plan. Much of the populated area along the Alaska, Richardson, Parks, and Glenn highways has continued to become more developed. Most of this growth and development has occurred in the community of Fairbanks and the Fairbanks North Star Borough more generally. Growth and development has also occurred in other communities adjacent to the major highways but this growth is less than that experienced in Fairbanks. A variety of economic and demographic trends has accelerated growth and probably will continue to create growth in the areas most readily accessible from the developed roads or major regional trails. Another major change has been the marked decline in the inventory of state land, which has been particularly noticeable in the areas along and adjoining the highways. In the early 1980s the state was the principal land owner in these areas. Since that time the amount of state land has steadily decreased with state land being conveyed to the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Mental Health Trust, the University of Alaska, and to private parties through state land and agricultural land sales and settlements. This has resulted in a decreased and dispersed state land base in areas near the highways, although extensive state holdings remain in the more remote and inaccessible parts of the planning area. Additionally, the 1985 area plan has been found difficult to use for decision making in DNR since its land ownership patterns and land classification designations do not reflect the current patterns of state ownership or, often, land classifications. For these and other reasons, revision of the 1985 plan was appropriate and was undertaken beginning in 2009. Area plans are intended to be updated on a 15 to 20 year schedule.

The Land Classification Order (LCO No. NC-10-004) that accompanies this revision revises and supersedes all previous land classifications. Leasehold Location Order 34 (LLO 34) also accompanies this revision. LLO 34 only affects new areas of state lands not already identified by an existing LLO or Mineral Order prohibiting the location or leasing of the mineral estate. Valid mineral orders and leasehold location orders remain in effect and are not modified by this revision, although a mineral closing order, protecting a utility corridor, is recommended.

Planning Area

The planning boundary of the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (Map 1-1, pg 1-5) includes all state-owned and state-selected uplands and shore lands within the area (Map 3-1, pg 3-3). This extensive area consists of mixed topography ranging from glacier capped peaks of the Alaska Range in the south, to rolling mountainous terrains in the north and central portions, to the expansive wetlands and lowland forests near the Canadian border. The vast boreal forest

covers much of the planning area north of the Alaska Range with dominant species and consisting of paper birch, quaking aspen, and white and black spruce. The Tanana River and its major tributaries – the Chatanika, Chena, Salcha, Goodpaster, Johnson, Robertson, and Tok rivers – bisect three of the four regions traversing over 350 miles within the planning boundary.

Population centers within the planning area tend to be located in close proximity to the Parks, Glenn, Richardson, and Alaska highways. The principle community within the planning area is the City of Fairbanks and its associated metropolitan area. Other communities within the planning area include Traditional Native villages such as the Native villages of Dot Lake, Tanacross, and Tetlin as well as more recently established communities such as Ester, North Pole, Delta Junction, and Tok. The majority of people within the planning boundary reside within the Fairbanks North Star Borough (103,343 people estimated in 2012) while significantly fewer live in communities outside of the borough (7,218 people estimated in 2012).

Three federal land management agencies administer six Conservation System Units (CSUs) within or immediately adjacent to the ETAP boundary. The Bureau of Land Management manages the Delta Wild and Scenic River, the Steese National Conservation Area, and the White Mountains National Recreational Area; the National Park Service manages the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve and the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve; and, the Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge.

In addition to the large areas of federally owned and managed lands, large areas of uplands within the planning boundary are owned by Alaska Native corporations. Most of these lands have been conveyed to regional and local Alaska Native corporations by operation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). ANCSA provided for the conveyance of land to one of 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations and certain other local Alaska Native corporations. The largest contiguous block of Native-owned land is located in the area of Tetlin Lake. Other large tracts of Native-owned land are generally located in the upper Tanana Valley east of Delta Junction and west of the Glenn Highway.

In addition to the large areas of Federal and Native lands, approximately 1.7 million acres of land and waters have been identified as special purpose sites by the Legislature. These Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs) include the Chena River Recreation Area, Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Goldstream Public Use Area, Tanana Valley State Forest, and the Delta Junction Bison Range Area. These areas of land and water are managed consistent with more specific direction contained in planning documents prepared for each unit. In some cases the lands and waters are managed jointly by the Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Map 1-1: Planning Area

Overall Plan Summary

This document is a revision to the 1985 TBAP that was updated in 1991. The plan establishes a balanced combination of land available for both public and private purposes through the identification primary use of state lands (land and water) and provides the management intent that the Department will follow in the management of the land and resources. Principles of multiple use and sustained yield will continue to be observed on all public domain lands. It identifies areas that can be sold for private and agricultural use and areas that should be retained in state ownership. It does not direct land uses for private, borough, or federal land; nor does it provide detailed management direction for Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) such as refuges, state forests, or parks. While DNR is the primary or co-manager of most of these LDA's, these special purpose sites are managed consistent with more detailed management plans for each area. Because more than one use is allowed on most state lands, the plan establishes guidelines that allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts.

How the Plan is Organized

The plan has four chapters:

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

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

Chapter 3 includes an explanation of plan designations, general management intent for state land, descriptions of the four planning regions, and a detailed listing of management units. It also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing plans, legislative designations and other management constraints that significantly affect resource management and a description of navigability as it relates to state waters within the planning region.

The bulk of this Chapter, however, consists of the Resource Allocation Table (RAT). State land in the planning area is divided into spatial areas called 'units'. These are either uplands or shorelands and may consist both of small areas of state land, like a lot or tract within a state subdivision, as well as very large areas that have common location, access, use, or resource characteristics. There are a total of 290 units including five LDAs (Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Goldstream Public Use Area, Chena River State Recreation Area, Delta Junction Bison Range, and the Tanana Valley State Forest) and five shoreland units on major waterbodies in the region (Tanana, Delta, Robertson, Nabesna, and Chisana

rivers). For each unit the RAT identifies the recommended land use designation, background information on resources and uses, and management intent. Units in the RAT correspond to the management units identified on the plan maps.

Chapter 4 discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These include a description of how land use designations convert into classifications, a description of survivor designations and classifications, and a land classification order. Procedures for changing the plan are also discussed.

Appendices include a glossary, land classification order, mineral order (closing), and a leasehold location order.

Why This Plan Was Developed

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

This plan establishes the land use designation for state land and describes their intended uses. The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes. It also identifies general management guidelines for major resources and land uses within the planning area as well as guidelines for the development and use of resources for specific parcels.

With an area plan, state permits and permit review processes become more efficient for the government and the public. The area plan guides DNR decisions for leases, sales, and permits that authorize use of state lands. Preparation of land use plans for state general domain lands is required under Title 38 of Alaska Statutes[1]. DNR's actions will be based on the area plan.

The Mandate

The state is responsible for the management of those lands it owns and the DNR is the agency responsible for managing these lands. There are about 8.1 million acres of state-owned uplands within the planning boundary including over 125,000 acres of shorelands associated with the Tanana, Big Delta, Robertson, Nabesna, and Chisana rivers. Of the uplands, nearly 1.7 million acres (21%) are associated with LDAs. The remainder of the planning area - over 6 million acres - is general domain land managed under AS 38.04 and

[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.

38.05. This plan focuses on the management of the general domain state land, although plan designations (and land classifications) are provided for four of the five LDAs within this plan boundary.

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

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

What the Plan Will Do

The ETAP will form the basis for the management of land and waters that is state-owned or selected by the state. When adopted, ETAP is the basis for DNR decision making for state land and resources. The plan will help ensure that state resource management takes into account the sustained yield of renewable resources, that development is balanced with environmental concerns, and that public access to state land is provided. The plan encourages cooperation with other landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land ownership patterns. Finally, the plan documents the state's intent for land management so that both public and private interests know how the state intends to manage lands over the period the plan is in effect.

What the Plan Won't Do

While the plan provides an overall basis for state decision making, it is important to recognize that there are limits on its authority and constraints on what it can and cannot apply to. The following are some important aspects of land management that are not addressed in this plan and are beyond the authority to the area plan to regulate:

Non-DNR Lands. This plan does not apply to federal, municipal, private, University of Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust lands.

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

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

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

Decisions on Specific Applications. While this plan provides general management intent for state lands, the plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations. These decisions are made through the application review process. Land-use authorizations must, however, be consistent with the plan, and existing laws and regulations.

Actions by Agencies Other Than DNR. The plan does not provide management intent for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than DNR.

How This Plan is Used

This plan is intended to manage state lands and resources within the planning area, and is the expression of how DNR will pursue this management. Much of the use of this plan is by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water. Adjudicators are to use this plan when reviewing and making decisions on authorizations for use of state land, including permits, leases, sales, conveyances, and rights-of-way. The DNR Division of Forestry and Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation also use this plan in the administration of their programs and activities.

Public Participation in Planning Process

The Eastern Tanana Area Plan is the product of a five year planning process conducted by the Division Mining, Land and Water (DMLW) of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR); other divisions within DNR; state and federal agencies (primarily ADF&G); local governments (primarily Fairbanks North Star Borough); interest groups, and the public. A first round of public meetings occurred in the spring of 2009 and focused on a description of the planning process and planning area, and on issue identification and scoping. A second round of public meetings is to be held in the fall of 2014. These meetings will focus on the

[2] See "Land Use Designation" in the glossary for a further description of authorities.

Public Review Draft with information to be provided on proposed plan designations and management intent (for specific management units) and on plan implementation. The results of these discussions and the subsequent review of public comments submitted on the Public Review Draft will form the basis for revisions, if required, to the draft plan, which are to be included in an issue response summary.

Process of Plan Preparation

The following process is used to develop this area plan:

- identify issues in the planning area;
- map and analyze resources and uses;
- conduct public meetings to identify land use issues;
- prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously received from the public and from agencies;
- public reviews the PRD;[3]
- reviews all public and agency comments and prepares an Issue/Response Summary (IRS) that addresses issues raised in comments;
- based upon the results and recommendations of the IRS, the Commissioner signs and adopts it as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area.

Who Developed the Plan?

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

Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area

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

[3] Current phase of planning process.

State-selected Land and Land Beneath Waters Susceptible to Navigation. Some lands have been selected but not yet been conveyed to the state. Submerged lands beneath waters that are navigable or susceptible to navigation for title purposes, are state owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state-owned.

Land Sales. The state has offered land for sale to Alaskan citizens. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses or agricultural land disposal. This plan recommends the retention of the settlement designation of many existing settlement areas in addition to new settlement areas.

Municipal Land Conveyance. When this plan was revised, only the Fairbanks North Star Borough had received a municipal entitlement, and this had been conveyed or authorized for conveyance to the borough by DNR. At this time (2014), no other municipal entities are designated to receive state land under the municipal entitlement act. Should this occur, however, they will be entitled to ten percent of the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved (VUU) state land within the boundary of the new borough/city. This plan influences entitlements of future new municipal entities by determining which state lands will be classified VUU and which lands will be retained in state ownership. It also provides the basis for the land classifications that determine if land is conveyable under the Municipal Act. Until a final decision approving conveyance of land to a municipal entity has been approved, state land remains under state ownership and this area plan provides the basis for their management.

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

Mining, Coal Leasing, and Oil and Gas Development. The plan reviews the mineral, coal, and oil and gas potential within the planning area and describes the statutory authorities that affect mining, coal development, and oil and gas extraction. This revision maintains all of the current mineral closures but does not recommend any further closures to mineral entry – with a single exception that provides for the protection of a utility corridor.[4] The more critical areas have been adequately covered by mineral closures that pre-date this plan. A Leasehold Location Order is recommended, however. It will affect all land identified for land disposals and designated Settlement that is not currently closed to mineral entry within the area of the land disposal. Coal and oil and gas development can occur throughout the planning area; however, development in the LDA's is subject to the management plans specific for those areas.

[4] A planning process, now under way (spring 2014), recommends the opening of certain areas that are now closed to locatable mineral entry. This analysis is separate from the revision of the area plan. Areas may only remain closed to mineral entry if the closures are consistent with AS 38.05.300, and in some instances these conditions no longer apply.

Forest Resources. Extensive forest resources exist within the planning area. These are scattered throughout the eastern, central, and western portions of the planning area, and total over 1.3 million acres, including areas of the Tanana State Valley Forest. The plan identifies these areas and specifies the areas considered appropriate for inclusion in the sustained yield calculations that are made by the Division of Forestry. Those areas with forest resource values that are designated Forestry are to be the basis for those calculations and may be considered appropriate for inclusion in a state forest, should the legislature consider the expansion of the Tanana Valley State Forest within the planning area. Note: additional areas of potential expansion are identified in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan.

Recreation. Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan proposes designations to manage lands for recreation in several locations where recreational use is extensive. Many areas designated Resource Management, Minerals, Habitat, or Water Resources are also widely used for recreation.[5] Where appropriate, these uses are recognized in the management intent statement for a unit where recreation is particularly significant and widespread or where it is important to recognize this use. Those areas with a significant recreation use or potential use are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat. The plan documents important fish and wildlife habitat areas and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses. Areas with particularly significant habitat, wildlife, or fisheries values are designated Habitat or co-designated with Habitat if there is another significant use or value.

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

Planning Period

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

[5] All general state land is managed consistent with Generally Allowed Uses of State Land and Conditions for Generally Allowed Uses of State Lands (11 AAC 96.020 and 11 AAC 96.025). Generally Allowed Uses recognize a variety of recreational uses that occur on state land within this plan.

Summary of Plan Actions

Management Intent

The planning area consists of four regions that contain both uplands and lowlands as well as a single region that encompasses five LDAs. The four regions are composed of state-owned and state-selected lands that are contiguous to each other and have similar characteristics. The plan presents management intent that explains the department's overall resource management objectives for each region and unit, and provides resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

Land Use Designations

Each unit identifies one or more designations[6] representing the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. Plan designations are identified and described in Chapter 3 along with Resource Allocation Tables that contains the designations specific to individual units.

Management Guidelines

According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are to be managed for multiple uses. When potentially conflicting uses are designated in a parcel, the plan provides guidelines to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines for specific management units are given in Chapter 3. Guidelines that apply to the entire planning area are identified in Chapter 2.

Classifications

This plan identifies classifications for all state lands which are derived from the designations in this plan. All state lands in the planning area will be classified consistent with the land use designations in this plan. The Land Classification Order (LCO) that is to be adopted with this plan is included as Appendix B. It actually enacts and imposes the classifications that are identified as designations in the area plan. Table 4-2 in Chapter 4 shows how designations convert to classifications

Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification

The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, and classification orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land

[6] See "Land Use Designation" in the glossary for more detailed information.

classifications. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and procedures.

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

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

Chapter 2
Areawide Land Management Policies

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Chapter 2
Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction

This chapter presents land management policies for each of the major resources affected by the plan: agriculture, fish and wildlife, forestry, materials, mineral resources, recreation and tourism, cultural features, and water. It also presents management policies for several specific land management concerns: protection of fish and wildlife habitat, public and private access, timber harvest, settlement, and shoreline and stream corridor management. These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area regardless of the land use designation.

This chapter consists of goals and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition the department is trying to achieve, and guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occurs.

Definitions

For definitions of terms commonly used in this chapter, see Appendix A, Glossary.

Goals

The following goals are for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that DNR attempts to achieve through management actions. The goals are listed alphabetically. No single goal has a priority over the others.

Economic Development. Provide opportunities for jobs and income by managing state land and resources to support a vital, self-sustaining, diverse local economy.

Environment and Habitat. Manage state land to protect natural ecosystems, sensitive species, and wildlife habitats.

Fiscal Costs. Minimize the needs for, and the fiscal cost of, providing government services and facilities such as schools and roads.

Public Health and Safety. Maintain or enhance public health and safety for users of state land and resources.

Public Use. Provide, plan, enhance, and manage diverse opportunities for public use of state lands, including uses such as hunting, fishing, boating and other types of recreation.

Quality of Life. Maintain or enhance the quality of the natural environment including air, land and water, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities; provide opportunities to view wildlife and the natural environment; and protect heritage resources.

Recreation. Protect recreational resources including public access and visual resources, and manage recreational activities to minimize user conflict, while providing for a range of recreational experiences on state land managed for multiple uses.

Settlement. Provide opportunities for private ownership and leasing of land currently owned by the state.

Sustained Yield. Maintain the long-term productivity and quality of renewable resources including fish and wildlife, agriculture, and timber.

Management Intent

Management intent for state land is expressed through statements of management emphasis identified on a unit specific basis. These statements are based on resource and use inventories, the review of existing and potential economic trends, state authorizations, existing plans and similar resource management documents, agency review and comment, and public participation.

General Framework of the Plan

A. State land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use unless legislatively designated[1], or a parcel of state land is less than 640 acres and managed under a management agreement by another state agency, or affected by 11 AAC 96.014 (Special Use Land).

B. State land will also be managed to protect access and public resources. Types of resources to be protected include, but are not limited to habitat, recreation, water quality, anchorages, watersheds, scenery and trails.

[1] Typically, LDAs refer to state game refuges, state parks, and the like, that are withdrawn from the public domain and are managed as special purpose sites. However, certain LDAs may be managed for multiple use, although they have been withdrawn from the public domain. Within the planning area, the Tanana Valley State Forest is an example of such types.

C. State land within the general domain will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed. This plan does not recommend any areas to be closed to mineral entry, although it does recommend a leasehold location orders, which would affect newly designated settlement areas as well as existing settlement areas that are not now closed (2014) to mineral entry. No new mineral closing orders are recommended. Except for those areas now closed to mineral entry or affected by leasehold location orders, all other state land within the planning area is open to entry.

D. In management units where a primary surface use has been designated, activities and authorizations pertaining to that primary designated use may take precedence over other uses. Although there may be a priority for use in certain parcels, other uses may also be allowed if they do not preclude the primary use assigned to a management unit. This plan emphasizes minimizing land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions, although prohibitions are sometimes identified. All other uses are initially presumed compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use should not be authorized or the use should be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (11 AAC 55.040 (c)). Except in areas closed to mineral entry, subsurface uses are considered an allowable use but must take into consideration the effects upon surface uses.

E. This plan designates state lands in categories that are generally consistent with current use patterns and reflect the significant resources in the planning area.

F. This plan honors the intent of existing settlement agreements with the Mental Health Trust Authority and the University of Alaska. These settlement agreements as well as pertinent sections of state law and regulation shall prevail over the area plan, if inconsistencies exist.

G. DNR, in its consideration of resources and in the management of state land, shall consider the impacts of such use upon fish and wildlife, habitat and soil degradation, and upon other forms of use, including recreation, which may occupy the area that is under consideration in an authorization. Uses that are not compatible with these uses and resources are, if the use is nonetheless determined appropriate, to be made compatible to the extent feasible and prudent through the use of stipulations. The ability of the Department to manage the subsequent activities that may result from the issuance of an authorization is to be taken into consideration in the adjudication of an application that requires a written determination by DNR.

Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value

The remainder of this chapter specifies guidelines that are specific directives to apply to management decisions. DNR will use these guidelines when considering issuing authorizations and conveyances or making management decisions on state lands. These

guidelines will also apply to lands that are currently state-selected and ANILCA topfiled when they are tentatively approved or patented into state ownership.

Chapter 2 guidelines apply to all state land covered by the ETAP unless the plan explicitly exempts some parcels or designations from a guideline or the resource or use for which a guideline is intended does not exist in the parcel in question. There are few such exemptions.

General Guidelines

A. All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with the management intent in this plan.

B. In considering authorizations for use of state land, DNR will adjudicate applications to:

1. avoid, or if not possible, minimize damage to streambeds, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetation, trails, anchorages, and other resources;
2. minimize conflicts between resources and uses; and
3. protect the long-term value of the resource, public safety, and the environment.

C. If authorizations from other agencies are required, DNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.

Other State Land

Parcels that are donated or acquired after the plan is adopted will be designated for the uses for which they were acquired or donated without an amendment to the plan. Lands that come into state ownership through other means will be designated and classified consistent with the designation identified in the applicable management unit or, if not so identified, according to the standards of the section, ‘Applicability of Plan Designations and Classifications’, in Chapter 4 without an amendment to the plan or to the Land Classification Order adopting this plan revision. This same process applies to those parcels of state land that may be missed during the plan preparation process and have subsequently identified as state land.

Agriculture and Grazing

Agriculture

Goals

Food Security. Provide a reserve of land for agricultural use to support the local and regional production of foodstuffs necessary to support the citizens of Alaska in the future. Known as 'food security', this goal recognizes the potential variabilities of worldwide food production and its distribution in the future and indicates the state's intent to ensure a continuing agricultural land base.

Economic Development. Diversify and strengthen the state's economy by increasing the availability of Alaska food products by:

- Encouraging expanded production and availability of farm products from agricultural lands within Alaska;
- Increasing the acreage available as demand or market opportunities warrant;
- Preserving the ability to produce agricultural products as a future option.

Agrarian Lifestyle. Provide the opportunity for Alaskans to pursue an agricultural lifestyle.

Agricultural Land Disposals. The primary purpose of future agricultural land disposals is to bring land into agricultural production and/or preserve it for agricultural use by future generations.

Conservation of Agricultural Resources. Agricultural land disposals shall be designed to maintain or enhance the productivity of the soil.

Protection of Environment. Agricultural land disposals shall consider off-site impacts and shall utilize appropriate mitigation measures.

Management of Invasive Plants and Animals. Mitigation efforts shall be taken to avoid the spread of invasive plants and animals.

Management Guidelines

A. Agricultural Sales: Classification. Agricultural land disposals under AS 38.05.321 may only occur within areas designated Agriculture Land[2].

B. Agricultural Sales: Size. Within the planning area, agricultural sales should have a minimum area of 40 acres. Sale areas may be less than 40 acres, if the opinion on the Division of Agriculture and in the written decision under AS 38.05.035(e), it is determined that such an action is in the best interests of the state.

C. Agricultural Land Disposals. Agricultural land disposals shall be consistent with the requirements of 11 AAC 177. Agricultural land cannot be used for other purposes that would preclude its eventual use for agriculture.

- Land conveyed under this authority may only be used for agricultural purposes or for purposes that do not conflict with the use of the land for agriculture.
- Remote state land with good agricultural potential and designated Agriculture, but not scheduled for sale within the next 15 year period, shall remain in public ownership, continue in an agricultural designation, and shall not be used for other purposes except through a plan amendment that re-designates such areas into another land use designation. (This prohibition does not extend to non-permanent, temporary uses of agricultural land such as uses associated with permits.)
- A Farm Conservation Plans approved by the state shall be provided as a condition of an agricultural sale and shall meet all other requirements of 11 AAC 177.
- In addition to the requirements of 11 AAC 67.180 or as part of an AS 38.05.035(e) decision, agricultural sales adjoining areas designated Habitat shall evaluate the need for measures needed to protect adjacent habitat, and shall incorporate these features into the Preliminary/Final Finding and Decision or Farm Conservation Plan (FCP), Agricultural sales adjoining lands designated Settlement shall evaluate the need for measures necessary to minimize adverse impacts to areas of land disposals and shall similarly incorporate such measures into the Preliminary/Final Finding and Decision or FCP. It is not intended that mitigation measures will always be required in these instances, but that the need for such measures be assessed and required where necessary.
- Generally, agricultural land disposals should not occur within mapped floodways. Where neither floodways nor flood plains have been mapped, the best available information will be used to identify areas where flooding is likely to be a severe limitation on agriculture. Agricultural disposals in such areas should be avoided.

[2] There may be instances where areas classified Settlement may also be appropriate, within specific areas of the site, for agricultural land disposals. The determination of whether a management unit is appropriate for the collocation of these two forms of disposal shall be made in the written decision process under AS 38.05.035(e). The decision shall specify which areas of the unit are appropriate for each type of disposal.

D. Site Specific Requirements. Agricultural land sales within the planning area are subject to the following additional requirements:

- A riparian buffer of undisturbed vegetation of a minimum of 100' shall be retained in state ownership (or otherwise protected so that riparian functions are not impaired) adjacent to all anadromous waterbodies and high value resident fish streams. See the standards for riparian areas in the section 'Shorelands and Stream Corridors' in this Chapter.
- Areas of reported historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites should not be disturbed. Agricultural operations shall not be authorized within 300 feet of the boundaries of known sites unless OHA determines, in coordination with the Division of Agriculture, that agricultural activities can occur without significant impact to the cultural resource. OHA shall work with the Division of Agriculture to develop site-specific mitigation measures to protect known cultural sites while allowing agricultural operations. A buffer (or other management mechanism sufficient to protect the cultural resource) of 50' or greater shall be established around significant cultural resources identified by OHA as part of agency review.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Agriculture. Other guidelines may affect agriculture. See other sections of this chapter.

Grazing

Goals

Food Security. Provide opportunities for grazing on state lands to support the local and regional production of livestock to support the citizens of Alaska in the future. Known as "food security", this goal recognizes the potential variability of food production and distribution in the future and indicates the state's intent to ensure a grazing land base.

Availability of State Land. Make units with existing forage and rangeland resources available for short-term and long-term grazing, consistent with the management intent of the units affected by grazing operations and with the following management guidelines.

Contribute to Economic Diversity. Contribute to Alaska's economy by protecting range lands that provide opportunity for the development of the livestock industry.

Management Guidelines:

A. Use of State Land for Grazing. Grazing on state land may be allowed in areas with appropriate classifications (11 AAC 60.010) and if consistent with the management intent of the unit and with management guideline B, and if DNR determines in the authorization

decision that the potential conflicts with other resource or land uses are acceptable or can be mitigated with stipulations. (11 AAC 60.170)

B. Areas Not Appropriate for Grazing Leases. In addition to the restrictions of 11 AAC 60.010, lands designated Water Resources, Materials, Public Facilities-Retain, and co-designated Reserve Use and Habitat may not be used for grazing leases.

C. Multiple Use. Lands used for grazing will be managed as multiple use lands to support a variety of public benefits, including fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, water quality maintenance, public recreation, and public access. (11 AAC 60.130)

D. Access and Use. Public access across and public use of grazing lands may not be limited by persons holding grazing leases or permits unless approved as part of a grazing operations plan. (11 AAC 60.130)

E. Operational Requirements. Grazing operations on state land are subject to the requirements of 11 AAC 60.

F. Grazing Operations Plans. Prior to initiating grazing activities on a grazing permit or lease, a person must have an approved grazing operations plan that will become part of the lease or permit. DNR will assist a lessee or permittee in preparing a plan in consultation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service or other agencies.

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Grazing. Other guidelines may affect grazing. See other sections of this chapter.

Coordination and Public Notice

Goals

Coordination with Non-state Landowners. Coordinate the use of state land with that of private and other public landowners to provide for the optimal use, development, and protection of area resources.

Public Participation. Provide local governments, state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public with meaningful opportunities to participate in the process of making significant land use decisions.

Management Guidelines

A. Notice for Decisions Requiring Public Notice (Under AS 38.05.945). As required by statute, public notice will be given for decisions involving the sale, lease, or disposal of (or interests in) land, property, or resources. Notice will be given to parties known or likely to be affected by an action proposed by the state or an applicant to the state.

B. Coordination with Local Plans and Zoning Ordinance. The comprehensive plan and zoning map of the North Star and Denali Borough should be reviewed by DNR prior to issuing permits, leases, or other forms of use authorizations.

C. Avoiding Conflicts with Adjacent Upland Owners. Before DNR issues a land use authorization on shorelands, DNR should encourage applicants to use areas that will reduce the likelihood of possible land use disagreements with upland owners where comments have been solicited as part of project review. DNR will consider comments from private landowners and others before making a decision. DNR will retain the right to issue a land use authorization over the objection of adjacent landowners.

D. Authority of State Plans. State plans only affect state lands and federal lands that have been selected by the state for conveyance. They do not affect Borough, other state lands not affected by Title 38, other federal lands, or private lands.

Boroughs have developed and will continue to develop local comprehensive plans for specific parts of the two boroughs. These are intended to identify preferred land use patterns and development stipulations. DNR reviews these plans in the course of developing management plans or area plans, and often makes use of their recommendations. However, while community comprehensive plans can make recommendations for state lands within their planning areas, they cannot establish land use designations or other planning

requirements for state land. State land use designations are decided on a regional basis through the state land use planning process and local plans do not supersede state plans for the use of state lands.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Coordination or Public Notice. Several other guidelines may affect coordination or public notice. See other sections of this chapter.

Cultural Resources

Goal

Cultural Resources. The Alaska Historic Preservation Act establishes the state's basic goal: to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources of Alaska so that the scientific, historic, and cultural heritage values embodied in these resources may pass undiminished to future generations.

Management Guidelines

A. Cultural Resources Identification. Identify and determine the significance of cultural resources on state land through the following actions:

1. Cultural resources surveys conducted by qualified personnel;
2. Research about cultural resources on state land by qualified individuals and organizations; and
3. Cooperative efforts for planned surveys and inventories between state, federal, and local or Native groups.

B. Cultural Resources Protection. Protect significant cultural resources through the following actions:

1. The Office of History and Archeology (OHA) within the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) reviews authorizations, construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with cultural resources. The office determines if there may be an adverse effect on heritage resources and makes recommendations to mitigate these effects.
2. Cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations on how to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.
3. Require the establishment of buffers (50' or greater) around significant cultural resources[3] as part of the overall protection process when subdividing or otherwise using state lands.

C. Cultural Resource Surveys Prior to Land Offerings. If determined by OHA during an agency review of a proposed land disposal that a cultural survey may be required, further coordination between OHA and DMLW prior to the land disposal is warranted. Cultural

[3] Cultural resources, for the purposes of this management guideline, do not include trails or routes.

surveys should be considered where OHA reported sites exist or where there is a high potential for such sites to exist. The extent and type of the cultural survey within the area of the proposed land disposal shall be determined by OHA in consultation with DMLW. Detailed procedures exist governing when a survey is required and extent of the cultural resource survey and are to be consulted by DNR adjudicators.

D. Cultural Resources in Timber Management Areas. The Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) will review proposals for timber management activities through the interagency review process for the Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales and Forest Land Use Plans for individual sales and provide comments and information about areas of concern within the review deadline. OHA may recommend archaeological surveys in timber sale areas with a high potential for cultural resources. Areas of reported historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites that retain historic integrity should not be disturbed. Timber operations shall not occur within 300 feet of the boundaries of known sites unless the OHA determines, in consultation with the Division of Forestry, that certain activities can occur without significant adverse impacts to the cultural resource. The OHA shall assess the extent and significance of the cultural resource and work with Division of Forestry to develop site-specific mitigation measures to protect the cultural sites while allowing timber management.

E. Cultural Resources Adjacent to Recreation Facilities. Recreation facilities that might subject cultural sites to vandalism because of the increased public use should not be placed adjacent to the cultural sites.

F. Heritage sites should be reported when found. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) is an inventory of all reported historic and prehistoric sites within the State of Alaska and is maintained by the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA). The AHRS is used to protect cultural resource sites from unwanted destruction. By knowing of possible cultural remains prior to construction, efforts can be made to avoid project delays and prevent the destruction of cultural sites. While over 22,000 sites have been reported within Alaska, this is probably only a very small percentage of the sites which may actually exist but are as yet unreported. The AHRS is not complete or static, so heritage sites, when found, should be reported to the OHA.

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Cultural Resources. Other guidelines will affect cultural resources. See other sections of this chapter.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Goals

Maintain and Protect Publicly Owned Habitat Base. Maintain in public ownership and protect habitat for fish and wildlife resources sufficient to conserve a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on sustained yield basis; or protect a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

Ensure Access to Public Lands and Waters. Ensure access to public lands and waters and promote or enhance the responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources.

Mitigate Habitat Loss. When resource development projects occur, avoid or minimize changes in the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat.

Contribute to Economic Diversity. Protect fish and wildlife resources which contribute directly or indirectly to local, regional, and state economies through commercial, subsistence, personal use, sport and non-consumptive uses.

Manage to Maintain and Enhance the Natural Environment. Maintain and enhance the natural environment in areas known to be important as habitat for fish and wildlife.

Avoid the Introduction of and Reduce the Spread of Invasive Plants, Exotic Animals and Diseases. State lands are to be managed to avoid or reduce the spread of non-native invasive animals and plants as well as exotic diseases that can be detrimental of wildlife populations. This management shall be consistent with the applicable requirements of 11 AAC 34.

Management Guidelines

The Management Guidelines that follow apply to areas designated Habitat or co-designated Habitat areas throughout the planning area, with emphasis on fish and wildlife populations used for consumptive commercial, subsistence, personal use, and sport purposes, and other uses listed in Guideline B where alternation of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. The primary objective is the use of adequate protection measures to ensure the sustainability of fish and wildlife habitat, populations, and the continuation of other uses of the area. The management of state land and resources are also to be consistent with the requirements of sustained yield, as described in Article VIII is the State Constitution.

A. Mitigation. When issuing permits and leases or otherwise authorizing the use or development of state lands, DNR will include stipulations or measures needed to protect fish, wildlife, or their habitats. The costs of mitigation relative to the benefits to be gained will be considered in the implementation of this policy.

All land use activities will be conducted with appropriate planning and implementation to avoid or minimize adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats, and on public access to those resources.

DNR enforces permit stipulations and measures, consistent with their authorities and enforcement capabilities. Mitigation will be required of any significant damage to fish, wildlife, or their habitats that may occur as a direct result of the party's failure to comply with applicable law, regulations, or the conditions of the permit or lease.

When determining appropriate stipulations and measures, the department will apply, in order of priority, the following steps. Mitigation requirements listed in other guidelines in this plan will also follow these steps:

1. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats through siting, timing, or other management options.
2. When significant adverse effects cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing, or other management options, the magnitude of the adverse effect(s) of the use or development will be minimized.
3. If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a useful state.
4. DNR shall consider replacement or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. The ADF&G will identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. In those instances when replacement or enhancement is not feasible, DNR will consider the provision of substitute resources or environments. DNR will consider only those replacement and enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or are likely to be, effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted by the development. Replacement or enhancement will be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the best interest of the state either through the AS 38.05.035(e) or other authorization process.

B. Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats (Ha). These habitats are defined as areas that serve as a concentration area for a single or multiple species of fish and wildlife during a sensitive life history stage or are highly important to the maintenance or management of a single or multiple species of fish or wildlife. Fish and wildlife categories used, in part, to identify Habitat (Ha) designations in this plan include the following:

- Anadromous and high value resident fish spawning, rearing, overwintering, and migration areas.
- Bison foraging, wintering, calving areas, and movement corridors.
- Swan nesting, molting, and migration concentrations.
- Other waterfowl nesting and molting areas, and areas important for waterfowl migration.
- Fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- Moose rutting, wintering and calving areas.
- Caribou wintering[4] and calving areas.
- Dall sheep lambing and wintering areas, and mineral licks.
- Important wildlife migration corridors.

The areas designated Habitat (Ha) in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best available information when the plan was written. In the granting of authorizations within areas designated Habitat, DNR adjudicators should attempt to acquire more detailed and more recent information pertaining to habitat resources and values if there is some question as to the appropriateness of the use that is under consideration for authorization.

The resource that was used to make the determination that an area should be designated "Ha" is identified in the parcel descriptions contained in Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 under the column, "Resources and Uses". In some cases, there is only a single resource but in other instances, several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying differing portions of the parcel. The spatial distribution of habitat resources is described in the management intent language, if known. Units are to be managed to protect the resource(s) identified in these tables. The fish and wildlife associated with the Habitat designation are listed in the Glossary under the term 'Habitat'.

There is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain species; seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in various publications. Thus, it may be possible, through consultation with ADF&G and other agencies, that uses and facilities may be found appropriate within areas designated Habitat if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

Uses not consistent with a plan designation or not authorized in a management intent statement and that, if permitted would result in the degradation of the resource(s) within areas designated "Ha", are to be considered incompatible and are not to be authorized unless determined to be necessary and in the best interest of the state. Degradation of the resource might result from actions involving one or more of the following factors: dredging, filling,

[4] Where such areas are concentrated spatially and particularly where they coincide with calving areas.

significant compaction of vegetation and sediment, alteration of flow patterns, discharge of toxic substances, or disturbance during sensitive periods. If there is a question as to whether a use would be appropriate or whether it would degrade a listed resource, DNR shall consult with ADF&G in making the determination of initial incompatibility.

Non-designated uses that cause significant adverse impacts to the resources identified within a given "Ha" parcel can be allowed if:

- DNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the management unit in question does not possess those attributes characteristic of a Habitat designation as defined in the plan; or
- If DNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the non-designated use can be made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the "Ha" area avoided with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations; or
- If after consideration of the above statements, the project is then found to be in the best interest of the state under AS 38.05.035(e) or similar department authorizations and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Management Guideline A.

C. Allowing Uses Outside of Designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas. Habitat-altering uses will be sited consistent with the management guidelines in this chapter, and the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3, and applicable statutes and regulations.

D. Habitat Manipulation: General Requirements. Habitat alteration through water control, timber management practices, removal of pollution sources, prescribed fire, or other measures may be used to improve habitat for fish and wildlife species where ADF&G determines that it is beneficial to the species or habitat and DNR determines that it is compatible with other primary uses.

E. Habitat Manipulation: Management of Invasive Plant and Animal Species. The state shall manage its lands and waters to avoid the introduction of and reduce the spread of invasive non-native plants and animals, consistent with the requirements of 11 AAC 34. Although the strategic management plan for noxious and invasive plant species recognizes this as a statewide issue, in most instances this problem is best handled at the local level. The Fairbanks and Salcha-Delta Soil and Water Conservation Districts have a program in place that currently concentrates on surveying areas of infection and providing landowners with treatment options and Best Management Practices in an effort to manage these species. Contact them for more information.

F. Hatchery and Aquatic Farm Source Waters. To preserve the quality of an existing hatchery's water supply, land uses should be limited to those that reduce the risk of reducing water quality or quantity below that needed by the hatchery.

G. Water Intake Structures. When issuing water rights for waters providing fish habitat, DNR a will require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not result in entrainment, entrapment, or impingement of fish and will maintain in-stream flows needed to sustain existing fish populations. The simplest and most cost-effective technology may be used to implement this guideline when consistent with all applicable permits.

Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. The DMLW (Water Section) and ADF&G Division of Habitat should be consulted to determine screen size, water velocity, and intake design if the intake structure is in fish-bearing waters. ADF&G will continue to determine and permit the appropriate intake structures for specific locations and projects.

H. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System. To the extent feasible, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided. If projects like this are proposed they will require a review and permit from the ADF&G Division of Habitat and other agencies.

I. Threatened and Endangered Species. All land use activities will be conducted consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals or plants, to provide for their continued use of an area, and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat. Specific mitigations recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. There are no known threatened or endangered species under either federal or state statute or regulation within the planning area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Division of Ecological Services, should be consulted on questions that involve endangered or threatened species of federal interest and the ADF&G for those listed by the state.

J. Eagles. Authorizations or disposals that potentially affect bald eagles will be consistent with the state and federal Endangered Species acts and the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 as amended. Applicable standards are drawn from a cooperative agreement signed by the U.S. Forest Service and the USFWS or such subsequent standards that may be promulgated. These standards, however, may not be adequate in all circumstances, and the USFWS may determine that additional measures are necessary. In addition, meeting the guidelines does not absolve the party from the penalty provisions of the Bald Eagle Protection Act; therefore, the USFWS should be consulted when activities may affect bald or golden eagles.

1. **Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests.** Facilities determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed within 330 feet and up to one-half mile of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is currently active or not.

2. **Activities Disturbing Nesting Eagles.** Activities the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will be prohibited within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests between March 15 and August 31. Temporary activities and facilities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed at other times.

K. Moose, Caribou Dall Sheep, and Bison Wintering and Calving Areas.

Moose. Moose are present throughout the planning area, and many portions are important for moose calving and rutting, or are used as winter concentration areas. Calving typically occurs from May through June, while rutting occurs late September to October. Uses that are likely to produce levels of acoustical or visual disturbance sufficient to disturb calving, rutting, or post-calving aggregations that cannot be seasonally restricted should not be authorized in these areas. Uses may be authorized in these areas at other times of the year. DNR authorizations shall include seasonal restrictions on activities that would produce significant acoustical or visual disturbance during wintering, calving (including post-calving), or rutting periods.

Moose calving and rutting areas may change over time. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization in an area suspected to contain such concentrations in order to better determine: 1) the location of calving and rutting areas; 2) when activities within these areas should be avoided; and 3) identify appropriate mitigation measures if no feasible or prudent alternative site exists. Refer to a management unit's 'Uses and Resources' section in the Resource Allocation Tables to determine whether the presence of a rutting or calving area is likely or if it is a winter concentration area.

Caribou. With the exception of Fairbanks, areas west of Fairbanks, and North Pole, caribou wintering and calving areas are present and widely distributed throughout the planning area. Calving typically occurs from May through June, and areas of particular importance include the Tanana Hills north of the Alaska Highway (Forty mile Herd) and the Alaska Range southeast of Delta Junction (Macomb Herd). Authorizations in these areas are to use the same management requirements as those for moose calving and winter concentration areas, described above.

Dall Sheep. Dall sheep are present throughout the mountainous terrain and open alpine ridges within the East Alaska Range region and the Tanana Hills north of the Tanana River. Within these areas, sheep are widely distributed and there are numerous areas that are important for lambing, rutting, and winter habitats. Lambing typically occurs in May and June. Ewes and lambs are especially vulnerable and sensitive to disturbances (i.e., helicopters) and other environmental factors at this time. Authorizations in these areas are to use the same management requirements as those for moose/caribou calving, rutting and winter concentration areas, described above. ADF&G should be consulted in determining a course of action for authorizations occurring during this time.

Bison. Bison are can be found throughout the Delta region from the lower Shaw Creek and Goodpaster drainages in the north to the foothills on the northern flank of the Alaska Range, and they occupy small portions of adjacent regions. Within the larger habitat range, the Delta bison herd regularly utilizes a much smaller area that is important as a calving and wintering area. This concentrated habitat area encompasses the Jarvis Creek and Gerstle, Tanana, and Delta river floodplains, forested and wildlife burn areas south of the Alaska Highway and west of the Gerstle River, the relatively flat agricultural areas of primarily private land south of the Tanana River and occasionally the mountainous areas of the Granite Mountains. Calving typically occurs in secluded meadows beginning in May. Authorizations in the bison movement corridors and concentration areas are to use the same management requirements as those for moose calving and winter concentration areas, described above.

L. Protection of Mineral Licks. Mineral licks identified within specific management units are used by significant numbers of wildlife primarily during the spring and early summer. Known mineral licks occur in the Fairbanks, Delta, Upper Tanana and East Alaska Range regions. The regular use of these areas suggests that the licks play an important role in the life history of the animals that use them. These same areas may also have significant mineral values. Management Intent should protect the area around the licks for their wildlife value. Stipulations should be developed on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with ADF&G, for specific leases or permits. The stipulations should address the following: 1) the avoidance of direct and indirect impact on the mineral licks, the animal tracks leading to them and other areas of concentrated animal use that is associated with the mineral lick; 2) the method and routing of mining-related access to these areas.

M. Trumpeter and Tundra Swan Nesting Areas. In swan nesting areas, uses that would disturb a significant number of nesting swans or detrimentally alter their nesting habitat should be avoided. The siting of permanent facilities, including roads, material sites, storage areas, and other forms of permanent structures should be avoided within one-quarter mile of these known nesting sites. Surface entry should also be avoided within one-quarter mile of these nesting areas between April 1 and August 31. Both of these should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Some areas are more open and susceptible to noise and visual disturbances and therefore require larger protection areas. Leases or permits may require seasonal restrictions on activities to avoid disturbance to swans. Consult with ADF&G and USFWS to identify current or potential nesting habitat and to determine guidelines to follow and activities to avoid. The standards of Guideline N, ‘Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat’, also apply. Refer to the management unit’s ‘Resources and Uses’ section in the Resource Allocation Tables to determine if the presence of a nesting area is likely.

N. Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat. In important waterfowl habitat, activities requiring a lease permit, or development plan, and producing habitat disturbance or high levels of acoustical or visual disturbance from sources such as boat traffic, vegetation clearing, construction, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations, should be avoided during sensitive periods such as nesting, staging, or brood-rearing periods. Where it is not feasible and prudent to avoid such activities, other mitigation measures may be required to avoid

significant adverse impacts and the activity may be denied. If it is likely that a waterfowl concentration exists within the area affected by a potential project, consult with ADF&G and USFWS to identify areas of important waterfowl in addition to those identified in the management units in this plan and to determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance measures.

O. Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands. Fish and wildlife enhancement activities on state lands, whether by ADF&G or other parties, should be consistent with the management intent for those lands. Enhancement activities likely to attract significant public use, including sport fishing use, will be designed and located to minimize the impact of additional public use on the existing recreation resources, including anchorages, campsites, and existing and intended wilderness values.

P. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources - Transportation Routes and Facilities. Important overwintering, calving, lambing, or mineral lick areas, fish and wildlife habitats in riparian areas, fish and wildlife movement corridors, important wintering areas, and threatened or endangered species habitat should be avoided in siting transportation routes unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of construction should be determined in consultation with ADF&G. Transportation corridors that intersect or cross fish or wildlife movement areas shall be equipped with appropriate crossing devices or structures to allow the free and efficient passage (in both directions) of the species using the corridor.

Q. Protection of Riverine Areas. Riverine areas perform a variety of important functions related to recreation, habitat protection, and water quality/quantity maintenance. To the maximum extent feasible and prudent, the protection of these areas is important and DMLW and DOA authorizations are to ensure the maintenance of these areas in any authorizations that may be issued. See Management Guidelines D, E, F, H, and I in the 'Shorelands and Stream Corridors' section in this Chapter for guidance and standards pertaining to riverine areas. These standards are to apply to authorizations issued by DMLW and the Division of Agriculture.

R. Protection of Resources and Balancing of Impacts with Potential Development. DNR, in its consideration of resources and in the management of state land, shall consider the impacts of such use upon fish and wildlife populations and human uses of those populations, habitat and soil degradation, and upon other forms of use that may occupy the area that is under consideration in an authorization. Uses that are not compatible with these uses and resources are to be made compatible through the use of stipulations. The ability of the Department to manage the subsequent activities that may result from the issuance of an authorization is to be taken into consideration in the adjudication of an application that requires a written determination by DNR.

It is recognized that the use and development of resources will create some level and area of impact. Nonetheless, the state may determine through its authorization processes that the development of specific surface or subsurface resources is appropriate, even with some level

of impact, and may approve such developments, with appropriate stipulations. It is also recognized that the development of specific subsurface resources may take precedence over surface uses. Material site development and construction access may also take precedence in certain instances.

S. Conflicts with Traditional Uses of Fish and Game. The harvesting of fish and game resources is an important part of the subsistence lifestyle within the planning area, with concentrations of this activity occurring outside of the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary, generally along the upper reaches of the Tanana River and its major tributaries. The underlying integrity of the ecological system and traditional way of life within the planning area is to be maintained to the maximum extent practicable. DNR decisions are to carefully consider the effects of a proposed project or activity upon these uses and resources, and authorizations are to ensure that adverse impacts are avoided, minimized, or mitigated consistent with the requirements of this section of Chapter 2 and, specifically, with Management Guideline A within areas designated or co-designated Habitat.

T. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Other guidelines may affect the protection and management of fish and wildlife habitat. See other sections of this chapter.

Forestry

The forest resources of the ETAP planning area are a mixture of white spruce, black spruce, paper birch, and quaking aspen in the upland areas. Balsam poplar is commonly found in riparian areas. Black spruce is the dominant species in this boreal forest type. White spruce has commercial value for sawlogs, biomass, fiber and fuelwood. The commercial value of the paper birch is for biomass, fiber, and fuelwood with some sawlog value in birch which contains little or no defect. A significant volume of spruce and birch timber is harvested and utilized for personal use firewood by residents of the Tanana Valley. In addition to white spruce and birch, black spruce and aspen are now recognized as an abundant source of woody biomass. Some communities are beginning to utilize woody biomass for heating public schools.

The Tanana Valley State Forest occupies significant portions of the planning area, except for the East Alaska Range region and the southernmost portions of the Upper Tanana region, chiefly near Nenana. The TVSF, occupying over 1.8 million acres of state land within the Tanana Basin, is managed under the TVSF Management Plan, updated in 2001. The ETAP recommends a number of additions to the TVSF, principally areas similar in character to the lands within the TVSF and generally adjacent to it. These areas are more effectively managed under the TVSF. If these areas are, in fact, determined to be appropriate as additions to the TVSF and are included, there is often a time gap between the date of their inclusion in the TVSF and the time that the TVSF Management Plan is updated and re-adopted[5]. In this circumstance the additions to the TVSF are to be managed according to the management intent of the nearest management unit in the 2001 TVSF Management Plan. In the event that these areas are not added to the TVSF, they remain subject to the requirements of the ETAP.

The recommendations that follow implement constitutional and statutory policies to develop the state's renewable resources, making them available for maximum use, consistent with the principle of sustained yield and with the overall public interest. The primary purpose of the timber management program is timber management that provides for the production, utilization, and replenishment of timber resources while allowing other beneficial uses of public lands and resources. Forestry designated lands are to be managed by DNR as a 'working forest' consistent with the constitutional mandate to encourage the use and development of state's resources, including renewable resources. A 'working forest' refers to actively managed forest lands that provide wood for personal and commercial use, while protecting fish and wildlife habitat, providing the public with recreation and other multiple use of state land, and maintaining public benefits such as clean air, land, and water.

[5] It was revised in 2001 and is not scheduled for modification for some time. Such plans are usually revised every 15-20 years.

Goals

Personal Use Timber. Provide timber to meet the needs of Alaskans. This program will be provided on a demand basis when the operational costs of administering this program are satisfactory.

Economic Opportunities. Provide for economic opportunities and stability in the forest products industry by allowing the use of state uplands and riverine environments in areas designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry. Also, to benefit the state's and borough's economies by providing royalties to the state from stumpage receipts, and adding to the state's economy through wages, purchases, jobs, and business.

Support Timber Industry. Continue to perform reviews of private timber harvests for adherence to the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act and provide the timber industry with information, technical expertise, and management guidance for utilizing forest resources.

Wildland Fire Suppression. DOF shall continue to provide wildland fire suppression within the planning area consistent with the requirements of the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

Forest Health. To improve forest health and vigor by harvesting and replacing mature aspen stands with healthy new stands of regrowth, while protecting and maintaining other resource values. Replacement of mature aspen stands has also benefited wildlife habitat. Minimize to the extent possible adverse forest health impacts utilizing active forest management techniques.

Wildlife Habitat Management. DNR will seek to create, enhance and maintain wildlife habitat consistent with forest management by providing a mosaic of forest stand areas, reflecting the natural range of species and habitat diversity, for the variety of wildlife species that live in the planning area.

Provision of Biomass for Public Purposes. DNR shall support actions to develop sustainable sources of energy for meeting community needs from renewable woody biomass obtained from state forests or other state lands that are suitable for this purpose and consistent with state and federal permitting standards. Wherever feasible and practical, the by-products of forest land management practices involving harvest or land clearing are to be utilized for biomass.

Management Guidelines

A systematic program of scheduled timber harvests is appropriate within the planning area. Timber management activities are subject to the following management guidelines. Another important component of the state forestry program within the planning area is fire

management. A management guideline is included that describes the broad aspects of this program. The implementation of the state fire management program is identified and controlled in detail by the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

A. Timber Harvest Guidelines.

1. All timber harvest activities must be compatible with the general management guidelines of this section and with the management intent statements and land use designations identified in specific management units of this plan found in Chapter 3. Systematic timber harvest programs are to be conducted in areas designated Forestry. Forest harvest operations conducted on a parcel of state land intended for subdivision development or agriculture by DNR can precede actual construction. However, these operations must be consistent with the subdivision plan or Farm Conservation Plan for the parcel; consultation with DMLW is required before commencing operations.

2. Timber harvest operations will be conducted in accordance with the stipulations in the Forest Land Use Plan, the Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales, the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 & 11 AAC 95), the Alaska Land Act (AS 38.05 & 11 AAC 71), and other pertinent state guidelines and laws. The Forest Practices Act provides statewide policy and regulatory authority for managing forestry related activities. The specific layout and other site-specific requirements of a timber sale is addressed through a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUPs), which is prepared prior to any commercial timber harvest or sale that is greater than ten acres in size (AS 38.05.112).

FLUPs developed for timber sale or harvests in the planning area are to be consistent with the Forestry Management Guidelines of this Chapter and the Management Guidelines specified for particular parcels in Chapter 3. FLUPs shall consider, in their preparation, the sensitive resources and wildlife, or any other significant factors, identified in the Management Guidelines for a parcel.

B. Timber Salvage from Rights-of-Way. Timber with commercial or personal use value should be salvaged from lands that are to be cleared for other uses such as roads, transmission lines, material sites, mining, and habitat enhancement projects (AS 41.17.083). The DMLW Regional Manager shall determine the amount and kind of material that is to be salvaged and shall coordinate with DOF on timber salvage operations having commercial value.

C. Personal Use Wood Harvest. When forested lands are available near communities and where personal use harvest is consistent with other purposes for which the land is being managed, DOF may provide wood products for personal use. This program will only be undertaken, however, if it can be effectively and efficiently administered by DOF. In areas designated for settlement, personal use forestry permits may be issued by Division of Forestry after consultation with DMLW's Land Sales Section to assure compatibility with future land sales.

D. Sustained Yield of Forest Resources. Forestland will be managed to guarantee perpetual supplies of renewable resources to serve the needs of all Alaskans for the many products, benefits, and services obtained from them. The annual allowable harvest will be calculated using the area control method and the units designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry are to be used for the basis of this calculation. It is appropriate to include the estimates from the management units identified in the ETAP with similar sustained yield estimates for the TVSF, to determine estimates of total allowable (annual) harvest within the DOF planning area.

E. Salvage of Damaged Trees. Trees damaged due to fire, wind throw, insects or disease, or other causes may be salvaged on all land use designations unless management intent statements for specific management units in Chapter 3 specifically prohibit salvage harvest. A Forest Land Use Plan, if required, will provide the rationale for conducting the salvage harvest and describe how the action will not conflict with the management intent for each management unit.

F. Fire Disturbance. The intent of fire management is to identify where wildland fire can be allowed or managed fires can be used to reduce costs of fire suppression, reduce the risk of damaging fires, and maintain the natural diversity and productivity of forest stands. Fire suppression will be a priority near residential areas or other forms of active land use, high value recreation use areas, and areas with infrastructure development. Consistent with AS 41.15.010 and AS 41.15.020, DOF will protect forest resources from destructive agents commensurate with the values at risk identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan. The Fire Management Plan indicates where suppression operations are likely to occur; generally, such operations are to be limited to decreasing the long-term risk of damaging fires and maintaining the natural diversity of forest stands, stand ages, and habitat types. Fire disturbances, wildland and prescribed, may also be appropriate where soil erosion in not a concern, as habitat enhancement techniques. Fire disturbance may also be appropriate for ground scarification to ensure exposure of mineral soil, a substrate essential to the natural regeneration of early successional browse species. Specific fire suppression levels are identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

G. Wildlife Habitat. Forest management can be an important tool for improving wildlife habitat. DOF will consult with ADF&G's local biologist during the planning stage of timber harvest layout and in the preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan in order to receive guidance on wildlife habitat enhancement opportunities. Trees and vegetation may be manipulated by cutting, crushing, harvesting, or burning to provide or improve wildlife habitat.

H. Additions to the Tanana Valley State Forest. This plan recommends that consideration be given to adding areas of state land that have significant forest resources and, in some cases, are important access corridors to the TVSF. These areas have important timber resources, are similar in character to parcels within the TVSF, and, typically, adjoin areas that are currently part of the TVSF. State forests are multiple use in terms of overall management, providing for areas of public recreation and the protection of key habitat areas, while providing a more vigorous approach to the management of forest stand resources as

'working forests' within the more productive areas of the Tanana Basin. This recommendation applies to those management units that are designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry and that include the recommendation for inclusion in the TVSF in the unit's management intent statement. (There are areas that are designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry in the YTAP but are not recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. These areas are usually distant from current areas of the TVSF.) Management units recommended for inclusion in the TVSF are identified in Map 2-1 and Table 2-1 below. A total of 215,850 acres is recommended to be added to the TVSF.

Note: Should areas be added to the TVSF, it is likely that it will be some time before these newly acquired areas are included within an updated TVSF Management Plan. During this transition period, the management intent and management requirements of the closest management unit in the TVSF shall apply.

I. Maintenance of State Land Timber Base. Land designated or co-designated Forestry is to be retained by the state and is not to be converted to another designation. If the latter is considered necessary, a public hearing is to accompany the plan amendment. It is the policy of this plan, and required under 11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(A), that such conversions not be considered until the plan is revised through a plan amendment process.

J. Coordination with Borough Forest Management Plans and Programs. Prior to the preparation of the (biennial) Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales and the development of a Forest Land Use Plan, DNR should coordinate with local government and major land owners in order to obtain maximum efficiencies and reduce management conflicts over the harvesting of timber and land use.

K. Timber Harvest in Areas Designated Settlement, Agriculture, Materials, Forestry, Coal or Minerals. Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if intended to support the costs of subdivision development, provide access to the subdivision, or provide ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Timber harvests may also be appropriate for purposes of forest health or the clearing of right-of-way. The elective harvesting of timber before subdivision development is considered appropriate, after consultation with the Land Sales Section and if authorized by the Regional Manager, NRO. Similarly, the harvesting of timber at material sites may be appropriate, after consultation with the Regional Manager, NRO. Timber harvests are also considered appropriate in areas designated Agriculture if the timber harvest is identified as an appropriate use or activity in the Farm Conservation Plan that is approved prior to agricultural production. Consult with the Division of Agriculture prior to the initiation of timber harvest in areas designated Agriculture. Such harvests are also considered appropriate in areas designated Minerals or Materials if the use is consistent with the submitted plan of operations or as may be authorized by the Chief, Mining Resources Section, DMLW. Consult with the Regional Manager, NRO, prior to mineral or coal development. Similarly, timber harvest is considered appropriate in areas co-designated Forestry and Habitat but forest management activities are to avoid or minimize impacts to the

fishery, wildlife, or habitat resources in such areas. Consult with ADF&G where timber harvests are to occur in co-designated areas as part of the forest land use plan (or similar pre-decisional process).

L. Other Guidelines Affecting Forestry. Other guidelines will affect management practices for timber development support facilities and forestry. See other sections of this chapter.

Table 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest Management Units

Region	Unit No.	Acres
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-21 (part)	2,603
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-33	69,921
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-34	62,723
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-37	2,032
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-38	3,840
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-48	2,765
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-64	14,373
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-71	640
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-79	520
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-99	1,938
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-100	1,440
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-101	71
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-111	824
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-114	1,034
Region 1 - Fairbanks	F-133	320
Region 2 - Delta	D-18	12,019
Region 2 - Delta	D-19	11,204
Region 2 - Delta	D-46	40
Region 2 - Delta	D-48	980
Region 2 - Delta	D-50	2,560
Region 2 - Delta	U-21	13,141
Region 3 – Upper Tanana	U-34	4,464
Region 3 – Upper Tanana	U-66	10,543
TOTAL		219,995

Map 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Inclusion in Tanana Valley State Forest

Material Sites

Goal

Land for State-Owned Materials Sites. Maintain in state ownership and make available to public and private users sufficient, suitably located materials sites to economically meet long-term economic needs of the area for material resources.

Management Guidelines

A. Preferred Material Sites[6]. When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials, the highest priority should be given to using existing material sources. Using materials from wetlands or lakes should be avoided unless no feasible public upland alternative exists. As a general policy, sales or permits for gravel extraction should only be permitted in known fish spawning areas or within 100 feet of known spawning areas with ADF&G approval. Material sites shall be maintained in public ownership unless the management intent language for a specific management unit indicates that it may be appropriate for alternative uses. To minimize construction and maintenance cost of transportation facilities, material sites should be located as near as is feasible to where the material will be used[7].

B. Maintaining Other Uses and Resources When Siting, Operating or Closing Material Sites. The disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and management guidelines of the plan. In some instances, areas occupied by a material site may be appropriate for reuse for settlement or another form of development. When this occurs, this is noted in the 'management intent' of the affected unit and reuse of the parcel for the intended use is appropriate. If this occurs, the reclamation plan shall take this into consideration and not preclude possible reuse.

C. Land Sales in Areas of High Material Potential. Generally, if a settlement area contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources or other similar, high value material resources, a material source area should be identified during subdivision design and retained in state ownership for future use.

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[6] Material sites are the sites where materials are developed. They are generally located within or near transportation corridors.

[7] Consultation of the following reference is advised: North Slope Gravel Pit Performance Guidelines. McLean, R.F. 1993. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Juneau, AK, Technical Report No. 93-9, 97 pp. Document available for download at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/pdfs/habitat/93_09.pdf

D. Avoidance or Minimization of Impacts. Material extraction sites are to be sited so that they avoid or minimize impacts, including but not limited to noise and dust, to adjacent residential or institutional areas (i.e., schools).

E. Screening and Rehabilitation. Where topographic and vegetation allow, material sites should be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant human use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the material site to allow for such screening. Material extraction sites adjacent to the Parks Highway shall provide a vegetation buffer of 75' or more. Rehabilitation of the site shall follow the requirements of AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.250.

F. Protection Area Adjacent to Anadromous or High Value Resident Fish Waterbodies. Where topography and vegetation allow, a riparian buffer of at least 100' shall be provided adjacent to anadromous waterbodies. The adjudicator is to review the DMLW on-line procedures pertinent to riparian buffers and Management Guidelines B, D, E and H in the 'Shorelands and Stream Corridors' section of this chapter prior to issuing an authorization or disposing of an interest in state land to determine the amount of area to protect and the type of management stipulation to impose.

G. Coordination with Boroughs. Prior to granting authorizations for material sales, the DNR should coordinate with the North Star and Denali Boroughs to determine applicable local land use requirements.

H. Development of Material Sites. Materials sites are surface resources that occur in specific geologic locations. It is recognized that the use and development of material resources will create some level and area of impact. Nonetheless, the state may determine that the development of material resources is appropriate, with appropriate stipulations. It is also recognized that the development of specific material resources may take precedence over surface uses. Material sites are necessary to and are a type of use that is often associated with the construction and maintenance of roads, and therefore an essential component of the road construction process. They may also provide access to other state resources, such as forest stands in the Tanana Valley State Forest. The provision of access to forest resources is appropriate if not in conflict with material extraction activities.

I. Management of Material Sites Near Critical Infrastructure. Construction materials resources are required for the development, maintenance, and expansion of critical infrastructure including roads, pipelines, airports, businesses, residences, utilities, communication facilities, and similar types of projects. Transport of materials over any significant distance (e.g., more than 1000 feet from an existing road) quickly makes their use cost prohibitive, and therefore lack of materials sites within a reasonable distance from projects effectively prevents maintenance and development activities that are necessary and/or desirable. Recognizing the critical need for construction materials resources wherever infrastructure is present or planned, generalized management for materials resources is appropriate and encouraged within 1000 feet of existing and planned infrastructure to facilitate appropriate development and maintenance activities.

Consideration should be given to the identification of material sites near such projects. Because of the importance of such sites, their siting is appropriate within areas designated Settlement, Resource Management, and Agriculture and may, with mitigation requirements, be appropriate in areas designated Habitat, Public Recreation, or Water Resources. See Management Guideline R, Protection of Resources and Balancing of Impacts from Potential Development, in Chapter 2. This management guideline is also applicable to the development of material extraction sites.

J. Other Guidelines Affecting Materials. Other guidelines will affect the use of material resources. See other sections of this chapter.

Public Access

Goals

Public Access. 1) Preserve, enhance, or provide adequate access to public and private lands and resources. Provide for future trail and access needs, and protect or establish trail corridors to ensure continued public access consistent with responsible wildlife and fish habitat conservation. 2) Ensure adequate opportunities for the public's use of public resources of local, regional, and statewide significance. 3) Provide access to and within developing areas within the region, including bridge crossings of major rivers, consistent with federal/state design and environmental requirements.

Management Guidelines: General Public Access

A. Reservation of Public Use Easements. Before selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the land estate, DNR will reserve public use easements pursuant to the requirements of 11 AAC 51.015. This section of administrative code establishes when public access easements are to be reserved and the widths of these easements. Specific standards for section-line easements are identified in 11 AAC 51.025 and for easements required under AS 38.05.127, to and along navigable and public waters, in 11 AAC 51.045. These sections of Administrative Code shall be used as the basis for the reservation of public access easements in authorizations granted by DNR.

B. Retain Access. Improve or preserve public access to areas with significant public resource values by retaining access sites and corridors in public ownership; reserving rights of access when state land is sold or leased; or identifying, managing and legally validating RS 2477 (Revised Statute Section 2477) rights-of-way. RS 2477 rights-of-way within the planning area that are identified in AS 19.30.400 (d) or otherwise determined by DNR to qualify as RS 2477 trails are to be retained in state ownership or made a stipulation of approval ('subject to') in the transfer of state land. Standards for the vacation of easements are contained in 11 AAC 51.065. Information regarding RS 2477 rights-of-way easements can be found at the DNR web site: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.cfm .

C. Access to Non-State Lands. Reasonable access will be provided across state lands to other public and private lands. Existing legal access will not be precluded unless equivalent access is available.

D. Management of ANCSA 17(b) Easements. The state will identify any new 17(b) easements as required and ensure that public access is maintained to existing 17(b) easements. These easements are intended to provide access through private Native lands to public lands and waters. They are reserved and managed by the federal government.

Information regarding ANCSA 17(b) easements can be found at the DNR web site: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.cfm .

E. Access for Development. When an access route is constructed for resource development over state land, public access to mineralized or oil, gas or geothermal areas, recreation, fish, wildlife, or other public resources should generally be retained. If the new resource facility is likely to be of limited duration and provides superior access to the current means of access, the state should retain the new facility for public access. If the new route or facility will not or should not provide public access due to concerns for public safety or the long-term detrimental impact on natural resources, the current means of public access should be retained. Additional access routes in some areas may lead to negative impacts on valuable resources, particularly certain renewable resources. Consultation with ADF&G is necessary to determine whether or not the access road will cause detriment to fish and wildlife habitat and populations. The development of new trails should not displace current methods of access without providing alternative routes.

F. Limiting Access. Access to state lands may be curtailed at certain times to protect public safety, provide for the remediation of public use areas, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the environment, fish and wildlife. Public access may be limited because of the presence of fire management operations, timber harvest, high soil moisture content when vehicular traffic may cause damage to the base or sub-base, or sensitive populations of fish or wildlife.

G. Consultation with NRO, DMLW. Proposed trails, easements, and RS 2477 routes shall be reviewed by NRO prior to authorization. NRO determines if the routes or trails are required, consistent with applicable sections of statute and administrative code.

H. Siting and Constructing Temporary and Permanent Roads or Causeways. Temporary and permanent roads or causeways will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be routed to avoid sensitive wetlands, avoid streams and minimize alteration of natural drainage patterns, and avoid long-term adverse effects on fish and wildlife, water quantity or water quality. If a temporary road is routed through sensitive wetlands, clean fill will be required and construction methods, which facilitate removal of the fill, will be required. Temporary roads should be obliterated when no longer needed for their original purpose.

I. Protection of the Environment. In the siting of public access facilities, consideration is to be given to the effect of the proposed project or improvement on the natural environment, fish and wildlife species, and habitats identified in this plan as significant. ADF&G should be consulted prior to the issuance of an authorization to determine whether or not significant impacts to fish or wildlife resources or their associated habitats are anticipated and can be mitigated.

J. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities should be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do so[8]. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication.

K. Preservation of Access Opportunities. The Department shall preserve potential access routes to developing areas. Unless there is an overriding state need, section line easements are to be preserved. It is likely that any road corridor that is developed to resources areas will utilize sections easements as important components of this corridor. ADOT/PF is to be consulted prior to any action involving requests for the vacation of section line easements. Vacation requests should not be granted unless it clearly be shown that there will not be a need for the foreseeable future (25 years) of if an alternative route is available of equal or better access.

Because of their linear alignment, it is recognized that roads and trails may traverse a number of different land use designations. Land use designations are not intended to affect or preclude access development, and such facilities may be constructed on all land use designations, including Habitat, Public Recreation, and Water Resources, although stipulations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts to the resources associated with these designations.

Management Guidelines: Trails Within and Between Developing Areas

A. General. The following guidelines pertain to the siting and development of trails within developed or developing areas and between these areas. This is a more specific application of the general public use easement. These types of facilities provide movement areas for people and, if appropriate, wildlife. The width and siting of trail corridors depends upon their function and location. General precautions should be taken when developing new trails to avoid critical wildlife concentration areas. Easements are used to create an access corridor, similar to the more general public use easements described previously.

B. Requirement for Trails. The Department shall assess the need for public access before selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the land estate. If local access needs are identified through the adjudication and agency or public review process, access trails may be reserved. This will occur through the retention of state land in public ownership or through the creation of a public use easement. Under either approach, the public is to have the right of access within the area of state land or the public use easement.

C. Ownership. The following factors shall be considered by DNR in making the decision to retain the access corridor under state ownership or to provide for public access through a public use easement:

[8] Note: There are instances where access routes should not be consolidated; their purposes may be at odds with one another or one consolidated route cannot effectively provide access to resources required by the public.

1. If the access (usually a trail within a developed or developing area) is used as a neighborhood collector trail that connects to a public open space system or a trail of regional significance, access should be retained in public ownership.
2. If a trail is used as access by neighborhood residents, it should be dedicated to local government or established as an easement to an entity willing to accept maintenance and management responsibility. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between lots or to improve pedestrian circulation within subdivision.
3. If the access provides a connection to other areas and is considered of regional or statewide significance, it should be retained in public ownership.

D. Width of Trail Corridors. The width of the access corridor[9] should be determined according to its function and location:

1. Within developed or developing areas, access corridors should not be less than 25 feet in width for pedestrian movement and not less than 40 feet if motorized movement (other than car or truck) can be expected in addition to pedestrian travel. In areas where topographic conditions restrict development, widths less than 40 feet may be considered.[10]
2. In all other areas, the width shall vary with terrain, function, and the need for separation from other uses, but should not be less than 50 feet.
3. Trails or other access facilities of statewide or regional significance should not be less than 100 feet in width.

E. Trail Rerouting. Standards for the vacation and modification of trails are identified in 11 AAC 51.065. Rerouting of trails may be permitted to minimize land use conflicts, reduce duplication in trail routings, or minimize habitat destruction. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type and intensity of use. Rerouting trails shall be done in consultation with affected private users and public agencies. Rerouted trails should allow the same uses and activities as the original trail. Reroutes should not interrupt access, and reroutes should be established, open and usable for the intended uses before the original route is closed. Closed routes should be blocked off and restored. The development of new trails should not displace current methods of access without providing alternative routes.

F. Alignment with Crossings. When it is necessary for power lines, pipelines or roads to cross trails, crossings should be at a 90-degree angle where possible, with consideration for visibility and public safety. Vegetative screening should be preserved at trail crossings.

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[9] An access corridor includes the tread of the trail and an area immediately adjacent to the tread.

[10] Note: These standards apply to motorized uses other than cars or trucks, or similar sized and types of vehicles. The standards of 11 AAC 51.015(d)(1)(D) apply when a 'neighborhood service road' is to be established or when a public use easement is to be used by cars or trucks. The width of this road or easement is not less than 60 feet.

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Public or Trail Management. A number of other guidelines may affect public and trail access management. See other sections of this chapter.

Recreation and Scenic Resources

Goal

Recreation Opportunities. Lands will be provided for accessible outdoor recreational opportunities with well-designed and conveniently located recreational facilities. In addition, undeveloped lands should be provided for recreation pursuits that do not require developed facilities. These opportunities shall be realized by:

- providing recreation opportunities on state land and water that serves multiple purposes such as habitat protection, timber management, and mineral resource extraction;
- assisting communities through cooperative planning, conveyance of state lands, and grants-in-aid for parks and trails within population centers;
- encouraging commercial development of recreational facilities and services through concession contracts, land sales, leases, and permits where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise, while minimizing environmental impacts and conflicts with the existing users of an area;
- protection of recreation resources including public access, visual resources, fish and wildlife important for recreation, and, where appropriate, the isolation and unique wilderness characteristics of the planning area;
- management of recreation to minimize user conflict, provide for a quality experience for all user groups, and protect the natural values and attributes of the area within which the recreation occurs; and,
- protection of ecosystems and habitat from damage caused by inappropriate recreation use.

Management Guidelines

A. Coordination with Other Landowners and Users of an Area. Recreation management, including the location and management of recreation facilities, will take into account the current and projected future uses of lands owned by local governments and private landowners, and should strive for compatibility with adjacent current and projected uses.

B. Roles of Different Public Land Owners in Providing Public Recreational Opportunities. Generally, the state's role is to retain and manage land supporting recreational opportunities of regional or statewide significance. The state and federal governments are most capable of providing recreational opportunities that require large land

areas, while local government is generally best suited for providing and managing community recreation opportunities. To recognize local government's role in providing community recreation needs, the state may transfer state land designated Public Recreation-Dispersed (Rd) or state recreation sites within or near existing communities, if the municipality has parks and recreation powers and if this action is in the overall best interest of the state (AS 38.05.810). The selection of these sites shall be agreed to by local government and the state, and shall be contingent on the local government's commitment to develop and maintain the recreation uses, facilities, and values of these areas.

C. Public Use Sites. Uses that adversely affect public use sites or areas should not be authorized. Uses that are made available to the public, recreational or other sites (such as airstrip development or docks) may be authorized if consistent with the management intent for the public use site or area and if there is a demonstrated public need.

D. Private Commercial Recreation Facilities and Operations on State Land. Lodges or other private commercial facilities and operations designed to be run as or to support private commercial recreation facilities may be authorized if the facility or operation fulfills the conditions outlined in this section, conforms to the requirements of AS 38.05.850, AS 38.05.070 and .075 or AS 38.05.073, or a management plan is prepared in accordance with AS 41.21.302(c) authorizing the facility.

If so authorized, the facility or operation should be sited, constructed, and operated in a manner that creates the least conflict with natural values and existing uses of the area. The commercial facility and the use it generates should avoid significant adverse impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and existing uses of an area. For facilities supporting recreational fish and wildlife harvest, ADF&G should be consulted on the possible effects of increased harvest on fish and wildlife resources, and on established commercial, recreation, and subsistence users.

E. Commercial Recreation Leasing Processes. There are several processes for leasing state land for commercial recreational facilities under the following Alaska Statues (AS): AS 38.05.070, 38.05.073, 38.05.075, and 38.05.810. The first three are used for commercial recreation facilities and the last is used for not-for-profit entities that provide some type of recreational use or service.

In particular, AS 38.05.073 is designed for creating recreational facility leaseholds. This statute requires that the regional land use plan identify areas suitable for recreational facility leasing. Given the broad scope of the ETAP, the determination of particular sites is impractical, although such uses are generally appropriate within most plan designations, except Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Resources. Authorizations under AS 38.05.073 must evaluate the adequacy of the proposed recreation facility, and a final site determination and best interest finding must support this determination. Any amendments to the ETAP to accommodate a .073 commercial lease shall be reviewed by the Director of DMLW prior to or concurrent with the adjudication process.

F. Permits, Easements, and Leases Adjacent to Recreation Facilities. Permits, easements, and leases may be issued adjacent to recreation facilities if the land manager determines that the two uses can be made compatible by design, siting or operating guidelines; or if the land manager determines there is no feasible and prudent alternative for the activity. This guideline also applies to sites reserved for future recreation facilities. The land manager's determination will be made after consultation with the facility manager.

G. Management of Recreation Use on State Lands. To the extent provided by law, DNR is to manage recreation use and activities to be enable a variety of uses and vehicle types, while ensuring that adverse impacts to fish and wildlife species and habitats are avoided or minimized, and to avoid the creation of user conflicts and if in existence, to minimize their impact.

H. Scenic Areas of Exceptional Value. To the extent feasible and prudent, areas of exceptional scenic value are to be retained by the state or protected through the use of easements, setbacks, or other management techniques. Authorizations issued by DNR shall consider scenic values and such areas during the process of adjudication, and if found to be in the state's best interest, should retain or protect these areas through appropriate stipulations or management requirements.

I. Consultation with ADF&G. Consult with ADF&G in the siting of facilities where fish and wildlife species or important habitats are likely to occur.

J. Other Guidelines that Affect Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources. Other guidelines will affect recreation, tourism, and scenic resources. See other sections of this chapter.

Reservations of Water

Goal

Reservation of Water. Maintain water quantity and quality sufficient to protect the overall ecosystem integrity and as well as the human, fish, and wildlife resources and uses of the region.

Management Guidelines

A. Stream Uses to Consider for Instream Flow Reservation (General). Streams, lakes, and other waterbodies may be considered for reservations of water under AS 46.15.145. Such reservations are intended to maintain the rate or volume of flow for one or a combination of purposes: 1) protection of fish and wildlife habitat, migration, and propagation; 2) recreation and park purposes; 3) sanitary and water quality purposes; and 4) navigation and transportation purposes.

B. Priorities. Instream flow reservations have been established on the Wood River and Nenana River (see http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mapguide/wr_intro.htm). Proposals for new developments requiring substantial water use or uses of water or that have the potential to negatively impact instream flows needed to produce fish, sustain water quality, provide for navigation, and/or recreation, should include an evaluation of the need for an instream water reservation or other forms of instream flow protection.

C. Process for Determining Reservations. Applications for instream flow reservations are submitted to the Department for adjudication following the procedures identified in 11 AAC 93.141-147. In general, these procedures estimate the quantity of water seasonally available and review the amount of water already appropriated in consideration of the requested instream flows or levels of water for the purposes to be protected.

D. Other Guidelines Affecting Instream Flow. Several other guidelines will affect instream flow. See other sections of this chapter.

Settlement

Background

Residential development on state land within the planning area over the past 25 years has been relatively modest, with most of the growth occurring with the Fairbanks metropolitan area and at the small communities along the Richardson Highway. It has also occurred along the major highways – Parks, Richardson, and to a lesser degree because of the small amount of length within the planning area, the Elliot, and Steese Highways. Near and within community areas, this growth has predominately involved pre-survey lots, created through state subdivisions. Most of the lots created in this manner have been conveyed out of state ownership, either to individuals, disposal to borough and cities under the Municipal Entitlement program, or disposals to the University of Alaska or the Mental Health Trust. In the more remote areas, much of the development has occurred in the areas west and east of the Tanana River in generally flat areas or adjacent to the Parks and Richardson Highways, with some development also occurring adjacent to larger streams and streams in the each of the regions, with the exception of the Alaska Range East region. A mix of settlement types have occurred in these areas; pre-surveyed lot are generally common adjacent to lakes and to some streams, while remote settlement forms occupy more remote terrain on land adjacent to streams and, more in frequently, small lakes. In general, most of the pre-surveyed lots have been conveyed out of state ownership, primarily to individuals but also to the Mental Health Trust as part of the settlement of litigation that occurred in the early 1990's. Residential development in remote sales areas has been less significant, reflecting the relatively remote locations of these settlement areas and the presence of less desirable conditions. In comparison to the growth that has occurred around the Fairbanks area and south-central Alaska, especially within the Susitna Valley, this growth can be characterized as modest.

It is likely that residential development will continue in the next 25 years, although it is probable that the amount of this growth will be somewhat less than in previous periods, reflecting the modest demand for remote homesites and the fact that the more desirable areas of residential development have already been occupied. Nonetheless, continued growth is likely to occur along the major highways and at the more desirable sites in remote locations, especially adjacent to lakes, streams, and areas having scenic views. The dream of having a cabin in a remote part of Alaska will continue to drive the demand for remote homesites.

The Settlement designations in the planning area total approximately 283,445 acres or about 3% of the total state land inventory of this area. This is about the same amount of land in the Settlement designation as in the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan within the four regions that are now part of the ETAP plan. Settlement areas primarily occur in the more accessible and better drained uplands adjacent to the four major highways, in the remaining undeveloped portions of the Fairbanks metropolitan area, in areas east of the Tanana River, and at the more desirable locations in remote areas, principally at lakes, streams, areas having scenic views.

The application of the Settlement designation to a specific parcel resulted from the consideration of a number of factors. It was primarily based on whether it had reasonable access by road, water, or air, consisted of topography that would be suitable for development, and posed minimal conflict with recreation, scenic values, important fish and wildlife resources, or resource development. Compatibility with adjacent land uses and the plan designations used herein were also considered.

It should be noted that the Fairbanks North Star Borough has developed and will continue to develop local comprehensive plans for specific parts of the Borough. These are intended to identify preferred land use patterns and development stipulations. DNR reviews these plans in the course of developing management plans or area plans, and often makes use of their recommendations. However, while community comprehensive plans can make recommendations for state lands within their planning areas, they cannot establish land use designations or other planning requirements for state land. State land use designations are decided on a regional basis through the state planning process and local plans do not supersede state plans for the use of state lands.

Goals

Private Land Ownership. Provide suitable public land for transfer to private ownership for settlement purposes. DNR will attempt to satisfy three settlement categories within the planning area:

1. **Seasonal residences for recreation.** DNR will offer land suitable for seasonal recreation use. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the availability of funding. This category of land disposal is intended to provide land, often in remote locations, for recreational needs. No public facilities and services are intended to be provided.
2. **Year-round residences for community expansion.** DNR will offer accessible land suitable to meet the needs of existing communities. This category serves people whose principal place of residence and work is, or will be, in the area of the disposal. It also includes land disposals of commercial and industrial land to accommodate the expansion needs of communities. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the availability of funding.
3. **Industrial or commercial development.** DNR will sell, lease, or protect for future use suitable land for private commercial and industrial uses. Within the YTAP planning area most land designated Settlement is intended for residential use. Relatively few parcels are suitable for possible commercial or industrial development and these are indicated in the Resource Allocation Table. If DNR sells the land, the timing of this disposal will depend on market demand and adequate funding.

Community, Social, and Aesthetic Values. In designing future disposals, DNR will maintain compatibility with the cultural lifestyle and aesthetic values of residents and users, and minimize undesired impacts on those values while considering the needs and demands of all state residents.

Protection of Critical Recreational Areas, Environmental Resources, and Habitats. Sensitive environmental features, habitat resource areas, and areas (or corridors) used by local residents for recreation purposes will be taken into consideration in subdivision design and subdivisions should be developed to protect or maintain these features. Vegetated wildlife migration corridors, riparian buffers, and retained open space should also be considered when there is also a high value for fish and wildlife resources in the areas. Subdivisions should be developed to protect or maintain these features. Refer to the 'Shorelands and Stream Corridors' section of this chapter for guidance on the management of riparian areas.

Fiscal Impacts. Land disposals (not including remote settlements) should be sited and planned to minimize the costs of infrastructure and other services resulting from settlement. Disposals should be focused on areas of existing settlement; areas along the road system or a waterway that can be easily accessed by water transport; or areas where service requirements may be provided by local government or community organizations. These requirements are not pertinent to a state remote settlement disposal since these occupy areas that are remote and are of limited density and the provision of services is not to be expected or intended.

Coordination with Local Governments and Landowners. Where state land adjoins Borough land and where both areas are designated for Settlement, consideration should be given to the coordination of land disposal programs in order to achieve economies of scale and reduce infrastructure costs. Coordinate state land offering programs with similar programs of local governments and major landowners to best achieve common objectives.

Management Guidelines

A. Planning and Coordination.

1. **Competition.** The state may compete with the private sector or local governments if necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate unreasonably high prices.
2. **Local Plans.** DNR will comply with provisions of the Borough comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance (if applicable) regarding the location and density of land development except to the extent that local requirements are inconsistent with an overriding state interest.

3. **Coordination with Local Governments.** Where state land adjoins Borough land and where both areas are designated for Settlement, consideration should be given to the coordination of land disposal programs in order to achieve economies of scale and reduce infrastructure costs.

4. **Pacing.** Settlement offerings may be phased over 20 years, the life of this plan. The timing and extent of disposals will depend upon anticipated demand, availability of funding, the rate of community expansion, the availability of or costs to provide necessary infrastructure, and the particular land requirements of such expansion. Another factor may be whether the disposal will generate a demand for services that cannot be reasonably expected to be met by local government or community organizations.

5. **Areas Designated Resource Management.** The large areas of state land that are designated Resource Management are generally not suitable for development during the planning period. Most Resource Management areas are remote and generally unsuitable for residential development because of the presence of adverse topography, drainage, and extensive areas of wetlands that adjoin these areas. This makes the uplands within the Resource Management areas difficult to develop because of the costs and difficulty of road construction in the adjacent wetlands. For these reasons, residential development during the planning period in areas designated Resource Management is considered generally inappropriate except in those areas that adjoin parcels designated Settlement, where road access has been provided to adjoining properties, or for remote land disposals that are not dependent upon access. There may be other restrictions that affect specific management units, and it is necessary that adjudicators consult the management intent portion of a management unit to determine if these exist.

6. **Ensure Access to Remote Settlements.** Because these types of settlement in areas are almost always distant from infrastructure, it is generally not practicable to identify and develop access corridors[11] to such areas, whether or not they are adjoined by state land or land under other ownership. However, in those limited instances where access corridors can be identified and economically developed, access should be provided. In this circumstance, it is intended that this access be accommodated even if plan designation(s) differ from that of Settlement.

   As part of the development of remote settlement areas, DNR should consider the provision of staging areas, parking areas, and/or trailheads in order to accommodate landowners parking vehicles and other equipment while accessing their remote parcels. ADF&G should be consulted to ensure there will be no habitat associated impacts from parking areas or trailheads.

7. **Maintenance of State Settlement Land Base.** Areas designated Settlement in the area plan are intended to provide a land base for DNR's long term land disposal program and are not to be converted to other land use classifications. Departures from this standard will require a plan amendment and a public meeting.

[11] Meaning roads or trails.

B. Types of Settlement Land and Land Offerings. The nature of state land available for private ownership is influenced by both the characteristics of land designated for settlement, and the type of land sales program that makes it available. ETAP designates certain lands for settlement and provides guidelines for land sales and, in certain instances, will designate certain management units for remote staking. The designation of remote staking areas in this plan is made when an established pattern of this settlement form has already occurred; for this reason, additional development, to achieve compatibility in land use type, is appropriately the remote staking type. In other instances, the plan does not provide a recommendation for a particular form of settlement. This situation exists when it is equally probable that one or the other, or both forms, of settlement can be developed within a management unit. Many management units are quite large and could accommodate both types of settlement. In these instances the plan is silent as to type of settlement and the decision on type is to be made in the context of the Preliminary Decision and Final Finding and Decision.

C. Protection, Management, and Enhancement of Other Resources.

1. **Protect Life and Property.** DNR should design and develop subdivisions to protect life and property. Sensitive areas such as wetlands or potentially dangerous areas such as areas with unstable soil, riverbanks subject to active stream erosion, or within floodways or floodplains, should be avoided in subdivision design or protected by retaining these areas in state ownership or restricting their use through developmental reservations or restrictions. Wildland fire risks in areas with heavy fuels such as black spruce need to be considered during early decision-making on subdivision development. DMLW should coordinate with state and/or federal fire suppression agencies early in the process of developing a best interest finding and in the identification of potential settlement areas. Easements or plat notes can be used for this purpose in lieu of retaining land in state ownership.

2. **Protect and Manage Valuable Environmental Areas.** The state will provide, in its design of land disposals, an open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, and riparian lands. As part of this design process, consideration should also be given to the connectivity of habitat types as well as access to fish and wildlife resources. Where appropriate other design and management approaches may be used; these may complement an open space system or substitute for it, although preference should be given to the provision of an open space system.

   These areas should be designed to provide the necessary linkage and continuity to protect or increase values for human uses and wildlife movements. In some places, large areas may be protected to provide adequate terrestrial habitat.

3. **Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors.** Within stream corridors, DNR will set a higher priority on protecting public use values than on providing opportunities for private ownership of land. Disposals near streams with important recreation value will be designed to protect riparian habitat and protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities. Disposals near streams

that have important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designed to insure the protection of the habitat or wildlife. In certain limited cases, it may be appropriate to provide land for private use, but such an action must be in the overall best interests of the state. Before lands are disposed of in stream corridors, DNR will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with the stream corridor, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public. Depending on the context, DNR may either protect these areas through retaining land in state or public ownership or through the imposition of a reservation of an interest in land for the maintenance of riparian values and access.

In making determinations as to whether a riparian area should be protected and the manner of that protection, adjudicators are to consult the DMLW on-line procedures for riparian areas and Management Guidelines B, D, and H of the 'Stream Corridors and Shorelands' section of this chapter. These procedures emphasize retaining such areas where a significant public interest or value exists, which is often common in riparian areas.

4. **Protect and Enhance Scenic Features.** DNR will design and develop subdivisions to protect or maintain unique geologic and scenic features such as cliffs, bluffs, or waterfalls. These areas should be avoided altogether or protected in subdivision design and development through the use of reservations or plat restrictions. Where scenic views exist, lots should be oriented to this feature.

5. **Mineral Closing Orders.** There are a variety of existing mineral closing orders that affect state land within the planning area, many of which occur on state land designated for Settlement. Although the ETAP does not recommend any additional mineral closing orders, the plan includes a Leasehold Location Order that is intended to affect areas currently classified Settlement that do not now have a mineral closing order as well as all new areas of Settlement identified in this plan revision. Many state subdivisions have been staked with mineral claims, the purpose of which appears to be to prevent the development of a settlement area. This practice has significantly affected state land disposals in the Northern region and continuation of this practice will do fundamental damage to that program in this part of the state unless some action is taken. The Leasehold Location Order will permit mining to occur while precluding the issuance of nuisance claims. See Appendix C for the Leasehold Location Order. The management intent section of parcels designated Settlement should be consulted to determine if a management unit is affected by the leasehold location order recommendation.

6. **Timber Harvest in Areas of Settlement or Agriculture.** Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if intended to support the costs of subdivision development, provide access to the subdivision, or provide ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Timber harvests may also be appropriate for purposes of forest health or the clearing of rights-of-way. The elective harvesting of timber before subdivision development is considered appropriate, after consultation with the Land Sales Section and if authorized by the Regional Manager, NRO. Timber harvests are also considered

appropriate in areas designated Agriculture if the timber harvest is identified as an appropriate use or activity in the Farm Conservation Plan that is approved prior to agricultural production. Consult with the Division of Agriculture prior to the initiation of timber harvest in areas designated Agriculture.

7. **Protect and Enhance Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Opportunities.** DNR should determine the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, hunting, fishing, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved.

D. Design.

1. **Provide State Land for Important Environmental and Resource Development Purposes.** DNR, as a general policy, should retain appropriate green belts, public-use corridors, water supply areas, riparian buffer areas, wildlife migration corridors, public access sites, material sites, roads and other public facilities, as well as other open space to create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas. Where appropriate other design and management approaches may be used; these may complement retained areas or substitute for them.

   Generally, however, subdivision design should provide for the creation of an open space system designed to protect or maintain important uses and values. Depending on the context, DNR may either protect these areas through retaining land in state or public ownership or through the imposition of a reservation of an interest in land for the maintenance of riparian values and access or through the use of a stipulation (i.e., ‘subject to’).

2. **Cost of Public Services.** In accordance with AS 38.04.010, DNR will focus year-round settlement to areas where services exist or can be provided with reasonable efficiency. State land that is located beyond the range of existing schools and other necessary public services or that is located where development of sources of employment is improbable will be sited and designed to encourage seasonal use with sufficient separation between residences so that public services will not be necessary or expected. Wildfire management costs that result from settlement will be considered and minimized to the extent feasible.

3. **Ensure Access.** DNR should ensure that legal, practical public access (roads, trails, or other options most appropriate to the particular situation) is identified and reserved to and within land offerings. However, the state is not legally obligated to construct roads. In instances where a subdivision or other development is to abut a major arterial, the location of driveway and main road access is to be coordinated with ADOT/PF and other approving agencies. Section line or other easements should not be relied on for access without field inspection of the practicality of such routes, where topography or other conditions might make the practicability of the section line location suspect. Identified access routes should be described in the land-offering brochure. Where needed to reduce the likelihood of conflicts with existing private owners, DNR may brush or flag public access routes to land offering projects.

4. **Subdivision Design.** Subdivisions will be designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural setting and the recreational opportunities that make an area attractive to potential buyers. State subdivision design will take account of site limitations and opportunities such as slope, drainage, soils, erosion, riparian zone and coastal buffer, and other features to ensure that sites offered are buildable and can be developed without the need for extensive public infrastructure. Riparian buffers or building setbacks shall be imposed on all disposals where important riparian areas have been determined to exist. If there is some question as to whether a riparian protection area should be imposed, consult ADF&G. DNR should review Borough subdivision requirements prior to the initiation of subdivision design. See also design requirements described in C (1 through 3) and D (1), described previously, and Management Guidelines B through F in the 'Stream Corridors and Shorelands' section of this chapter.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Settlement. Other guidelines will affect settlement. See other sections of this chapter.

Shorelands and Stream Corridors

Goals

Recreation. Provide opportunities for a variety of recreational activities within publicly owned stream corridors, including both wilderness and developed recreational activities.

Habitat. Protect fish and wildlife habitats along lakeshores, stream corridors and wetlands.

Water Quality. Protect water quality to support domestic uses, fish and wildlife production, and recreational activities. Protect watersheds that supply community drinking water.

Water Dependent and Water Related Uses. Provide for needed water dependent and water related uses.

Management Guidelines

A. Alaska Clean Water Act (ACWA). In accordance with the ACWA program, DNR will work with ADF&G and ADEC to protect and improve water quality, water quantity and fish habitat. Any development that impacts anadromous fish bearing waters or resident fish streams will require a permit from ADF&G.

B. Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors. DNR will place a higher priority on protecting public use values in stream corridors than on providing opportunities for private ownership or development of land. However, the department recognizes the demand for property along streams and will provide land for private purchase in some stream corridors. Prior to the disposal of stream corridor lands, DNR, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public, will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with the stream corridor. State land sales programs near streams having important recreation value will be designed to protect access to and along the stream (AS 38.05.127) for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities. Similarly, disposals near streams that have important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designed to ensure the protection of the habitat and wildlife through the imposition of measures to ensure riparian protection.

In making determinations as to whether a riparian area should be protected and the manner of that protection, adjudicators are to consult the DMLW on-line procedures for detail and, if there is some question as to whether a riparian area should be protected, ADF&G. These procedures emphasize retaining such areas where a significant public interest or value exists, which is often common in riparian areas. Other methods may be used depending on the specific context, including setbacks and easements.

C. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies. Pursuant to AS 38.05.127, legal public access will be reserved in order to protect the public's right to travel to and along the ordinary high water (OHW) of a waterbody without encouraging trespass. Permits, leases, and plans of operation for commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines and other water dependent uses may be authorized on state uplands adjacent to waterbodies if their activities are consistent with the management intent for the area and if they maintain shoreland and stream bank access, and protect important fish and wildlife habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation. Trails and forms of non-motorized public access are generally considered to be appropriate within these areas, if they meet the conditions listed in 11 AAC 96.025. Certain types of motorized uses may also be appropriate if consistent with 11 AAC 96.020 and 11 AAC 96.025.

Where feasible and prudent, there should be setbacks between these activities and adjacent waterbodies. The width of this setback may vary depending upon the type and size of the use, but must be adequate to maintain public access to and along riparian areas. The amount of impervious surface created within the riparian area should be minimized.

D. Protection of Land Adjacent to High Value Waterbodies. When the management intent for state land adjacent to waterbodies (including shorelands, streams, or lakes) is to protect wildlife habitat, anadromous or high value resident fish streams, or provide for intensive recreation uses associated with fishing, picnicking, hunting, camping, or other similar uses, the state should retain ownership of the adjacent uplands. Alternatively, to minimize on-going management responsibilities or for some other public purpose, a riparian buffer should be imposed either through an easement or setback. See Table 2-2 for requirements related to 'riparian buffers'. In instances involving a land disposal, the area of a riparian buffer may be reserved as public open space to be maintained by a common interest association. Whichever method is chosen, they should be designed to minimize negative impacts on visual character, habitat value, water quality, and ensure public access. Public use sites may also be reserved during the land disposal process, along high value water bodies to provide public access and use of the water body.

In making determinations as to whether a riparian area should be protected and the manner of that protection, adjudicators are to consult the DMLW on-line procedures for detail. These procedures emphasize retaining such areas where a significant public interest or value exists, which is often common in riparian areas.

State-owned buffers or riparian buffers may be retained along the full length of the waterbody or on segments of the waterbody determined to have high current or future use, public use, or to require habitat protection. If the intent is to provide forested wildlife habitat, the width and configuration of this buffer shall be determined during preliminary subdivision design or in the preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan. Consult with ADF&G.

E. Access Easements Adjacent to Navigable or Public Water Waterbodies. A public use easement of approximately 50 feet is to be imposed on all navigable or public water bodies, consistent with the requirements of AS 38.05.127 and 11 AAC 51.035 and .045 for

all disposals of state land or interests in state land. The public rights retained in an easement shall be identified and noted in the DNR decision document and on the subdivision plat. In areas that may be sensitive to vehicular travel, the easement should be reserved for pedestrian access only. Access easements may be used in combination with state land that is to be retained for public use or for the protection of environmental resources. In these situations, easements may be used to provide access to areas of state retained sensitive land or provide access corridors between lots or parcels within the subdivision.

F. Protection Easements and Setbacks Adjacent to Non-Anadromous Waterbodies. Easements[12] or building setbacks may be used in those instances where public recreation use is moderate or where sensitive habitat or other environmental resources exist but are not of the same importance as described under Management Guideline D. See the requirements for 'Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer' in Table 2-2 when an easement is to be applied. The purpose of the easement or setback should be noted in the Department decision document and on the subdivision plat. Where a protection easement or setback is to be applied, vehicular use within the area of the easement is inappropriate and should not be authorized. Building setbacks may be used in lieu of a protection easement in those instances where it is not appropriate or necessary for the state to retain any easement rights *or* they may be used in combination with buffers, access easements, and protection easements. Building setbacks used in this fashion provide an added level of protection. See the requirements for 'Building Setback' in Table 2-2.

G. Lakeshore Public Access. A portion of the lakefront on lakes greater than 10 acres that have or may be expected to have public recreation and all inlets and outlets of lakes of this size and capable of sustaining year-round natural or stocked game fish species shall remain in public ownership for habitat protection and public recreation. Adequate public access to these lakes shall also remain in public ownership or is to be provided through section line, 'to-and-along' easements or other types of public access easements. The amount of public ownership may vary on a site specific basis, but, at a minimum, some portion of these lakes shall remain public. The size of the public reservation shall be appropriate to its expected long range recreational use and relative to the size of the lake. A width of 150' or more measured from OHW is to be retained or protected through an easement along inlet and outlet streams[13]. Public use sites, created through the land disposal program, on lakes of 10-20 acres shall have at least 4 contiguous acres reserved for public access. For lakes larger than 20 acres a public use site of at least 6 acres shall be provided.

H. Buffer, Easement, and Building Setback Widths.

1. The width of state retained land, access and protection easements, and building setbacks adjacent to waterbodies (lakes and streams) will vary, depending on whether the area is a retained parcel or imposed easement, and according to management

[12] These areas are often referred to as 'protection areas' in the management units described in the Resource Allocation Tables on Chapter 3.

[13] As measured from each bank of the inlet/outlet stream. This requirement applies whether or not the stream is anadromous.

intent and the specifics of the parcel under consideration. In addition, this width may vary along the area of the stream, or lake that is to be protected. Establishing widths, especially for publicly retained lands, will be based on the following considerations: recreational activities to be accommodated, floodway and floodplain widths, habitat protection and management objectives, visual quality, use compatibility, prevention of erosion, or retention of a significant hydraulic resource (like a wetland).

2. Although these widths may vary, the following criteria are provided to establish the minimum width that can be expected on various types of buffers, easements, and setbacks. They are specified here in order to establish some consistency in application and ensure a minimum level of resource and habitat protection or public access. Distances are measured horizontally landward from ordinary high water along streams and other inland waterbodies and from the line of mean high water adjacent to coastal waters. Because of the linear nature of streams and certain other habitat or hydraulic features, these minimum dimensions will apply to both sides of the feature that is to be protected. For example, the total protected area along a stream with a 100 foot setback would be 200 feet (100 feet each side).

If state land is to be retained, it may be preferable to retain a larger width, often 200 feet on each side. Widths greater than 200 feet may also be warranted, depending on the specific site characteristics and the importance of the habitat or resources to be protected.

a. Riparian buffers along anadromous and high value resident fish streams and waters: 100 feet along each side of the anadromous waterbody or high value resident fish stream. (Widths greater than this amount, up to 300 feet, may be authorized if, after consultation with ADF&G, it is determined that larger widths are necessary to protect fisheries, wildlife, or habitat.)

b. Buffers on other freshwater waterbodies on retained public land: 50 feet along each side of the stream or 50 feet along the shoreline of lakes.

c. Easements[14] used in areas of sensitive environmental features: 50 feet on each side of important environmental features, such as high value wetlands. Distances greater than 50' (up to 100') may be appropriate if the feature being protected is considered to be especially sensitive to disturbance and is considered a particularly high value resource; such features might include lacustrine and riverine wetlands, springs, salt licks, or geologic hazards requiring additional distance separation for public safety. Consult ADF&G if there is a question as to whether a width greater than 50' should be considered.

d. Public access easements, including 'to and along' easements required under AS 38.05.127, or utility easements adjacent to lakes and streams: 50 feet.[15]

[14] These areas are sometimes referred to as 'protection areas' in management unit descriptions in Chapter 3.
[15] Other types of utility easements may be less than this width, depending on the purposes of the easement.

e. Building setbacks: 100 feet adjacent to anadromous and high value waterbodies and 50 feet adjacent to all other waterbodies. The use of a building setback is usually not required if a 'riparian buffer' is being imposed in an authorization. Riparian buffers preclude principal and most accessory structures within the riparian area; only water dependent uses are authorized in these areas. For more detail see 'riparian buffer' in Table 2-2.

I. Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features. Table 2-2 specifies widths and other requirements for easements, buffers and public access in order to ensure consistency between authorizations along waterbodies and related environmental features. The table captures the information provided in Management Guideline H but also provides guidance on when these requirements are to be applied as well as aspects related to types of uses that may be appropriate.

On a case-by-case basis, widths may be wider, in order to accommodate floodplain width, bank characteristics, size of the waterbody, extent of present or expected future public use, the need to protect important environmental features, or other relevant factors. Similarly, widths can be narrower on a case-by-case basis if it is determined that the harm intended to be avoided by the requirement is not likely to occur because of site-specific circumstances. However, the strip of land must be of sufficient width to allow for public access as well as to screen the waterbody from development, where possible, with an undisturbed strip of vegetation. In all instances, requirements for easements shall be noted on the lease, patent or subdivision plat. This requirement also applies to easements described in Management Guideline H.

J. Other Guidelines for Shorelines and Stream Corridors. Other guidelines will affect shorelines and stream corridors. See other sections of this chapter.

Table 2-2: Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features

Guideline/ Application	Minimum Width/ Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
1. Public Access (To and Along Easement) Adjacent to all navigable waters or public waters as determined under 11 AAC 51.035[16].	**50'** * Landward from ordinary high water line.	Along: * Lakes * Streams	Provide public access along navigable and other waterbodies.	• Prohibited: Water Dependent[17] or Water Related[18] uses or structures that would obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement. Alternate upland access needs to be provided if access is blocked. • Allowed: Water Dependent or Water Related structures that would not significantly obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement. • 'Along' easement is to be continuous unless topography or land status prevents a continuous easement. See 11 AAC 51.045. • The 'To' easement has a minimum width of 50 feet but may be increased to 60 feet or more if DNR determines that the need for increased public access to navigable and public waters may justify construction of a road along an easement. • A section line easement under AS 19.10.010 can function as a 'To' easement to the extent that the section line easement runs on state land and if the section line easement provides a practical route to the shore or river.
2. Riparian Buffers Adjacent to anadromous waterbodies and high value fish streams.	**100'** * Landward from ordinary high water line.	Along: * Anadromous and high value resident fish streams and lakes that are navigable or are public waters under 11 AAC 51.035.	Protect riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value fish streams.	• Allowed: Water Dependent uses or structures that do not require extensive de-vegetation and/or land clearing. This requirement applies to the first 60' measured from OHW. 'Extensive' means more than 20% of affected area within the project site. Water related uses or structures that do not de-vegetate more than 40% of the affected area are allowed in areas greater than 60' measured from OHW. • Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW. • The width of riparian buffers may be increased along navigable or public waterbodies if recreation use is heavy, a wildlife corridor needs to be provided, or if increased protection of a riparian area is warranted. Consult with ADF&G on decisions to increase buffer width. Note: the requirements for an 'along' easement also apply within the 50' of OHW.
3. Freshwater Waterbodies Buffer Adjacent to waterbodies that are not protected under #2 but where a significant public use	**100'** * Landward from ordinary high water line along streams and lakes that are not covered in item #2 but are considered to have public	Along freshwater waterbodies that are determined to have public significance but where the requirements of #2 do not	Protect areas adjacent to freshwater waterbodies that are important riparian areas or may be important for other public purposes.	• Allowed: Water Dependent uses or structures that do not require extensive de-vegetation and/or land clearing. This requirement applies to the first 60' measured from OHW. 'Extensive' means not more than 20% of affected area within the project site. Water related uses or structures that do not de-vegetate more than 40% of the affected area are allowed in

[16] See 11 AAC 51.035 for determination of Navigable and Public Water. See also 11 AAC 51.045 for easements 'To and Along Navigable and Public Water'. Other waters may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

[17] Water Dependent: means a use or an activity that can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to a water body because the use requires access to the water body.

[18] Water Related: means a use or activity that is not directly dependent upon access to a waterbody, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependent and which, if not located adjacent to a waterbody, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

Guideline/ Application	Minimum Width/ Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
or resource is determined to exist.	significance or from the edge of the waterbodies, including wetlands, that are to be protected.	apply.		areas greater than 60' measured from OHW. • Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW. • The width of riparian buffers may be increased along navigable or public waterbodies if recreation use is heavy, a wildlife corridor needs to be provided, or if increased protection of a riparian area is warranted. Consult with ADF&G on decisions to increase buffer width.
4. Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer	**50'** *** Measured from edge of sensitive environmental feature.	Areas of important environmental features. These may include hydrologic features (wetlands, marshes), sensitive habitat areas, or areas subject to geotechnical constraints.	Protect sensitive environmental features not otherwise protected under Public Access, Riparian Buffers, or Freshwater Waterbodies.	• Sensitive environmental features may include wetlands, important upland habitat, prominent scenic features, and the like. • The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. • Prohibited: Residential (or other) structures and associated out buildings but not including utilities or minor accessory structures. • Buffers can be created through the use of easements or building setbacks, or both. • Where this easement is imposed as part of a municipal entitlement action, this width is also 50 feet. • Areas greater than 50 feet (up to 100') may be imposed on a case-by-case basis.
5. Building setback Adjacent to all waters <u>except</u> anadromous and high-value resident fish waters (see guideline 6 below).	**<u>50'</u>** * Landward from ordinary high water.	Non-anadromous and non-high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams	Protect riparian habitat including access, recreation, and water quality along all waterbodies.	• This requirement is imposed where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream. • Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. • The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. • It is intended that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas. • Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&G.
6. Building setback Adjacent to anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	**<u>100'</u>** * Landward from ordinary high water.	Anadromous and high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams	Protect riparian fish habitat, water quality, and recreation values along anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	• This requirement may be imposed if necessary to achieve or protect riparian areas or other sensitive environmental features. • The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. • Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. • It is intended that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas. • Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&G.

Where widths apply: * Freshwater areas ** Tidally-influenced areas *** Sensitive Environmental Features

For the definition of *anadromous waters* and *high-value resident fish waters* (derived from AS 41.17.950) see the Glossary in Appendix A. Exceptions that apply to items 5 and 6 above: a) Structures such as docks, bridges, and culverts whose purpose is access to or across the stream or lake; b) Water-dependent or water-related uses such as placer mining, fish culturing, and water supply intakes will be evaluated for exception on a case specific basis in consultation with ADF&G.

Subsurface Resources

Goals

Opportunities for Mineral Exploration and Development. Provide opportunities through state land management for the exploration and development of mineral resources.

Economic Opportunities. Provide economic opportunities and stability by managing state lands for the efficient and environmentally sound:

- disposal of tailings;
- development of state land and submerged land mining sites; and,
- siting of infrastructure to support development of mineral resources.

Environmental Quality and Cultural Values. When developing subsurface resources, protect the integrity of the environment and affected cultural features to the extent feasible and prudent.

Management Guidelines

A. Mineral Exploration. By statute, exploration for locatable minerals is allowed on all state lands. A land use permit is required under most circumstances. Hand prospecting and exploration activities generally do not require a permit. DNR may determine that some forms of access will not be allowed in specific areas to avoid resource damage.

B. Open to Mineral Location. By statute, all state lands are open to mineral location unless specifically closed. Where an area is open to mineral location, a miner has the right to stake a mining location regardless of the surface use designation or classification. Any adverse effects of mining on surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and regulations and the management guidelines in this plan. Except for areas designated Settlement, Public Facilities, or Water Resources, all other state land is considered appropriate for mineral exploration and development consistent with applicable state law, administrative regulation, and management intent and guidelines. Areas designated Settlement, Public Facilities, or Water Resources may be appropriate for mining activity but will likely require the use of stipulations to avoid or mitigate impacts to important public facilities, settlement areas, and large wetland complexes. Reclamation activities are directed by the Mining Reclamation Act (AS 27.19) and regulations (11 AAC 97). (Note: Mineral entry on Alaska Mental Health Trust Land is not authorized

without the prior approval of the Trust Land Office of DNR in accordance with 11 AAC 99. Mineral entry on land owned by the University of Alaska is not authorized without the prior approval of the University of Alaska, Land Management office.)

C. Reclamation of Mined Land. The reclamation of mining operations, including placer mining, must meet the reclamation standards given in AS 27.19. The reclamation law provides a standard that miners must meet during and after mining. The mining operation must be conducted in a manner that prevents unnecessary and undue degradation of land and water resources and requires that reclamation occur "contemporaneously" with the mining operation. Regulation 11 AAC 97 (Mining Reclamation) details the specific requirements that must be followed. In designated habitat areas, annual reclamation will be required concurrent with mining. Reclamation will be required to restore degraded fish and wildlife habitat and prevent hazards to navigation.

D. Access for Mineral Development. Existing roads should be used for access to mine sites wherever feasible. Access across tundra, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas will be managed in a manner that minimizes damage and must be consistent with the requirements of applicable administrative regulations, including 11 AAC 96.010 and 11 AAC 96.025.

E. Mining in Fish Habitat. When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish[19]. Because less than 50% of all anadromous streams are listed within the ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC), and documentation of resident fish streams is not centralized, DNR should consult with ADF&G prior to the issuance of an authorization where stream channels are present and the likelihood of anadromous or high value resident fish is high, at least seasonally.

F. Mineral Closures.

1. **Background.** The decision to apply mineral location closures will be made by the Commissioner of DNR within the standards set by Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that the Commissioner determines that mining is incompatible with a significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of the statute requires that the Commissioner determine that a potential use conflict exists before imposing leasing requirements for development of locatable minerals. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral location will not be cause for denying access across state land. Mineral closures do not affect valid existing mineral locations.

2. **Land Closed to Mineral Entry.** State mining law stipulates that mining must be determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses before an area can be closed

[19] Note: Mining in fish habitat requires additional permits from ADEC and ADF&G.

to mineral entry (AS 38.05.300). There is relatively little correspondence between the location of state upland parcels designated Settlement and historical or potential mining activity in the planning area and specifically in areas designated Minerals. Since little potential conflict is expected to exist, this plan only recommends one mineral closing order, although the current mineral closing orders will be retained since these occur within streams and land disposal areas. A mineral closing order (MO 1145) affecting 4,576 acres is recommended (Appendix D) to protect a utility and transportation corridor in the Delta region. A leasehold location order is recommended (Appendix C) within areas designated Settlement but not now closed to mineral entry, and all new settlement areas are so designated in this plan revision. Approximately 102,383 acres are affected by the Leasehold Location Order (LLO 34). The purpose of the leasehold location order is to prevent the creation of 'nuisance claims' in areas of land disposal. Appendix C lists these management units in Table C-1 and depicts the management units affected by the LLO on Map C-1. The management intent section of parcels designated Settlement should be consulted to determine if a management unit is affected by the leasehold location order or Mineral Order 1145. To determine the location of areas closed to mineral entry in the planning area consult the DNR Alaska Mapper, available on-line at: http://dnr.alaska.gov/MapAK.

G. Oil and Gas Resources. It is probable that oil and gas resources are present within the planning area. The potential for petroleum reserves within the planning area are believed to be high in the Nenana River Basin and exploration is underway (2012) in that area and within the Lower Tanana and Kantishna regions, including lands within the Minto Flats State Game Refuge[20]. The planning and decision making processes for oil and gas development occur under a separate section of Alaska Statutes (AS 38.05.180) and these processes are not included as part of area plans. For this reason, the area plan does not make any development decisions related to these resources, and defers all decisions regarding licensing or leasing of oil and gas to DNR's existing licensing and leasing processes.

Oil and gas sales are not subject to the regional planning process; instead they follow the planning process identified under AS 38.05.180. The land use designations of the plan are multiple use in character and do not preclude oil and gas development.

H. Geothermal Resources. The presence of geothermal resources, to support renewable energy development, may be likely within the planning area. Access and development of geothermal deposits at Circle Hot Springs, in the vicinity of Fairbanks, shows that there are known resources, and potential for location and use of geothermal resources for renewable energy in the area.

The exploration and development of geothermal resources follows the planning processes under AS 41.06, and 38.05.181. The land use designations of the plan are multiple use in character and do not preclude geothermal leasing and resources development.

[20] These areas are actually located in the YTAP planning area. This is where exploration is now occurring.

The exploration and development of geothermal resources follows the planning process under AS.41.06 and 38.05.181. The land designations of the plan are multiple use in character and do not preclude geothermal leasing and resource development.

I. Coal Resources. The coal potential within the planning area is generally considered to be low to moderate, with deposits occurring at the Jarvis Creek Coal Field, which is situated to the east of the Richardson Highway south of Delta Junction. However, most coal resources are situated in the coal producing area near and east of the community of Healy, located in the YTAP planning area. Although not considered a significant resource in the planning area, it possible that such resources may be exploited in the future, and it is therefore appropriate to identify current regulatory requirements that effect coal extraction. Coal exploration, development, and extraction are governed by a mix of statutory (AS 38.05.150 and AS 27.21.010-.260) and administrative (11 AAC 85) requirements, which must be followed for exploration and for subsequent extraction to be authorized. This plan does not impose additional requirements of coal exploration and extraction to those cited in statute and regulation. All areas, except within areas closed to such activity in legislatively designated areas, are open to coal exploration, development, and extraction.

J. Mining in Areas Co-Designated Minerals and Habitat. In a number of management units in the Fairbanks and Alaska Range East regions, co-designations of Minerals and Habitat apply. If this co-designation is used, it means that either high mineral and habitat values exist within all or portions of the management unit. Mineral exploration and development are considered appropriate uses within units affected by this co-designated, although there may be sites within a management unit that may not be appropriate for mineral development. Determinations of this type are to be made as part of the regulatory/permitting processes related to the authorization of these uses. Although mineral exploration and development within the planning area are considered appropriate or may be appropriate with stipulations, mining or authorizations granted by DNR shall carefully consider the effects of a proposed development on the area's fish and wildlife and their associated habitats within the management unit, and the short and long term effects on human access to those resources. Those habitats considered significant within a management unit are identified in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3. Some of these habitat areas are used on a seasonal basis and activities that occur at other times of the year than these periods may be appropriate. Consult the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of this chapter for the specific periods that these seasonal use periods occur. In all instances, consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization for mineral or coal exploration or development.

K. Leaseable Mineral Development. State land within the planning area may be leased or opened for mineral or coal exploration and development if the department determines it is in the best interest of the state to enter into a lease for such resources. Before authorization of a lease, the department will determine if the surface values are significant enough to warrant restricting surface entry. The surface impacts of proposed underground mining shall be fully considered as part of the permitting process.

L. Other Guidelines Affecting Subsurface Resources. Other guidelines will affect subsurface resources. See other sections of this chapter.

Chapter 3
Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

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Chapter 3
Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for state uplands and shorelands within the planning area. Information on state lands is organized by region, of which there are four: Fairbanks, Delta, Upper Tanana and Alaska Range East, and one region that includes all of the Legislatively Designated Areas within the plan boundary. These regions are the same as the 1985 plan (updated in 1991) except that the Tangle Lakes area along the Denali Highway has been deleted from the planning boundary[1]. Issues surrounding this area are associated with state land selections along the Denali Highway and, more specifically, with the area of Tangle Lakes, which is affected by a Special Use Designation and contains extensive archeological resources, and is managed by the Southcentral Region Office of DNR. The large areas of now state land (previously federal) generally adjacent to the Denali Highway are better managed through an area plan that focuses on this region, Lake Louise, and areas along the Denali Highway near Paxson. Portions of the two latter areas are now part of the Susitna Area Plan and Copper River Basin Area Plan, respectively. Significant areas of federal land identified as state selection in the 1985 TBAP have been, additionally, conveyed to the state. While this doesn't change the boundaries of the plan area, this change has significant implications in terms of land management, with the state assuming direct and full control over large areas of previously federal land. Map 3-1 shows the planning area and regions and 2014 land status.

Within the planning area there is a total of 12.3 million acres of land, of which state uplands comprise 8.2 million acres; this estimate also includes the areas of state shorelands. Significantly, nearly 1.7 million acres of this state total are associated with Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs), which include the TVSF, Chena River State Recreation Area, Delta Junction Bison Range Area, and Goldstream Public Use Area, and numerous small state recreation sites and public use areas. The four LDAs total 1.69 million acres within the planning area. Generally, area plans do not apply to LDAs, with management direction for such areas being provided through enabling legislation and management plans specific to the LDA, although area plans classify these areas in order to enable certain types of authorizations to be issued. This plan's recommendations primarily apply to the remaining areas of state-owned land and state-selected land within the planning area that make up about 6.5 million acres within the four main regions, and their 280 management units. Most of this state land has been either tentatively approved or patented to the state, and the state exercises its management authorities over this land. However, extensive areas of state selections

[1] The section of Remnant Rivers in the 1991 TBAP is now described in the subsection, 'Navigable Rivers and Lakes' in this Chapter.

(2 million acres) exist within the planning area, which the state has not yet received a tentative approval or patent, with much of this associated with the Eielson Air Force Base and the Fort Wainwright Military Reservation in the Fairbanks region and the Fort Greely Military Reservation in the Delta region. There are additional areas of selections but they tend to be scattered throughout the various regions and are significantly smaller in size than those associated with the military reservations. It is unclear how much of this selected land the state will receive, and this will not be known until the adjudication of the remaining selections of both the state and Native corporations are finalized by the BLM, which is not expected for some time. The state exercises ANILCA 906(k) authority over the area of federal land affected by state selections, which requires that DNR concurrence for actions that occur on federal land selected by the state.

The management requirements of this area plan do not apply to non-state lands, which includes, in the context of this plan, University of Alaska lands, Mental Health Trust Authority lands, federal lands not selected or topfiled by the state, and other state-owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF, Alaska Railroad, and ADF&G[2].

Organization of Chapter

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

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

Land Use Designations

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

[2] Certain LDAs are administered by both ADF&G and DNR, with DNR responsible for uses not related to the management of fish and game.

Map 3-1: Planning Area, Regions and Land Status

Map 3-1a: Planning Area, Regions and Unit Designations

is designated. Plan designations are more specific than the land use classifications required under 11 AAC 55.040, and such designations are converted to land use classifications, as required by 11 AAC 55.020. DNR will manage state land according to these designations and according to the equivalent land use classification.

When the plan assigns a designation to a unit, the designation is accompanied by region-wide management guidelines and by management intent specific to that unit. These three pieces of information – designations, management guidelines, and statement of intent – must be taken into consideration in determining how a parcel of state land is to be managed and in making disposal and authorization decisions.

Primary designated use. Most management units are assigned a primary designated use, which indicates, in a general way, how state land is to be used and managed (versus units designated Resource Management, which does not designate a primary use). Primary designated uses shall take precedence over other uses. Generally, however, DNR allows multiple uses. DNR initially presumes that all other uses are compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use should not be authorized or it should be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists or the impacts from the proposed use has been effectively mitigated (from 11 AAC 55.040 (c)). The plan may assign a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

Co-designated use. Where a unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, the regional intent, and the Chapter 2 guidelines from this plan together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures. Only those co-designations that are generally complementary to or compatible with each other are included in this plan. Co-designated uses should, therefore, be viewed as compatible unless specific conditions that exist at the time the Department is evaluating whether to grant an authorization indicate otherwise. In this plan, co-designated uses are often Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed but may include areas co-designated Forestry and Habitat or Minerals and Habitat. Within areas so co-designated, forestry and mineral exploration/development are considered to be appropriate uses, but such activities and projects must consider their potential impacts upon sensitive wildlife, fisheries, and habitats, and must either avoid or mitigate significant adverse impacts. Nearly all management units that are co-designated are designated for two principal uses; only in a few instances, usually related to major waterways, are three co-designations applied. (Administrative code limits the number of classifications – and therefore designations – to three.)

Designations Used in This Plan

Ag – Agriculture. Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is intended for present or future agricultural use. This designation converts to a land

use classification of Agriculture Land. Land designated Agriculture may be conveyed out of state ownership to individuals or other entities.

F – Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will remain in state ownership. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95) and the specific management guidelines in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and any specific requirements that might apply at the management unit level identified for a particular management unit. This designation converts to a land use classification of Forest Land. Forest Land is to be retained by the state, although timber sales, a type of disposal, are recognized as appropriate. Certain sites within the plan area contain both habitat and forestry values and, as such, are co-designated Forestry and Habitat. In these instances, while forest management projects are recognized as appropriate uses, any proposed activity must take into consideration the impacts upon wildlife, fisheries, and their associated habitats.[3]

Ha – Habitat. This designation applies to areas of varied size for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a loss of a population or sustained yield of a species or that contain a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional or statewide significance. Land designated Habitat is intended to remain in state ownership, and is intended to be maintained in an undisturbed, natural state except for improvements related to public health, safety, habitat restoration or rehabilitation, and public recreation. Utilities, roads, and other types of uses may be authorized if habitat functions can be maintained, the use can be made to be compatible with the management intent for areas designated Habitat, and it is determined that the authorization of the use would be in the best interest of the state[4]. Authorizations within areas designated Habitat are to be considered inappropriate unless consistent with these stipulations and with the management intent for the management unit. This designation converts to a land use classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.

Hr – Heritage Resources. This designation applies to land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values, or where there is a reason to believe that these values exist.

Ma – Materials. Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties of sand, silt, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. This land will remain in state ownership until the material on the site is no longer required for state

[3] Note: Certain of the management units that are designated Forestry are recommended to be added to the state forest. The management intent of these units (generally) provides for forest management, including timber harvest, and the management of the unit for the maintenance of fisheries, wildlife, and sensitive habitats as well as public access and public recreation. It is recognized that the management intent for state forests, described under AS 41.17.200 is somewhat different: "The primary purpose in the establishment of state forests is timber management that provides for the production, utilization, and replenishment of timber resources while allowing other beneficial uses of public land and resources". If management units classified Forestry are added to the Tanana Valley State Forest the management intent under AS 41.17.200 will apply.

[4] See also the discussion of 'Primary designated use', previously described.

purposes (such as road construction and maintenance, materials storage, and public or state facilities) after which these lands may be used for alternative purposes. See the Resource Allocation Tables to identify the types of uses that might be appropriate to a specific parcel. These lands cannot be sold and cannot be used for a permanent alternative use without re-designation of the area plan and reclassification, although some sites may be suitable for other uses after material resources are exhausted. This designation converts to a land use classification of Material Land. Although state land with this classification is conveyable under Municipal Entitlement statutes, because of the important role material sites perform, usually supporting the construction of roads or public facilities, it is generally not appropriate that these sites are to be conveyed out of state ownership, either to municipalities or other entities without the concurrence of the entity operating the material site.

Mi – Minerals. Areas considered to have mineral potential and for which mining is considered to be an appropriate use, are designated Mineral. See the "Explanation of Mineral Designations" at the end of this list of designations. This designation converts to a land use classification of Mineral Land. Land designated Minerals is to be retained in state ownership, except as may be provided for under AS 38.05.195-.275. Certain sites within the plan area contain both habitat and mineral values and, as such, are co-designated Minerals and Habitat. In these instances, while mineral exploration and development are recognized as appropriate uses, any proposed development must take into consideration the impacts upon wildlife, fisheries, and their associated habitats.

Pr – Public Facilities-Retain. These sites are reserved for specific infrastructure to serve state interests. This may include areas intended as open space or to function as riparian buffers. Units designated "Public Facilities-Retain" will be retained in state ownership. This designation converts to a land use classification of Reserved Use Land.

Pt – Public Facilities-Transfer. Areas with this designation are intended to be conveyed out of state ownership for some type of public purpose. This designation converts to the designation of Settlement Land since the Reserved Use Land designation is not conveyable under the Municipal Entitlement program.

Rd – Public Recreation-Dispersed. This designation applies to those areas that offer or have a high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism and where desirable recreation conditions are scattered or widespread rather than localized. Developed facilities are generally not necessary other than trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. This land will be retained in public ownership in an undisturbed, natural state except for improvements related to public health, safety, or recreation. Authorizations within areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be appropriate with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained, the use can be made to be compatible with the management intent for areas designated Rd, and it is determined that the authorization of the use would be in the best interest of the state. This designation converts to a land use classification of Public Recreation Land. Areas designated

Public Recreation-Dispersed are to be retained in state ownership except that such areas may be conveyed to municipalities under AS 29.65 or as may be provided for in the management intent for specific units.

Rm – Resource Management[5]. Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design controls. This designation may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. This designation converts to a land use classification of Resource Management Land. Areas designated Resource Management may be conveyed to municipalities, but must be reclassified to Settlement prior to disposal to individuals. In certain instances areas designated Resource Management may be retained in state ownership; when this occurs, it is noted. Most management units that are so designated are often situated in remote, inaccessible areas where known natural resources are not present and for which no economic demand is likely during the planning period. The management intent for such units is to indicate that development is not intended although certain types of projects that provide public benefits (roads, transmission lines, and the like) may be authorized. Other projects may be authorized, if determined to be in the best interest of the state.

Rp – Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites. These are areas used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists compared to the rest of the planning area, or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationists and tourists. These areas offer localized attractions, or ease of access, or developed facilities. Examples include camping sites, marinas, cabins, lodges, anchorages, scenic overlooks, and road-accessible shore locations that are used for picnicking, sports and fishing. The recreation and tourism uses for which these units are designated may be either public or commercial. The primary management intent is to protect the opportunity of the public to use these sites, and their resource values for recreation. This land will remain in state ownership unless otherwise noted in the management intent for the management unit.

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

[5] This plan uses the term 'Resource Management' as a designation instead of 'General Use'. This change was made to avoid the confusion that often existed between the designation of General Use and the classification of Resource Management, which are equivalent.

Se – Settlement. This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings for residential uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, identifying greenbelts through subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas designated Settlement should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale, and, in this plan, a leasehold location order is recommended to be imposed on proposed settlement area not yet affected by a current mineral closing order. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and individuals. This designation converts to a land use classification of Settlement Land.

Tc – Transportation Corridor. This designation applies to land identified for the location of easements and rights of way, including transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes. As used in this plan, it refers to portions of the Richardson Highway and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System but also includes remnant pieces of state land adjoining these facilities. Land with this designation is to be retained by the state. It converts to the classification of Transportation Corridor.

Wr – Water Resources. This designation applies to areas of important water sources, watersheds, or hydropower sites. In this plan it also includes important wetland areas, the intent of which is to maintain these in an undisturbed, natural state. It is intended that this type of land will be retained in state ownership in an undisturbed, natural state. Authorizations within areas designated Water Resources are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health and safety or as described below. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be appropriate with appropriate design if wetland and water resource functions can be maintained, the use can be made to be compatible with the management intent for areas designated Water Resources, and it is determined that the authorization of the use would be in the best interest of the state. Dispersed recreation is recognized as an appropriate use on state lands designated Water Resources. This designation converts to a land use classification of Water Resource Land.

Explanation of Mineral Designations

Except where state land is closed to mineral entry, DNR will treat mining as if it is compatible with the principal surface use. This is important to note because DNR area plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations to large areas, although in this plan significant areas are affected by the co-designation of Habitat and Mineral. Chapter 2, Subsurface Resources, also includes additional guidelines and a summary of statutes regulating mining and reclamation activities.

Management Intent

The plan provides management intent for both the resources and types of authorizations that are expected to occur within the planning area for the specific management units. Management intent describes how the Department intends to manage a resource or management unit and may describe what is intended to occur as well as what is not intended to occur. It may also identify specific management direction. Also, the plan may provide management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan may address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area or through areawide guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the conditions for using undesignated resources.

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

In some cases the plan may also identify **prohibited uses**. These are uses that have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. Prohibited uses are not often identified, because the plan seeks to minimize land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions, but in those instances where a prohibited use occurs, it is noted in the management intent in a management unit. In these instances a prohibited use cannot be authorized without a plan amendment.

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

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

In this plan, the land use designation is the general indicator of whether land should be retained in state ownership[6] or made available for disposal. Units designated Habitat, Water Resources, Public Facilities-Retain, Forestry, Minerals, and Public Recreation-Dispersed are intended to be retained in state ownership. Units designated Settlement, Public Facilities-Transfer, or Agriculture are considered appropriate for disposal. Units designated Materials Resource Management, or Public Recreation-Dispersed, may be appropriate for conveyance out of state ownership under certain conditions. In addition, units already under management agreements with other state agencies are usually not available for conveyance. Shorelands must also be retained in state ownership unless law requires conveyance or the conveyance is to a political subdivision of the state, and such conveyances are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine, described at the end of this chapter. Finally, the Mineral Estate must always be retained by the state; the only exception being conveyances to other state agencies or entities.

There are some units with management intent that precludes disposal, although the designation and classification might otherwise allow it. When this occurs, this restriction is noted in the management intent statement specific to the management unit in the Resource Allocation Table. Such units are intended to be retained in state ownership and a plan amendment is required to vary from this guideline. This includes units already under management by another state agency or that contain certain unique or sensitive uses or resources that merit retention by the state.

Shorelands. DNR will provide reasonable access across state shorelands to upland owners. Upland access across state shorelands, including developed access facilities, may be allowed within all land use designations where DNR determines the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent and applicable guidelines of the plan. However, state shoreland designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands. ADF&G Habitat Division requires a Fish Habitat Permit if the shorelands are within an anadromous or potentially anadromous stream.

Management Guidelines

Most state lands will be managed for multiple uses. Exceptions are lands that will be offered for private lease or ownership, recreation sites that are less than 640 acres, and certain other areas that have unique habitat or public recreation values. When used, management guidelines specify requirements for the use of or development within a management unit.

[6] Note to adjudicators: The recommendations on retaining state land are related to the conveyance of land out of state ownership. This usually involves the Land Estate and sometimes the Fee Estate. [DNR is required to retain the Mineral Estate except for conveyances to other state agencies (AS 38.05.125)]. Many of the authorizations issued by DNR are in the form of permits and similar authorizations that are temporary in character. The plan does not view these as permanent disposals of interest and therefore such actions do not contradict the requirement for state land to be retained that is stated in the definition of plan designations on the management intent of specific management units. Examples of such authorizations would include guide camps, man camps, boat storage facilities, equipment staging, and the like. Within the context of this plan, the issuance of easements also will not contradict the requirement to retain land in state ownership.

Apart from this, the plan establishes management guidelines in order to allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example, the plan provides guidelines that require that land disposals must be designed to protect public access and recreational opportunities, while still permitting the land to be conveyed out of state ownership.

Duration and Flexibility of Plan

This plan guides land uses for the next 20 years *or until revised*, subject to periodic reviews, for areas with designations involving settlement, industrial or commercial uses, or other forms of economic uses including material extraction or uses related to community or recreational development. Designations related to habitat, public recreation (dispersed), forestry, minerals, and water resources do not have a specific planning horizon since these uses are to be retained by the state. The area plan is intended to guide the management of land within the latter areas until the plan is formally revised. In some instances, areas designated Resource Management may not be appropriate for development within the planning period and, if so, this is indicated in the management intent language.

The land use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible. DNR may permit uses not originally designated if DNR determines they are consistent with the management intent for the unit and consistent with applicable management guidelines. However, the decision document must provide an explanation and justification for this.

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

Glossary

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

Plan Structure

Plan Regions

The planning area, consisting of 8.2 million acres of state land, is divided into four principal regions and one region that includes land within Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). Regions are geographic areas characterized by large blocks of state land, often contiguous to each other, and located within an area with distinctive characteristics. They are often

demarcated by political boundaries or major topographic or hydrologic features. The four regions contain state-owned and state-selected land, which is the primary focus of area plans. These are the same regions as used in the 1985 plan, although there have been some modifications to reflect the changes since 1985 regarding areas that are no longer selected by the state and areas that were federal land but have since been conveyed to the state or have been selected by the state for potential conveyance. The area known as the Tangle Lakes adjacent to the Denali Highway, originally part of the Alaska Range East region, has also been removed from the plan area of ETAP. It is intended that this area will be covered by a separate area plan, as noted in the Introduction to this Chapter.

The four principal regions are: Fairbanks, Delta, Upper Tanana, and Alaska Range East. The Fairbanks Region contains the community of Fairbanks and surrounding environs and, with a 2012 estimated population of 32,300, is the largest community within the Interior and is third largest within the state. The Fairbanks region contains over 4 million acres, of which 3.2 million are state-owned and is comprised of large blocks of state land that extend to the eastern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and by scattered areas of state land west of Fairbanks to the Minto Flats State Game Refuge. The Delta region consists of 3.4 million total acres of which 2.4 million acres are state land. This region is centered on Delta Junction and bordered on the north by Eielson Air Force Base and on the south, by the crest of the Alaska Range. The Upper Tanana region lies to the south of the Delta region, extending to the Canadian border along the Alaska Highway. The Upper Tanana region contains a total of 4.1 million acres of which 2.1 million are state-owned, and includes the communities of Northway, Mentasta Lake, Tok, Tanacross, and Dot Lake. The last region, Alaska Range East, totaling 0.64 million acres, consists almost entirely of the mountainous terrain of the Alaska Range except for the lowland area that generally follows the Delta River, within which the Richardson Highway is situated. Although containing significant amounts of state land (0.45 million acres), almost no population is present. A dominant feature within the plan area, except for the Alaska Range East region, is the Tanana Valley State Forest. Consisting of approximately1,698,611 acres, the state forest is present in each of the three other regions, and is a major component of state land in each. This plan provides plan designations, management intent, and, sometimes, management guidelines for each of the management units in the three regions.

The Fairbanks and Delta regions contain the Eielson Air Force Base, Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely Military installation. Area plans provide management guidance for federal land that is selected by the state for potential conveyance in fulfillment of the state's land entitlement from the federal government, and these military reservations are affected by several state selections. These selections would only come into play after three significant actions occur: (1) if the military vacates these reservations, which is not likely to occur during the planning period, (2) the adjudication of the selection by the BLM with a determination that such a conveyance is appropriate, and (3) after extinguishing all Public Land Orders.

The last region encompasses all or portions of the various Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs) within the plan boundary. The three largest include the Tanana Valley State Forest[7], the Chena River State Recreation Area, and the Delta Junction Bison Range Area; together they comprise over 2,140,797 acres of state land. Additionally, there are two smaller LDAs: the Goldstream Public Use Area and the Creamers Field State Game Refuge, both of which are situated in the Fairbanks region and together total 5,917 acres. The latter (Goldstream and Creamers) occupy sites of generally less than 50 acres and are scattered throughout the three main regions – Fairbanks, Delta, and Upper Tanana. In these instances, the plan does not provide management guidance other than to provide a plan designation, which is required in the event that the Department needs to issue leases or other authorizations that constitute disposals of state land since state land must be classified before it can be conveyed out of state ownership. The management of state LDAs is provided by statute and, in the case of the Chena River SRA and the TVSF, by detailed management plans. These, rather than the area plan, control activities and uses within the LDAs. Map 3-1 in this Chapter depicts the plan boundary, the four principal plan regions, and the Legislatively Designated Areas (which constitute a region).

Note: The small state recreation sites that are situated within the plan boundary contain land administratively withdrawn from the public domain, and are not properly Legislatively Designated Areas. These sites, which are small and scattered within the Fairbanks, Delta, and Upper Tanana regions, are included as management units in each of the regions. In general, these units are to be managed for public recreation purposes consistent with DPOR requirements for State Recreation Sites.

Management Units

In this plan, areas of state uplands and shorelands that have been separated into smaller geographic units called management units. State resource management is specific to this level. Management units range in size[8] but usually have generally similar attributes; or they may be specific legal units like a tract within a residential subdivision; or they may be a discrete area of state land affected by a management agreement that is to be administered for a public purpose, such as a port, vehicle storage facility, or airport.

All units have a discrete identifying number (i.e., unit number). These are depicted on the plan maps and are included in the Resource Allocation Table. This number provides a cross-reference between the plan maps and the tables containing information about the parcel. The Table contains information on the resources found within the unit as well as plan designation, management intent, and, if required, management guidelines.

[7] Portions of the Tanana Valley State Forest are situated in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan area; the noted acreage estimate includes these portions of this state forest.
[8] Some can be over 250,000 acres and some, less than 1 acre in size.

Unit numbers are preceded by an alpha character that represents a particular place or area, with the following convention being applied: 'F' represents the Fairbanks region; 'D', the Delta, 'U', the Upper Tanana, and 'A', the Alaska Range East region. 'L' is used for the Legislatively Designated Areas.

A specific convention is used to identify the various types of upland units; these have a geographic identifier (a single alpha character that represents an area) followed by a two- to three-digit identifying number. For example, a parcel in the Fairbanks region has the identifying number "F-01." Shoreland units, which in this plan are the major rivers, are identified in a similar manner and are included within each region. Because the Tanana River occurs within each of the three major regions, specific management units have been included in each region, but the plan designation and management intent for each of these units is the same.

Region Descriptions

The regions are described in this section of the plan. These descriptions are necessarily generalized and indicate only the general features or characteristics of an area and only give an overview of how the region is to be managed by the Department. In addition, there is a short description of the region that pertains to Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). Because management intent for LDAs is established by legislation, information is necessarily limited and does not follow the following convention.

Included in these descriptions for the major regions are the following:

General: This component provides a description of the planning boundaries, overall acreage, number of communities in a region, and related geographic information.

Amount and Distribution of State Land: The distribution of state and state-selected lands within the region is explained.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land: Access, resources and uses of state and state selected land are described in this component. Access is described in terms of major road access but also the type of access that exists more generally within a region, including the types of access methods (i.e., snowmachines, all-terrain vehicles, etc.). Resources and uses include descriptions of recreation uses, settlement, habitats, water resources, minerals, agriculture, and timber resources, if present.

Management Planning Constraints: Local, state, and federal land and resource plans affecting the management unit are identified, if considered applicable to state land management.

Management Summary: This section describes the general way that state land is to be managed within the region. This generalized description provides an indication of the how the major resources and land uses are to be managed within the region and also provides an indication of where this is to occur. Detailed land management is provided at the management unit level, described in the Resource Allocation Tables of this Chapter.

Plan Maps

There are 13 plan maps that cover the Eastern Tanana Area Plan. See Map 3-1 to locate the map for a particular area. These maps indicate the plan boundary (external boundary of the area plan), the boundaries of the four regions, and the boundaries of the individual management units.

The plan maps show land ownership, unit numbers, and plan designations. It should be reemphasized that while the land use designations provide the general management intent for each unit, management intent and guidelines (both management unit and areawide) must be considered for a complete explanation of the management policy and requirements affecting particular units. This is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the management intent contained in the area plan as it pertains to a specific unit. The management intent and guidelines contained in Chapter 2 are particularly critical and must be consulted in adjudication decisions affecting individual parcels of state land.

Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps

The maps in this chapter are not intended to be detailed land ownership maps. Instead, they are a representation of state and federal land records current to the date of plan preparation. Caution should be used when using these maps since there may be inaccuracies in the source data or constraints imposed through the Geographic Information System. Land status for upland parcels, including private, Native corporation, municipal, and federal land are derived from the Department's GIS land status coverage. This information is generalized and for this reason the land status for a particular land area can be misleading. For complete information, consult the land records of the Department of Natural Resources, federal Bureau of Land Management, Native corporations, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Because of the presence of Mental Health Trust land and University land, it is also necessary to consult these entities at times.

The plan maps show general patterns of land ownership by color. This includes the various types of state land (general state land, Legislatively Designated Areas, Mental Health Trust land, University of Alaska, and lands under management agreement to another state agency) as well as borough and private lands However, because of the way that GIS maps are created, which entails a decision hierarchy on what land status to represent in priority sequence, the colors that represent an ownership pattern may not accurately describe all of the land uses

that may occur in a given area and may not coincide with the actual pattern of such ownership. The Department has tried to make general land status on the plan maps as accurate as possible, but the ownership patterns of other entities may be incorrect.

The location of state-owned or state-selected parcels is derived from information in the Department's land status records and the federal Master Title Plat. Both the status and spatial boundaries of these parcels are accurately represented at the time of plan preparation (2014). However, because state land status changes with time, the same caution exists for these areas as for areas of non-state land. Both color and a distinct external boundary line indicate areas of state and state-selected land. If there is a conflict between the land status depicted by color and that indicated by a boundary line, the boundary line is correct. This line supersedes the color representations of land ownership.

Resource Allocation Table

Resource Allocation Tables provide information on specific parcels and are related to the plan maps through the unit number. The table includes the land use designation and the land management intent for each specific upland or tideland units. Essentially, the Tables detail the generalized description of state management intent included under the regional "Management Summary" for specific management units.

The tables are organized by Region and for each unit it gives the unit identification number; 1985 classification and unit number; location by Meridian, Township and Range; and size expressed in acreage. Also included is a description of the resources and uses of a parcel, the designation(s), management intent, and management guidelines.

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

Unit number: Each parcel of state land has a unit number. Units are preceded with a letter indicating the region that they are situated within; see previous description of Management Units.

MTR: The Meridian, Township and Range (MTR) of each parcel are indicated. Depending on location within the plan area, both the Fairbanks and Copper River Meridians apply. There may be more than one township and range when a parcel occupies significant amount of state land or crosses township and/or range boundaries.

Classification (1985 TBAP): The classification of the current 1985 plan is identified. There is usually more than one classification that is identified since the earliest area plans, which includes the Tanana Basin Area Plan, used a variety of classifications for a given management unit. Administrative code now limits the number of classifications that may be applied to a maximum of three.

Management Unit (1985 TBAP): The management unit number from the 1985 TBAP is identified, to allow comparison with the 1985 area plan. It is typical for more than one management unit number to be identified since the management units in this revision occupy different areas than the management units in the 1985 plan. Additionally, area plans developed after the year 2000 use fewer management units than the older area plans; this also introduces variations from the original management units.

Acreage: The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

Plan Designation: Land use designations indicate the primary designation or co-designation uses and resources for each unit. Although most units are only affected by a single designation (primary), two compatible plan designations (termed "co-designations") are sometimes specified. Where co-designations have been used, the uses reflected in the designations are recognized to be compatible and complementary to each other.

Management Intent: This column indicates the management direction for a specific parcel. It is consistent with the recommended designation, but includes more information on how state land is to be managed. In some small-sized parcels, the management intent is likely to be brief since the designation itself is often sufficient to indicate the management intent. This is not usually the case with sensitive parcels or large parcels, and, in these instances, the management intent statement is critical to an understanding of how the various resources within the parcel are to be managed. This section may also indicate if the parcel is to be retained in state ownership or if it is appropriate for transfer to a city, borough, non-profit entity, or the public. (See the discussion on p. 3-12 which relates plan designations to determinations to retain or dispose of state land for more detail.) It often also describes those parcel resources that must be taken into consideration in land disposals, coal or mineral development, forest management activities, or other forms of development or use. In some instances the development of a parcel is not appropriate during the planning period and, when this occurs, this is also stated. This is usually associated with units affected by the Resource Management designation since these units are often located in remote, inaccessible locations and their development is not considered likely or appropriate during the planning period.

Resources and Uses: This column summarizes the resources and uses for which the unit is designated and which are considered important in the unit. It also provides a generalized physical description of the unit, and may indicate the presence (or absence) of certain other resources that are important to land management decisions. Typical among this type of information is whether the parcel contains a heritage or cultural site, a significant concentration of wildlife or habitat, vegetation and terrain features, the current use of the parcel, the presence of RS 2477 routes, adjacent land ownership, and whether a state or local land use plan affects the unit.

Fairbanks Region (1)

General

The Fairbanks Region encompasses an area of 4 million acres, of which state owned and state-selected land comprises 3.2 million acres. This is, by far, the most populous of the four regions within the planning area of the Eastern Tanana Area Plan. Population is concentrated in and around the Fairbanks Metropolitan area, which in 2010 was estimated to have about 97,600 people, with about 32,000 of that in the City of Fairbanks. The region extends from the Minto Flats State Game Refuge in the west to the eastern terminus of the Salcha River and of the military reservation, and from the White Mountains National Recreation Area in the north to the Tanana River in the south. The Tanana River serves as the boundary between the ETAP and the Yukon Tanana Area Plan, which covers the areas to the west and east of the ETAP planning area. In addition to the Fairbanks area, the other two dominant landscape and institutional features are the two military reservations – Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base – which cover large areas of the south-central and eastern parts of the region. Over 295,000 acres are associated with these reservations. There are three municipalities within the region: the Cities of Fairbanks and North Pole, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough. The planning area coincides with the corporate boundary of this borough. Refer to Map 3-1 to locate a map of a particular area within the region.

The planning area is characterized by a mix of development near and around Fairbanks and the communities along the Richardson Highway and by large tracts of vacant land either related to the two large Legislatively Designated Areas in the region – the Tanana Valley State Forest and the Chena River State Recreation Area – or remote, inaccessible areas east of the Richardson Highway and the two military reservations. These undeveloped areas provide recreation and some mining opportunities and constitute significant habitat areas, particularly for caribou and moose.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

Within the planning region, land ownership is mixed, although the State of Alaska (state) is the dominant land owner, at 3.2 million. In addition, the state has selected an additional 37,000 acres from the federal government[9]. State land is distributed throughout the planning

[9] Notes: 1) Not all of this land will be conveyed to the state. The state has two types of selections: selections and topfiled selections, where the state has filed a selection over a Native corporation. In the instance of the topfiled selections, it is possible the Native corporations will end with the land, not the state. Also, the state is considerably over-selected and not all of the selections that have been submitted will become state land. BLM is still in the process of adjudicating Native and state selections. 2) The state has selected the federal land associated with the military bases but it is indefinite and uncertain if and when the state will receive portions of military land. The estimates of state selection land do not include the selections within the military reservations.

area, but with concentrations northeast and east of Fairbanks. In the Fairbanks metropolitan area state land classified Minerals or within a Legislatively Designated has been retained by the state while other areas have been conveyed out of state ownership to a variety of entities, including the City of Fairbanks, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Mental Health Trust Authority, and the University of Alaska, leaving a "Swiss cheese'' of ownership patterns in this area. Other than the state, the principal landholders are private parties, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the two military installations. Private land concentrates in and around the community of Fairbanks and along the Parks and Richardson Highways.

There are different requirements for the management of state land, depending on whether it is general state land or special domain land. Special domain land is land that has been withdrawn from the public domain by the legislature for a special purpose, like a state park[10]. General state land is to be managed as public domain land consistent with Title 38. Special purpose land is to be administered under Title 41 for the Legislatively Designated Areas that the Department manages (Goldstream Public Use Area, Tanana Valley State Forest, and the Chena River State Recreation Area)[11]. The amount of land within Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs) totals 710,770 acres. The management of LDAs follows the requirements of the legislation authorizing the LDA as well as with specific management plans that have been adopted subsequent to the creation of each LDA. Land administered under Title 38 is to follow the requirements of this Area Plan. There exists about 8.01 million acres of general state land. Most of the recommendations of area plans affect the surface uses of land.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access: This region is well served by transportation facilities, although large portions of the eastern part of the planning area – generally the area east of the Chena River State Recreation Area – lack good access other than that provided by the Steese Highway and infrequent airstrips. It is by far the most accessible of the four regions in the planning area. Four main highways traverse the region: Richardson, Parks, Elliott, and the Steese. These are regional routes providing connection to the Alaska Highway and Valdez, Anchorage and the Matanuska Valley, the Yukon River and the James Dalton Highway, and to Chena Hot Springs. A dense system of local secondary roads emanates from the regional roads and covers the area of urban and rural residential uses. The Alaska Railroad also provides access to this region from south-central Alaska and is a major transporter of bulk goods from Anchorage. Additionally, there are two major airports, one for civilian use (Fairbanks International) and one for the military at Eielson AFB. A limited number of airstrips are also present within the region, and are scattered throughout the planning area, especially in the remote eastern areas. Access throughout the more remote, undeveloped parts of the region is provided by off-road vehicles using local or regional trails, or frozen rivers during the winter.

[10] These areas are termed 'Legislatively Designated Areas'.

[11] Acreage with LDAs: TVSF, 452,040 million; Chena River SRA, 252,814; Creamers Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, 2,704; and Goldstream, 3,213. Note: The acreage for the TVSF includes the Resource Management Area and is a total for both the YTAP and ETAP areas.

Access is also provided by float or wheeled fixed wing aircraft that use either private airstrips, waterbodies, or gravel bars for landing. Fly-in access is often limited by local weather conditions.

Wildlife and Habitats: Extensive wildlife and associated important habitats are distributed throughout the planning area. Although occurring on many areas of uplands, most wildlife tends to concentrate within the riverine areas adjoining the major drainages of the region. These include the Tatalina, Chatanika, Chena, Salcha, and, of course, the Tanana River, the dominant hydrologic feature of the region[12]. Because of their importance for subsistence and as a general food source for many Interior residents, the distribution of moose and caribou throughout the region is particularly significant. Caribou are only present in the remote eastern, mountainous portions of the planning area. Caribou calving and wintering areas occur in this part, but are also found further westward of this location, extending into the Chena River State Recreation Area and state lands to the north and south of this location. Moose are, in contrast, distributed throughout the planning area except for the more mountainous parts in the areas to the east of the Chena River State Recreation Area that tend to be the prime habitat for caribou. Important calving, wintering and rutting ranges tend to coincide with the principle drainages listed above but also with the large lowland areas near the Goldstream Creek. Anadromous streams are more concentrated and fewer in number within the region compared to the south-central portions of the state, and generally coincide with the major streams noted above and with the principal tributaries of those streams. Waterfowl, while not displaying concentrated use patterns within the region, are present throughout the same principal drainages. Brown bear are present throughout the planning area.

Minerals and Hydrocarbons: There are no known oil and gas resources within the region. However, the Fairbanks area is highly mineralized and has had a long history of mining activity particularly associated with placer gold mining in the Ester Dome, Pedro Dome, Cleary Summit, and Coffee Dome areas. The largest gold mine in Alaska – Fort Knox Gold Mine – is situated on Mental Health Trust land in the Cleary Summit area of Fairbanks. Given the level of mineralization and the advancement in mining technology continued mineral development will likely occur in these areas. Important mineral occurrences also occur in the Richardson Mining District in the far eastern parts of the planning area. There are numerous prospects and small mines, both lode and placer, in the area around Richardson, which generally coincides with the T003S, R013E-017E and T004S, R013E-017E. Areas closed to mineral entry are extensive and are generally located in the Fairbanks area, generally coinciding with major pipelines (Trans-Alaska Pipeline System), settlement areas, and major habitat and hydrologic features. Large areas, while potentially open to mineral entry, are managed under separate processes and authorities other than AS 38.05 and correspond to parcels owned by the Mental Health Trust, University of Alaska, and Native regional corporations. Other than areas the areas that are now closed to mineral entry and

[12] The Tanana River borders both the Yukon Tanana Area Plan and Eastern Tanana Area Plan. For reasons of convenience, this river is described in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan. The plan designation and management intent described in this plan applies to areas within the YTAP plan that adjoin this river.

that might be closed by future settlement activity, the region will be left open to mineral entry, coal prospecting and leasing, oil and gas leasing, and industrial leasing for mill sites. A leasehold location order (LLO #35) affects areas designated Settlement and not now closed to mineral entry by a mineral order (closing).

Forest: Forest resources in this region are extensive and are of moderate to high commercial value, depending on location, market conditions, and access. Most of the high value timber in the region concentrates in the Tanana Valley State Forest. There are areas that contain valuable forest reserves and are designated Forestry but are situated outside the TVSF. Some of the areas that contain valuable forest resources and were designated Forestry in the 1985 TBAP have since been incorporated into the TVSF[13].

Recreation: The Fairbanks area generates a demand for recreation and in large part that recreation takes place on state land, either within the planning area or within the planning area of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan. Some also occurs within federal land in the White Mountains National Recreation Area. Within the ETAP planning area, moderate to high levels of recreation activity takes place in the areas within the Fairbanks metropolitan area, while more remote areas experience less use and are generally associated with sport hunting and fishing. The areas where significant mineralization exists and mining has occurred are also important areas for public recreation. These areas include Cleary Summit, Ester Dome and Pedro Dome. Other significant areas of public recreation occur within the Chena River State Recreation area, the Goldstream Public Use Area, along the Chatanika River and throughout the TVSF. The more remote, eastern parts of the region are important areas for fall moose and caribou hunting. All of the typical activities associated with the summer and winter months in Alaska occur in these recreation areas and along the Salcha River. All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are permitted within the region; this plan does not recommend the creation of areas of special use designation that could restrict such uses[14].

Agriculture: There is relatively little active agricultural activity in the planning region. Current agricultural activity occurs in areas outside the Fairbanks metropolitan area that are relatively near the Parks and Richardson Highways. Areas of state land are designated for agricultural use, and these areas then to coincide with previous areas of agricultural land disposals.

Management Planning Constraints

The planning area of this area plan coincides with the boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough. The borough comprehensive plan identifies general goals and management guidelines but does not contain a land use plan that would give direction in terms of desired

[13] This accounts for some of the change in areas classified Forestry since the acreage estimates for this classification do not include areas within the Tanana Valley State Forest (that are also classified Forestry).
[14] This statement is not intended to preclude the creation of such special use designations in the future, should they be warranted.

future land use patterns. Other municipalities include the City of Fairbanks and the City of North Pole. Both of these entities have comprehensive plans and these were also reviewed for possible guidance, but these plans also do not contain a land use plan map that would be helpful in discerning future land use patterns. The zoning ordinance and zoning map of the Fairbanks North Star Borough were also consulted. These covered most of the more developed portions of the planning area within the borough. These maps were particularly helpful in determining, in part, the allocation of land uses. Although not all areas were covered, they provided a useful indication of the intent of the borough in terms of desired land use patterns and were useful in establishing land use allocations.

There are three state plans affecting this region or portions of this region. These include the Tanana Basin Area Plan (1985), the TVSF Management Plan, and the Chena River SRA Management Plan. The Chena River SRA and TVSF management plans control land use, recreation, and provide guidance on resource development and management. These plans were consulted but since their authority is limited to the two LDAs, information that would provide guidance to state land management was negligible. The 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan, as it applied to this planning area, was also consulted. It was particularly helpful in allocating land uses since many of the then recommended patterns still make sense. However, there has also been extensive conveyance to entities out of state ownership, resulting in some areas in fragmented state land holdings. In these instances the previous land patterns did not always make sense and the recommendations from the 1985 TBAP were of limited utility.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region is in many respects similar to the original recommendations of the 1985 TBAP as it applies to this portion of the planning area. The focus of management is the continuation of the present patterns of land development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources, and the protection of key habitats, fisheries, and wildlife populations. Essentially, the plan balances the competing demands of resource development, a major theme of Article 8 in the Alaska Constitution, with the need to protect and maintain critical habitats and environments. The plan provides for the use and development of the important agricultural, forest, and mineral resources within the planning area where these resources exist. Concurrently, it provides large areas designated Habitat (or co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed) within the major river drainages (Salcha, Tatalina, Chena, Chatanika, and the Tanana River) and in extensive portions of the eastern part of the planning area where important habitat (moose and caribou) exist and where there is heavy subsistence hunting pressure.

The plan also identifies which areas are to be retained in state ownership. Areas that are designated Settlement or Agriculture may be disposed of out of state ownership. The remaining areas are to be retained in state ownership. Included in the latter are areas designated Minerals (or co-designated with Minerals), Forestry, Materials, Habitat (and co-designated Habitat), Water Resources, and, almost always, areas designated Public

Recreation-Dispersed. Areas designated Resource Management are to be retained as well if this requirement is specified in the management intent for a management unit, but multiple use development entailing some amount of disposal may be appropriate in these areas.

State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management recommendations (including management intent and management guidelines) contained in the Resource Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed consistent with its designation, which means that most state land will be managed for their habitat, mineral, and public recreation values. The attached table lists the acreage assigned to each of the primary designations used in this region. The predominance of the aforementioned resources are clearly evident in this table. Note: areas may be co-designated for a variety of uses; this table simplifies and assigns state land to a dominant designation.

The remaining areas of state land that are designated Minerals and Forestry as well as Settlement and Agriculture should experience some level of use and development during the planning period. The amount of use will depend on cost, demand levels, and the availability of similar resources at lower cost. Additionally, it is likely that most timber harvest will occur within the TVSF, reflecting the larger and better inventory of forest stands within the State Forest. The use of areas designated Settlement will, similarly, be affected by access, the proximity of infrastructure, and the level of demand for such types of land. The development of these areas will also be a function of the availability of similar types of land that are better situated and are closer to infrastructure. Most of the best land for settlement and agriculture, especially settlement, that was state land in 1985 has since been conveyed out of state ownership to the Fairbanks North Star Borough, Mental Health Trust, and the University of Alaska. Since the inventory of these lands is significant and since they are characterized by better soils, topography, aspect, and access, it is likely that these areas, as well as land held in private ownership, will experience more development pressure that those owned by the state. Such settlement activity that does occur on state land is likely to be focused on areas with good access, the presence of suitable soils and terrain, and the presence of attractive features such as access to streams and lakes or that have excellent views. Some amount of agricultural development may also occur, but because of access, limited market demand, and scarce infrastructure it is likely to be limited, with sales occurring in those areas with better access. It will, nonetheless, be important to retain lands designated Agriculture that are not developed during the planning period so that they can function as a reserve in the event that this land is eventually needed for agricultural purposes.

Designation	Acreage, Region 1
Habitat	1,267,054
Public Recreation	491,454
Resource Management	612,715
Settlement	191,062
Mineral	174,365
Forestry	205,289
Agriculture	42,858
Water Resources	37,876
Materials	786
Reserve Use	0

The remaining lands in this region are designated Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed, Water Resources, and Resource Management, and are to be managed for their habitat, wildlife, or water resource values or are to be managed for multiple uses. Areas designated Habitat (1.27 million) are to be managed to protect their important wildlife and habitat resources, and are to be retained in state ownership. Areas designated Habitat generally coincide with the principal hydrologic features within the region (Tatalina, Salcha, Chatanika, Chena, and Tanana) and with the distribution of caribou calving and wintering areas in the remote eastern parts of the region. Areas important for recreation tend to coincide with areas important for Habitat, especially along the major river drainages, but also including Goldstream Creek. Both Goldstream Creek and the Chena River are affected by LDA designations, reflecting their importance for this use and to ensure the continuation of state ownership of these areas. Of the 0.49 million acres that are designated Public Recreation, most occurs in association with the Habitat designation (477,127 acres). Compared to other regions of the state with area plans, there are relatively few areas (37,876 acres) that are solely designated Water Resources. This designation is used where large wetland complexes exist and if there are no other dominant resources. The intent is to protect these large wetland complexes for their hydrologic values. While many of the other management units contain wetlands, and these are described in the 'Resources and Uses' section of the Resource Allocation Tables, they are not the dominant landscape or use feature of these units. Areas designated Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed, or Water Resources are to be retained by the state. Areas designated Resource Management (612,715acres) do not have a dominant resource values and are considered to be a multiple use category. Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote (in comparison to the other units in the region), lack access, and often contain terrain and soils that are not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only limited, public or utility improvements considered appropriate. Other forms of development may be appropriate if in the best interest of the state but widespread development of areas designated Resource Management is not intended.

Sections 16 & 36 which were surveyed at statehood involve School Trust litigation. Before any disposal actions are taken adjudicators must consult Department Order 143. These sections are distinctly identified in Alaska Mapper. If there are any questions as to whether a

section is affected by this litigation, contact the School Trust Project Manager within the Realty Services Section.

Resource Allocation Table – Fairbanks Region (1)

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
F-01 WHB 1P2	Ha 18,058	Map 3-2 F003N004W, F003N005W, F004N004W, F004N005W, F005N004W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Unit is to continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	This unit is characteristically flat with extensive areas of wetlands in the area adjacent to the Tatalina River, an anadromous stream. Evergreen forest is predominates in the eastern part of the unit. Moose wintering, calving, and rutting habitat occurs throughout the unit. Brown bear and waterfowl are also present in this unit.
F-02 AGR, STL 1P1	Ag 15,564	Map 3-2 F003N004W, F004N003W, F004N004W, F005N003W, F005N004W	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing) apply in such disposals. Forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be reforested to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg should be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection for streams.	Consisting of two parcels, this unit is considered appropriate for agricultural use, based on soil information and has been classified as Agricultural Land since the adoption of the original area plan in 1985, although there have been no land disposals during that period, reflecting the absence of demand and ready access. Terrain within the two parcels is characteristically hilly except for portions next to Aggie Creek. Areas of shrub vegetation occur within the western parcel, although evergreen and deciduous forest is also present. The eastern parcel is bisected by Aggie Creek, which is not considered to be an anadromous stream. Wetlands occur adjacent to this creek; evergreen and deciduous forest predominates in the remainder of eastern parcel. Moose and brown bear are present. Areas within this unit may not be suitable for agriculture, reflecting poor soils and drainage. Consult soils maps prior to authorizing sales.
F-03 AGR, STL 1P1	Se 11,572	Map 3-2 F003N004W, F004N003W, F004N004W, F005N003W, F005N004W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 35.	Unit consists of three separate parcels; two smaller parcels east of Aggie Creek and the larger of the three to the west of the creek. Areas adjacent to the creek are generally level and contain a mix of wetlands, and deciduous and evergreen forest. The larger parcel is hilly, with wetlands, shrub vegetation, and deciduous and evergreen forest all present. Unit includes general range of moose and brown bear. This unit has been co-classified Settlement/Agriculture for over 25 years; however, land disposals have not occurred there, probably reflecting both access and development cost considerations.
F-04 FOR, WHB 1O2, 1O3	F 24,104	Map 3-2 F003N002W, F003N003W, F003N004W, F004N003W, F004N004W	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership.	Except for the riverine areas adjoining Washington Creek, hilly terrain characterizes this unit. Uplands are largely a mix of deciduous and evergreen forest, while wetland vegetation adjoins the creek. Moose and bear are present. A material sale (ADL 417118) occupies a portion of section 14.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			Continued use of the gravel extraction site is considered appropriate. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Forestry and riparian protection for streams. Recommended to be added to the Tanana Valley State Forest.	
F-05 RMG 1O2	Rm 3,584	Map 3-2 F004N003W, F005N003W	Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are in the best interest of the state. Protect areas of Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and as well as other pipelines. Retain this land in state ownership in order to ensure the protection of the many pipelines that occur in this unit.	This unit consists of hilly terrain characterized by evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Trans-Alaska Pipeline System as well as other pipelines (ADLs 63574 and 403427) traverse portions of this unit.
F-06 WHB, RMG 1O2, 1O3	Ha 32,752	Map 3-2 F003N001W, F003N002W, F003N003W, F004N001W, F004N002W, F004N003W, F005N001W, F005N002W	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Unit is to continue in its natural state and retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Protect highway and pipeline right-of-ways. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.	This large unit, encompassing nearly all of T004N002W as well as portions of adjoining townships, is characterized by generally hilly terrain occupied by a mix of shrub vegetation, wetlands, and, more generally, deciduous and evergreen forest. It encompasses a large contiguous area important as moose wintering habitat. Brown bear are also present. Both the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and the Elliott Highway traverse this unit. The area south of the Elliott Highway is state owned; the area north of the road is in state selection status.
F-07 STL 101a	Se 1,999	Map 3-2 F004N002W	Land may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development. The need for a riparian buffer along Snowshoe Creek should be evaluated during the initial feasibility stage. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 35. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams.	This unit, which has been designated Settlement for over 25 years, has not experienced actual development. A Settlement Project Area designation (ADL 417508) affects the unit. Except for the terrain adjacent to Snowshoe Creek, a non-anadromous stream, terrain is hilly and is covered by a mix of shrub, deciduous forest, and mixed forest. Elliott Highway forms the northern boundary of the unit. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System is situated to the south of the unit, in F-06. This unit encompasses a moose wintering area. Brown bear are also present.
F-08 RMG, WHB	Rm 9,918	Map 3-2 F004N001E, F004N001W,	Manage for multiple uses. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.	Except for the riparian areas adjacent to the two major streams within the unit, hilly topography is characteristic. Riparian areas along Washington Creek are generally flat and are occupied by wetlands.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
1N1, 1N2		F005N001E, F005N001W	Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are in the best interest of the state.	Relatively few wetlands adjoin the other creek, Lost Horse Creek. Moose and brown bear (range only) are present. The Elliott Highway crosses the far southwestern part of the unit.
F-09 WHB, FOR 1N3, 1N4	F 7,154	Map 3-2 F003N001E, F003N001W, F004N001E, F004N001W	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Forest management operations are to take into consideration the adjacent residential area, and are to minimize impacts to residential uses. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines – specifically, the Forestry, Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections.	This unit consists of two separate subunits, with the larger of the three in F004N001W. All contain forest resources, consisting of both deciduous and mixed forest types. Some contain second growth hardwood stands suitable for local use or future hardwood production. Terrain is characteristically hilly. Moose (range only) and brown bear are present. Residential areas adjoin portions of the unit.
F-10 WRR, FOR 1M1, 1N3	Wr 30,433	Map 3-2 F004N001E, F004N001W, F004N002E, F005N001E, F005N002E	Manage unit to ensure the continued use of state land for water research purposes and as an impact area for rockets launched from the Poker Flat Research Facility. Units is to continue in its natural state and is to be retained in state ownership. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not authorized, including leases, land disposals, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that are do not preclude the primary uses of this unit, however, may be authorized. Protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values, and historic uses. Dispersed recreation is recognized as an appropriate use within this unit. Land disposals, trapping cabin construction permits, and leases are not allowed.	This unit is used for water quality and water quantity research by the university of Alaska and the area is affected by a Special Use Area designation (ADL 412457) that allows portions of the state land in the unit to be used as a rocket impact zone for the adjacent Poker Flat Research Facility for rockets and rocket boosters. Land disposals, trapping cabin construction permits, and leases are not allowed within the SUA. The unit is characteristically hilly and is predominately covered by a mix of deciduous and evergreen vegetation. Moose and brown bear (range only) are present within the unit. There is a limited amount of dispersed recreation use. Caribou Creek and Little Poker Creek are the principal hydraulic features in the unit; neither are anadromous streams. Portions of the Davidson Ditch may be situated within this unit, an important cultural feature.
F-11 WHB, PUR 1E1	Ha, Rd 53,244	Map 3-2 Various	Land is to be managed to maintain the hydraulic, wildlife, and recreation resources of the Chatanika River Corridor, and is to be retained in state ownership. The Chatanika River and the riparian areas that are part of this unit and recommended for designation as a State Recreation River. Protect cultural and historical features. Land are not allowed. Other uses may be authorized if they are consistent with the management intent of this unit or do not harm the integrity of the unit. At a minimum this would include recreation facilities that provide a general public benefit and improvements	This unit contains the Chatanika River Corridor, one of the most popular hunting, fishing, and recreation rivers for Fairbanks residents. Portions of the Davidson Ditch are situated within this unit north of the Steese Highway. Portions of the Middle Ditch are situated south of this road. RST 280 (Chatanika – 12 Mile Summit (Winter)) traverses portions of this unit. A number of land sales have occurred within this unit and portions of the unit are privately owned. This unit provides for moose wintering and calving; brown bear and waterfowl are also present.

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			related to fisheries, wildlife maintenance, and erosion/flooding control. If an authorization is to be issued it is to ensure that the minimum amount of area is affected, that the impact to scenic and recreational uses is minimized, and that cultural features and access routes are protected. Check land status before issuing an authorization.	
F-12 STL, UNC 1E1	Se 2,211	Map 3-2 F003N001E, F003N001W, F004N001E, F004N001W	Except for Potential Reoffers of lots returned to the state, further land disposals within this unit are not appropriate. The remaining state land is to be retained by the state and maintained in its natural condition or as indicated in the subdivision plat.	This unit comprises a number of previous state subdivisions scattered throughout the planning area, with all or nearly all of the lots having been conveyed out of state ownership. The only state land within these subdivisions is the tracts. Many of these are noted as 'watershed study area'.
F-13 WHB, PUR 1U2	Ma 68	Map 3-2 F004N001E, F004N002E	Unit is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the state authorization issued by DMLW. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, specifically those related to Material Sites.	Unit consists of a number of gravel extraction sites along the Steese Highway.
F-14 FOR, WHB, STL 1L2, 1E1	F 9,266	Map 3-2 F005N002E, F005N003E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, specifically, the Forestry, Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections. The western subunit is recommended to be added to the Tanana Valley State Forest.	Unit is comprised of evergreen and deciduous forest situated on hilly terrain. There is no immediate road access although the Steese Highway is about 1 mile south. Moose and brown bear are present. This unit contains habitat for caribou wintering.
F-15 RMG 1L1	Rm 8,119	Maps 3-2 F004N002E, F005N001E, F005N002E	State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses. Management emphasis is to focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally inappropriate. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are in the best interest of the state.	Unit is hilly and is characterized by a mixture of shrub vegetation, wetlands, both deciduous and evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Belle Creek, which is not anadromous, occupies portions of the unit. The Poker Flat North Special Land Use Designation (ADL 412457) affects portions of this unit. The SUD is for a rocket impact zone for the Poker Flat Research Facility of the University of Alaska. This unit contains habitat for caribou wintering.
F-16 MIN, WHB,	Mi 59,041	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F002N001E,	Unit is to be retained and is to be managed for its mineral resources and values. Recreation facilities may be accommodated to the extent	This large unit encompasses much of the early Fairbanks gold mining operations. This includes placer gold mines, ditches that carried water

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
PUR 1J2, 1J3, 1J4		F002N002E, F002N003E, F003N001E, F003N001W, F003N002E, F003N003E, F003N004E, F004N001E, F004N002E, F004N003E, F004N004E, F005N003E	that they do not interfere with mining activity. Mineral development must consider potential impacts upon recreational uses and habitat areas (moose wintering) and provide appropriate avoidance or minimization practices. RS 2477 routes and historic sites that do not conflict with current or future mining activity should be protected and retained in public ownership. Within the area that is affected by the special use area (ADL 412457), the requirements described in management unit F-10 apply to authorizations that may be issued in this unit. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	for hydraulic mining, the abandoned narrow gauge Tanana Valley Railway, and interconnecting trails. Extensive state and federal mining claims cover this unit. There are many APMAs and mining operations have been conducted on both lode and placer deposits. The area has a strong potential for future discoveries and mining activity. It is also an important recreation area, with many significant trails, including the original route of the Circle to Fairbanks Historic Trail, which has both unique recreational values and historic significance. There are a number of RS 2477 routes that traverse the unit, including RST 237 (Circle – Fairbanks Trail) and RS 2477 (Old Chatanika – Cleary – Fairbanks Creek Trail). A portion of the special use area (ADL 412457) related to the Poker Flat Research Facility affects the western parts of the unit. A public and charitable authorization (ADL 414207 for a facility related to rocket launch complex affects portions of section 8 and all of 9 in T003N002E. A moose wintering and calving area occupies most of the central part of the unit. Brown bear are present.
F-17 WHB, PUR 1F1	Ha, Rd 32,694	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N003W, F001N004W, F001S002W, F001S003W, F002N002W, F002N003W, F002N004W, F002S002W, F002S003W	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values and associated recreational values. Unit is to continue in its natural state and retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated to be in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Protect highway and pipeline right of ways. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.	This large, spatially separated unit is situated on the western edge of the Fairbanks community area. It is an important recreation area and includes significant portions of moose winter, rutting, and calving habitat. Murphy Dome is situated in the larger of these units (T002N004W) and is an important recreation area for the community of Fairbanks and is suitable for a wide range of summer and winter activities, including hunting, berry picking, hiking, and skiing. The largest of these units is that within T002N004W, which contains the central and northern portions of Murphy Dome. The smaller parcels are situated along important creeks, including Spinach, Keystone, and Murphy Creeks. The topography within this unit is hilly with vegetation characterized by deciduous and evergreen forest.
F-18 UNC, WHB, PUR 1E1	Se 6,353	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N003-004W, F001N004W, F001S002-003W, F002N001-003W, F002S002-003W, F003N001E, F003N001W	Except for potential Reoffers of lots returned to the state, further land disposals within this unit are not appropriate. The remaining areas of the unit, occupied by tracts, are to be retained in state ownership.	This unit consists of a number of spatially separated subunits, each of which contains an area of previous state subdivision. ASLS 84-021 is situated in T002N003W and T001N003W and ASLS 82-158 in T001N004W. Both ASLS 82-157 and ASLS 83-23 are situated in T002N002W. All or nearly all of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership; the only remaining state land within this unit consists of the tracts.

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F-19 MIN 1C1	Mi, Rd 12,241	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N002W, F001N003W, F001N004W, F001S002W, F001S003W	Unit is to be retained and is to be managed for its mineral and public recreation values. Recreation will be emphasized to the extent that it does not interfere with mining activity. Mineral development must consider potential impacts on recreational and residential uses and provide appropriate avoidance or minimization practices. Historic sites that do not conflict with current or future mining activity should be protected and retained in public ownership. RS 2477 routes are to be retained. Use of this area for small scale commercial and personal use harvest is considered appropriate to the extent that it is compatible with mining activity, both current and planned. See Chapter 2 for more specific management guidelines for Subsurface Resources development.	Unit occupies a large, generally hilly areas centered on Ester Dome, except that the area along Goldstream Creek in the southwestern part of the unit is generally flat, with extensive wetland areas adjoining this creek. The hilly areas of the unit are occupied by evergreen and deciduous forest and in the higher elevations, by shrub vegetation. Wintering, rutting, and moose calving areas occur throughout the unit and brown bears are present. The Alaska Railroad forms the northern boundary of the unit, and at least one RS 2477 route (Ester Dome – Nugget Creek Trail) is situated within the unit. This area has been characterized by significant mining activity and is considered to have high grade mineralization. Further development of subsurface resources is expected during the planning period. Ester Dome is also a popular recreation area for Fairbanks. There are three main values for recreation: the Equinox Trail, outstanding views of the Fairbanks region, and the presence of the alpine environment which provides a variety of outdoor recreation experiences. A significant number of these trails are on mining claims. Residential development has also occurred some distance to the north of the unit in F-18.
F-20 AGR, WHB, PUR 1B1, 1B2	Ag 1,960	Maps 3-2 F001N004W, F001S004W	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife) apply in such disposals. Forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be reforested to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg should be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. Avoid or minimize adverse impacts to moose calving, rutting, and wintering areas.	Unit, which consists of two closely separated parcels, is generally flat, well vegetated (deciduous and evergreen forest) and contains soils suitable for agriculture. The Tanana Valley State Forest borders this unit on the northern and western sides. Brown bear are present and moose wintering, calving, and rutting range occupy this unit. The Alaska Railroad is situated to the south of the unit by about one mile. Cache Creek bisects the unit. The unit has been classified Agriculture since 1985. This unit contains habitat for waterfowl.
F-21 FOR, WHB, PUR 1N3, 1N4	F 2,603	Map 3-2, 3-2a F003N002W	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Forest management operations are to take into consideration the moose wintering/calving area as well as the adjacent residential area, and are to avoid the calving/wintering area and minimize impacts to residential uses. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding the	This unit consists of two fairly closely situated subunits, both of which are generally hilly and are vegetated with a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest. The Chatanika River is situated to the south of this unit. Moose and brown bear are present; a moose calving, rutting, and wintering area is situated in the southeastern part of section 23. The eastern subunit occupies an area within a residential subdivision. The western subunit adjoins a portion of the TVSF.

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			western subunit to the Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	
F-22 MIN, PUR 1G2	Mi 9,909	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001W, F002N002W, F002N003W	Manage unit for its mineral values. Mining operations are to take into consideration adjacent residential uses and the presence of the winter moose range, either avoiding or minimizing impacts to residential uses and to the moose winter range. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines – specifically, the Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat sections.	This unit occupies an area that is characterized by high mineral potential. Associated with the Ester Dome area geologically, lode mining may be expected to occur in this unit, generally concentrated on gold-quartz veins, often associated with geologic fractures and faults. Except for the generally level terrain adjacent to Our Creek, the remainder of the unit is hilly and is vegetated by a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest. Brown bear and moose are present; the unit is used as wintering habitat.
F-23 STL 1G1	Se 2,086	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001W, F002N002W, F003N001W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. It is recommended that the site be carefully evaluated during the preliminary decision or even earlier feasibility stage, given the widespread distribution of wetlands and mining claims. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Avoid moose calving and wintering areas in siting of settlement areas. LLO 35 affects this unit.	This unit, which has been classified Settlement since 1985, is the only remaining part of a larger area classified Settlement in this township. The unit occupies both level as well as hilly terrain. The more level terrain occurs in both sections 6 and 7 near Sargent Creek. Wetlands are characteristic of the more level areas; whereas deciduous and evergreen forest is typical in hilly areas. This unit is part of a moose wintering range. Mining claims affect the unit.
F-24 WHB, MIN 1G2	Ha, Mi 10,015	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001E, F002N001W, F003N001E, F003N001W	Unit is to be retained and managed for its mineral and wildlife habitat values. Mineral development must consider potential impacts on wildlife and residential uses and provide appropriate avoidance or minimization practices. RS 2477 routes are to be retained; authorizations are to ensure that the siting requirements are met. A (approximate) 100' vegetated buffer is to be maintained next to the Elliott Highway. Protect historic and cultural structures. See Chapter 2 for more specific management guidelines for Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This large unit occupies fairly hilly terrain in its southern parts (generally within T002N001W) and generally level terrain in the northern parts and especially that portion that is close to the Chatanika River. Wetlands are common in the lowland areas while a mix forest of deciduous forest and evergreen occupies the hilly terrain. This unit is part of the Ester Dome geologic complex, and mineral development associated with lode deposits are considered likely. State mining claims cover this unit. The northern part of this unit, particularly in area near the Chatanika River, contains moose wintering, calving, and rutting range. The area to the south is part of a moose wintering range. Brown bear are present. Recreation occurs within this unit and there are a number of historic mining sites. The following traverse portions of the unit: a RS 2477 route (RST 224, Vault Creek – Treasure Creek), the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, and Elliott Highway.

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F-25 UNC Not covered in plan	Se 120	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during planning period. Because of the small size and fairly steep terrain of this unit, the feasibility of a land disposal needs to be carefully evaluated prior to or concurrent with the Preliminary Decision. LLO 35 affects this unit, but should be rescinded at it relates to this unit if it is determined that a land disposal in this unit is not viable. See Chapter 2 requirements, especially Settlement.	This small unit is isolated from other state land, resulting from the extensive conveyance of state land to municipalities (Fairbanks North Star Borough), Mental Health Trust, and University of Alaska. It is situated on fairly hilly terrain and is vegetated by a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest except for wetland vegetation along the drainage of the unnamed stream. A winter moose range affects this unit.
F-26 UNC Not covered in plan	Se 444	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during planning period. Because of the unit's small size and the presence of a road that cuts through it, it is unlikely that this unit is appropriate for a state land disposal. However, it may be appropriate for disposal to individuals. The feasibility of disposal needs to be confirmed by field review. See Chapter 2 requirements, especially Settlement. During project development, the wild land fire risk will be evaluated and, if necessary, areas may be restricted, or excluded from, development within the proposed project area.	Similar to unit F-25, this is also a small remnant parcel of state land. It is situated on flat terrain immediately east of a state subdivision. A small local road cuts through portions of the parcel. Wild land fire risk is considered to be moderate to high in portions of this unit.
F-27 RSU Not covered in plan	Se 2,160	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E F002N001E, F002N001W	Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcel of School Trust Land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143. In the event that this unit is not returned to the School Trust, it is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. See Chapter 2 for guidance, especially the section on Settlement.	Occupying four separate subunits within sections 16 (T002N001W) and 36 (T001N001E, T002N001E), this unit is affected by the requirements of the School Trust litigation. See Department Order 143.
F-28 FOR, WHB, PUR 1J4	Ha, Rd 1,696	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001E, F003N001E, F003N002E	Manage unit for its mineral, recreation, and forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on mineral exploration and development, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, and protecting habitat and recreational values. Mineral development and forest management operations are to take into consideration the moose wintering area as well as impacts upon recreational use and utilize appropriate avoidance or mitigation techniques. RS 2477 routes and historic sites that do not conflict with current or future mining activity should be protected and retained in public ownership. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines – specifically, the	This unit is similar in characteristics to the larger unit to the east, F-16. It is an important mining and recreation area, but also contains an extensive cover of moderately productive hardwood stands. Terrain is hilly and vegetation consists of a mix of deciduous and evergreen forest with scattered wetlands and shrub vegetation. The moose wintering area in unit F-16 may extend eastward into this unit, although it is more likely that this unit is only used for general range. Brown bear are occasionally present. A number of RS 2477 routes traverse portions of the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			Forestry, Subsurface Resources, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	
F-29 AGR 1B2	Ag 5,364	Map 3-2 F001S004W, F001S005W, F002S005W	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat) apply in such disposals. Forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be reforested to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg must be consulted prior to any forest management operations. Avoid or minimize impacts to moose calving and wintering areas.	This unit consists of two separated areas, which are situated north of Goldstream Creek in the westernmost part of the region. The Alaska Railroad bisects both parcels. Terrain is comprised of lowlands, dominated by wetland vegetation along this creek and by a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest vegetation in upland areas. Moose calving, wintering, and rutting areas occupy most of this unit. Waterfowl are also present in this unit. Comprised of soils suitable for agriculture, this unit has been classified Agriculture since 1985. Along with unit F-36, it affords the last large remaining area of state land available for agricultural use near the Fairbanks community.
F-30 WHB 1B1	Ha 10,367	Map 3-2 F001N003W, F001N004W, F001S003W, F001S004W, F001S005W, F002S005W	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Unit is to continue in its natural state and retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Riparian habitat should be avoided in any authorization that is issued.	The predominant feature of this large unit is Goldstream Creek, a prime habitat area. Extensive riparian vegetation adjoins this waterbody, which provides habitat for moose (winter and calving range), brown bear, as well as for most furbearers and small game. The Alaska Railroad forms the northern boundary of this unit while a mixture of state land adjoins it in the south; some of the state land is part of the Tanana Valley State Forest and other is general state land, intended for settlement or agriculture.
F-31 STL 1A2	Se 1,407	Map 3-2 F002S005W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Maintain 50’ screening buffer of vegetation along Parks Highway. Unit is affected by LLO 35.	Unit consists of upland vegetated by both evergreen and deciduous forests and is bisected by the Parks Highway. Portions of the unit are part of a moose wintering calving, and rutting area.
F-32 STL 1A2	Ma 60	Map 3-2 F002S005W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional guidance.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 59934. The Master Material Site (MMS) designation is ADL 419463.
F-33 WHB, PUR 1U3a, 1U4	F 69,921	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002-005E, F001S003-004E, F002N003-006E, F003N002-006E, F004N004-005E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Mining is considered an appropriate use, subject to standard permitting and regulatory requirements. The maintenance of moose and caribou calving areas is an important management objective. Forest management operations are to take into consideration moose and	Unit consists of three subunits. Of the three the largest is one situated most easterly; the other two are considerably smaller and the larger of these is situated in F003N002-003E and F002N003E; the smaller is situated in F001S004E. The largest of the subunits borders the TVSF on its western, eastern, and southern sides. The two larger subunits are characterized by mountainous terrain with both evergreen and deciduous forests. The Little Chena River is situated in the larger of the two and occupies a small valley surrounded by steep mountainous

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			caribou wintering/calving areas, and the riparian area adjoining Little Chena River is to be protected. Retain in State ownership. Recommend addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, and specifically, the Forestry, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	terrain; extensive riparian areas adjoin this stream. Moose and caribou wintering and calving areas affect all three subunits. Brown bear are present. Numerous state mining claims cover large portions of the easternmost subunit.
F-34 WHB, MIN, PUR, FOR 1Y1, 1ZA1, 1ZA2	F 62,723	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S005-006E, F004S008-009E, F005S004-010E, F006S006-008E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Mining is considered an appropriate use, subject to standard permitting and regulatory requirements. The riparian area adjoining anadromous streams are to be protected, particularly that area associated with McCoy Creek. The various utilites and TAPS are to be taken into consideration in any forest management plan that is prepared. Retain in State ownership. Recommend addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, and specifically, the Forestry, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	Unit consists of three subunits that border the riverine of the Salcha River (F-116). The two southernmost subunits border the TVSF. Terrain is variable within the units. The southwestern unit occupies a broad lowland area associated with McCoy Creek whereas the northern unit is characterized by hilly and mountainous terrain. Evergreen and deciduous forests occupy hilly terrain, while the lowland areas consist of a mixture of the aforementioned forests as well as wetland complexes. Moose and brown bear are present. A variety of anadromous streams exist, the most prominent of which is McCoy Creek. A block state mining claims occurs in the northeastern portion of F005S007E. The majority of the state mining claims in this area are situated to the east, in F005S008E, F005S009E, and F006S008E, all of which are situated in the Tanana Valley State Forest. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and an electric easement (ADL 80371) traverse the western parts of the unit. A winter trail is also present, which is aligned to the south of the Salcha River.
F-36 AGR 1B2	Ag 5,182	Map 3-2 F001S003W, F001S004W, F001S005W, F002S004W, F002S005W	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat) apply in such disposals. Avoid or minimize adverse impacts to moose wintering and calving areas and to adjacent residential uses that may develop in unit F-35. Forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be reforested to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg should be consulted prior to any forest management.	Along with F-29, this unit is one of the last large, remaining areas of agricultural land that is close to Fairbanks. It consists of two subunits: one (mostly) in F002S004W and another part in F001S004W. There is relatively good access to it from the Parks Highway, which is about one mile away, although the riparian area of Goldstream Creek would need to be crossed. Terrain within the southern subunit is generally level; there are a series of small lakes in the central portion of the unit and much of the lowland area is characterized by wetland vegetation. The better drained areas have evergreen forest. The northern subunit is quite flat and is characterized by evergreen forest. Moose wintering, rutting, and calving areas affect this unit. Brown bear are present. F-35, situated to immediately to the south of the southern of the two subunits, is designated Settlement.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
F-37 WHB, PUR 1B1	F, Ha 2,032	Maps 3-2 F001N004W, F001N005W, F001S004W, F001S005W	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Forest management operations are to take into consideration the moose wintering/calving area. Avoid or minimize impacts to these habitat areas. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding unit to Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	Unit is similar in characteristics to the adjacent Tanana Valley State Forest, which borders the unit to the north, west, and south. Evergreen vegetation predominates except for riparian vegetation, consisting mostly of wetland vegetation, along the stream corridor in the northern part of the unit. A moose wintering, rutting, and calving area affects this unit. Waterfowl are also present in this unit. Unit may be valuable in providing access, connecting the Cache Creek and Standards areas; access is currently blocked by Fortune Creek. A number of remote residential sales have occurred in this unit, primarily in sections 5 and 6.
F-38 FOR 1E3	F 3,840	Maps 3-2 F002N005W	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Forest management operations are to take into consideration the moose wintering/calving area, minimizing impacts to wildlife during critical life cycle periods. Retain in State ownership. Recommended for addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest. Additional residential land disposal is inappropriate. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	Unit is completely enclosed by the Tanana Valley State Forest and has been designated Forestry since 1985. Except for the Chatanika River, which occupies much of the central part of the unit and is characterized by wetland vegetation in the riparian area, the remainder of the unit is occupied by mixed evergreen and deciduous forest. A large number of remote sale parcels have occurred in the past and adjoin the Chatanika River. A moose wintering, rutting, and calving area affects this unit.
F-39 STL 1D1a	Se 80	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001S003W	Appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. See Chapter 2 for guidance, especially the section on Settlement. Unit is affected by LLO 35.	This small unit is a remnant of state land within this township; the remainder of the township was conveyed out of state ownership to private interests, the Mental Health Trust, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough.
F-40 WHB, PUR 1H2	Se 207	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N002W	The subunit in sections 1 and 12 may be large enough to be feasible for land disposal, although significant terrain and access considerations exist. The two remaining subunits are very small and irregularly shaped; the feasibility of disposal of these subunits should be further evaluated. If not feasible, retain these (3) subunits in state ownership and manage for multiple use. See Chapter 2 for guidance, especially the section on Settlement. This unit is affected by LLO 35. During project development, the wild land fire risk will be evaluated and, if necessary, areas may be restricted, or excluded from, development within the proposed project area.	Consisting of three separate subunits, these small parcels are remnant pieces of state land. The surrounding land has been conveyed to the Mental Health Trust, Fairbanks North Star Borough, or private interests and these are the leftover pieces. The largest of these units is situated on very hilly terrain and close to a previous Eielson Alaska array research site. Local roads are nearby but extension of these roads would be costly and difficult. Wild land fire risk is considered to be moderate to high in portions of this unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
F-41 WHB, PUR 1H2	Se 295	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N002W	Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcel of School Trust Land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143. In the event that this unit is not returned to the School Trust, it is appropriate for state land disposal during the planning period. See Chapter 2 for guidance, especially the section on Settlement. Portions of this unit are affected by LLO 35.	This unit (section 16) is affected by the requirements of the School Trust litigation. See Department Order 143.
F-42 PUR,WHB 1H2	Se 159	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N002W, F001S002W	This unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance, especially Settlement. LLO 35 affects this unit.	The land status of the area surrounding this unit has changed dramatically since the original plan in 1985; adjacent land has been disposed to private interests, the Mental Health Trust, and the University. It is now an isolated, irregularly shaped, remnant of state land which cannot perform the same function as originally intended. This unit was also designated as Special Use Land (ADL 80097), but this designation has since been removed and the unit is managed as general state land. It is affected by LLO 32.
F-43 WHB, PUR, STL 1H2, 1H5	Ha, Rd 105	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N001W F002N001W	Manage unit consistent with the requirements of the Goldstream Public Use Area (AS 41.23.140). Recommend as additions to this PUA. Land disposals are inappropriate in this unit.	Consisting of two subunits, both adjoin the Goldstream Public Use Area (AS 41.23.140). This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving, and rutting.
F-44 MIN 1C1	Se 120	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E, F001N001W	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	This unit consists of two small, separate parcels. Both are affected by a land disposal project application (ADLs 417614 and 418348). This unit is closed to mineral entry.
F-45 STL 1H1c	Se 307	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	This unit consists of two subunits, which are separated by a subdivision (ADL 401196). Private land adjoins the parcel on the south and municipal entitlement land to the north.
F-46 STL, WHB, PUR 1H2	Se 440	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E, F002N001E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	This unit is partially encompassed by a state land disposal area (ADL 417611) as well as a portion of state land immediately to the north in section 6 that is not part of this project area. This latter has generally similar characteristics to the project area.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
F-47 RSU, WHB, PUR Not covered in plan	Se 94	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E	While some of these subunits are of sufficient size to warrant disposal during the planning period (sections 26 and 27), others are irregularly shaped and quite small and the feasibility of a land disposal decision needs to be carefully evaluated. If not feasible, retain these subunits in state ownership and manage for multiple use.	Consisting of three separate and spatially separated subunits, these small parcels are remnant pieces of state land. The surrounding land has been conveyed to the Mental Health Trust, Fairbanks North Star Borough, or private interests and these are the leftover pieces. Several of the subunits are accessed either by a primary or local roads.
F-48 WHB, FOR, MIN 1J4	F, Ha 2,765	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E, F001N003E	Manage this unit for forestry values and resources. Such management is to be consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of the TVSF Management Plan and, specifically with the abutting forest management unit. Recommend inclusion within the TVSF. Special requirements (11 AAC 95) pertain to the riparian area of the Little Chena River and must be followed. Timber harvest is to avoid the riparian area of the Little Chena River (see USGS quad) and mitigate impacts to this area from operations that might occur in other parts of the unit. Avoid or mitigate impacts upon moose wintering and calving areas. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance, especially that related to Forestry.	Consisting of two subunits, both adjoin the Tanana Valley State Forest. It is situated off of Chena Hot Springs Road/Venture Road. The characteristics of this land are similar to that within the TVSF (primarily evergreen and deciduous forest) except for the riparian area of the Little Chena River. In that area, which can be quite extensive, wetland vegetation predominates. This area contains a moose wintering, calving and rutting area. Portions of this unit have had timber sales (area behind Apple Horse Farm). Also contains a hazardous fuel reduction area associated with wetlands.
F-49 STL, WHB 1H1c, Not covered in plan	Se 300	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E, F001N002E	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during planning period. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Portions of this unit are affected by LLO 35. During project development, the wild land fire risk will be evaluated and, if necessary, areas may be restricted, or excluded from, development within the proposed project area.	Unit consists of three widely scattered subunits within this township. All are adjoined by land now in other than state ownership, either Mental Health Trust, University, Fairbanks North Star Borough, or private. They constitute small, isolated remnant parcels of state land. This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving, and rutting. Waterfowl are also present. Wild land fire risk is considered to be moderate to high in portions of this unit.
F-50 AGR 1W1	Ag 1,760	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E, F001N003E, F001S002E, F001S003E	Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. Maintain a vegetated buffer of 100' adjacent to the Little Chena River and protect associated riparian areas from agricultural operations. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance, especially Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection requirements. Requirements specific to section 36: Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcel of School Trust Land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143.	This unit is considered suitable for agriculture use, based on soils and topography and has been classified Agricultural since 1985. Agricultural sales have occurred near this unit and the land ownership is now associated with the Fairbanks North Star Borough and the University of Alaska. Topography is level, with vegetation a mix of upland vegetation (evergreen and deciduous forest) but with extensive areas of wetlands, especially in sections 34 and 36. The Little Chena River meanders (there are many oxbow formations in this portion of the river) through the unit, especially in sections 26, 34 and 35. Note: This unit includes section 36 and is therefore affected by the School Trust Litigation.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			In the event that this portion of the unit is not returned to the School Trust, it is also appropriate for agricultural land disposal during the planning period.	This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving, and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.
F-51 WHB Not covered in plan	Wr 318	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E, F001S002E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are inappropriate in this unit. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit and are consistent with the management intent and values of this unit.	Unit is completely covered by wetlands and wetland vegetation. This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving, and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.
F-52 STL Not covered in plan	Se 280	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001S002W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Avoid wetlands and riparian areas associated with the small creek. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance, especially Settlement. LLO 35 affects this unit. During project development, the wild land fire risk will be evaluated and, if necessary, areas may be restricted, or excluded from, development within the proposed project area.	Unit is one of the last two remaining parcels of state land within this township. The northern part of the unit is occupied by a small creek, which has abutting wetlands, especially to the south. The remainder of the unit is hilly, with both evergreen and deciduous vegetation present. A portion of section 11 is occupied by residential structures, situated along a local road. At the time of analysis, this unit appeared, based on land status records, to be state land. Prior to land disposal land status should be rechecked. Wild land fire risk is considered to be moderate to high in portions of this unit.
F-53 STL Not covered in plan	Se 80	Maps 3-2, 3-2a F001S001E, F001S002E	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during planning period. (Note: The decision has been completed on this unit, but survey and development have been postponed.)	This small unit is an area that contains two gravel extraction sites; the sites have been closed to this use and are available for alternative uses. The parcel is flat and contains two ponds. Unit is closed to mineral entry.
F-54 RMG Not covered in plan	Wr 640	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E, F001S001E	Unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed for its water resource values and resources. Continued dispersed recreation use is appropriate. Development is unlikely within this unit and inappropriate, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit may be appropriate.	Unit occupies an area of extensive wetlands, immediately north of the Chena River, in generally level topography. Some evergreen forest is scattered throughout the wetlands on areas of better soils and terrain. It is surrounded by lands owned by the borough or privately and constitutes a remnant of state land. This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving, and rutting.
F-55 UNC Not covered in plan	Pr 20	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S001E	Unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed consistent with the conservation easement (ADL 417263) and other authorizations that affect this site.	Unit has/use to have significant groundwater contamination; it has been included in the Arctic Surplus Superfund Site and is listed on the EPA national priority list for remediation. It is a Limited State Holding (see LSH 557 for documentation).

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
F-56 RMG 1W4	Rm 320	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E, F001S002E	Manage land for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state.	Unit occupies flat terrain immediately north of the Chena River, an anadromous stream. It is characterized by a mix of wetlands and upland deciduous and evergreen forest. Wetlands are concentrated in the eastern part of the unit. Numerous remnant features of a stream(s) that once traversed this area exist. This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving, and rutting. Brown bear and waterfowl are also present.
F-57 AGR 1W1, 1W4	Ag 8,300	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E, F001N003E, F001S002E, F001S003E	Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. Maintain a vegetated buffer of 100' adjacent to the Chena River. Protect Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way and two RS 2477 routes. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	The level area north of the Chena River has been classified Agriculture since 1985 but little development has occurred, but may if access is improved. Terrain throughout the unit is level and is characterized by areas of wetlands interspersed with upland vegetation – primarily deciduous and evergreen forest. Wetlands are especially concentrated next to the Chena River. Brown bear and moose calving, wintering and rutting are present. Waterfowl are also present. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System crosses a portion of section 22 in the southwestern part of the unit and a number of RS 2477 routes exist (Fairbanks – Chena Hot Springs and Chena Lowland Winter Trail Connection).
F-58 STL Not covered in plan	Se 200	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S002E	Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcel of School Trust Land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143. In the event that this unit is not returned to the School Trust, it is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. The feasibility of development should be evaluated before or at the time of the preparation of the Preliminary Decision. There are extensive wetlands in portions of the unit. These are to be avoided, especially in those areas with wetland concentrations. If not determined to be feasible, the unit is to be managed for public recreation purposes. See Chapter 2 for guidance, especially the section on Settlement.	This unit (section 36) is affected by the requirements of the School Trust litigation. See Department Order 143. The unit contains a mixture of wetlands and uplands, which are vegetated by evergreen and deciduous forest. Wetlands are particularly extensive in the northwest and eastern portions of the unit. Moose wintering, calving, and rutting habitats are present. Waterfowl are also present. A local area adjoins the unit and access is available from both secondary and local roads.
F-59 RMG, AGR, WHB 1W4	Ha 228	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001E, F001N002E, F001S001E, F001S002E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife, habitat, and hydrologic values. Other types of development are not anticipated in this unit and are inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the	Situated north of the Chena River, this unit is characterized by level topography, several open ponds, and extensive wetland vegetation. Moose wintering, calving, and rutting habitat occur within the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			values and resources of the unit. Land disposals are not appropriate in this unit.	
F-61 STL 1L2	Se 12,312	Map 3-2 F005N003E, F005N004E, F005N005E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate during the planning period. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit has been classified Settlement for over 30 years; the southern part of the parcel has already been heavily developed with remote recreational stakings; the northern part has experienced less development and is within a project area (ADL 417470). A subdivision occupies portions of the southwestern part of the unit (ASLS 83-128). Many of the lots in the subdivision have conveyed out of state ownership but some remain available on an OTC basis. Unit is characterized by hilly terrain and is situated immediately north of the Chatanika River and the Steese Highway. A number of unimproved roads emanate from the Steese to portions of the settlement area. Vegetation is a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest, with shrub more characteristic at higher elevations in the north-central part of the unit. A RS 2477 (Davidson Ditch) route traverses an area just to the north of the Steese Highway. Portions of the southern part of the unit are used by moose as a wintering area. The White Mountain Recreation Area (federal) is situated to the north of this unit and F-63. This unit contains habitat for caribou wintering and moose calving, wintering and rutting.
F-62 PUR, WHB 1E1	Ma 217	Map 3-2 F005N004E, F005N006-007E, F006N006-008E	Manage unit for its material values and resources and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain in state ownership.	Unit consists of a number of gravel/rock extraction sites operated by ADOT/PF along the Steese Highway.
F-63 PUR, WHB 1U1	Rm 12,369	Map 3-2 F005N002E, F005N003E, F005N004E, F005N005E	State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is unlikely within this unit and inappropriate, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally inappropriate or for other types of projects if it is determined that their authorization would be in the overall best interest of the state.	Unit is characterized by very hilly terrain and by a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest vegetation at lower elevations and by shrub vegetation at higher elevations. Moose calving, wintering and rutting occur in this unit; as well as, caribou wintering. Brown bear are also present. ADL 412457 (Poker Flat Impact Area – North) affects portions of the unit within F005N003E. The University of Alaska uses this area as a rocket impact area as part of the Poker Flat Research Facility.
F-64 PUR, WHB 1U1	F 14,373	Map 3-2 F005N004E, F005N005E,	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Forest	Unit is similar in characteristics to the adjacent Tanana Valley State Forest, which is situated to the north and south, with evergreen and mixed forest vegetation predominating throughout except for some shrub vegetation at higher elevations in the northern part of unit

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
		F005N006E, F006N005E, F006N006E	management operations are to take into consideration the moose wintering/calving area. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding unit to Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	bordering plan boundary. Terrain is very hilly. Most of the unit is occupied by general moose range, although limited portions of the southern part of the unit contain wintering range. This unit also contains habitat for caribou wintering. Brown bear are also present. A RS 2477 route traverses the unit in a north-south orientation. The Steese Highway and the Chatanika River area situated just to the south of this unit, in F-67. Access to this unit would be provided from the Steese Highway and the RS 2477 route. Portions of the unit are affected by PLO 4176, situated primarily in sections 9 and 16 of F005N005E.
F-65 PUR, WHB 1U1	Ha 66,421	Map 3-2 F005N006E, F005N007E, F006N006E, F006N007E, F006N008E, F007N006E, F007N007E, F007N008E, F007N009E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Mining is recognized as an appropriate activity throughout this unit. Retain in state ownership. Mineral development is to avoid sensitive habitat areas or to mitigate impacts to these resources. See Chapter 2 management guidelines, especially related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Protect RS 2477 routes. Other than mining, development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the resources and values of the unit. Mining activity is recognized as a potential use; actual development is subject to state and federal permitting requirements, which ultimately determine the appropriateness of development and mitigation stipulations.	Mountainous terrain characterizes this unit; shrub vegetation predominates throughout the unit except for the principal river and creek drainages, which are characterized by evergreen forest. Brown bear and moose are present; both winter and calving habitat for caribou are found in most of the central and eastern parts of the unit. Both Federal and State mining claims blanket almost all of the unit; concentrations occur along the principal drainages. A RS 2477 route traverses F006N006E in a north-south direction. The Steese Highway and the Chatanika River are situated just outside this unit in F-67 and just south of F-65.
F-66 STL 1U3e	Se 126,745	Map 3-2 F003N006-010E, F004N006-010E, F005N006-009E, F006N007-008E, F007N008E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit occupies an extensive area, encompassing all or portions of 8 townships generally situated south of the Steese Highway and North of the Chena Hot Springs Road/Chena Recreation Area, and east of the plan boundary. This area has been classified Settlement since the original area plan in 1986 and there have been a significant number of land disposals throughout the unit, all of a rural recreational type. Project area (ADL 417471) occupies all but a small part of the unit in F003N008E. The unit is either closed to mineral entry or is affected by a leasehold location order. Terrain is generally hilly to mountainous depending on location, with vegetation predominately evergreen forest except for shrub vegetation at higher elevations and wetland complexes adjoining the principal

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				streams. Moose and brown bear are present throughout the unit and a caribou wintering and calving area extends from the northeast into townships F006N007E, F006N008E, and F005N008E. This unit contains habitat for caribou wintering.
F-67 STL 1J1	Se 1,049	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects these units.	Consisting of three spatially separated subunits, the subunits are situated either adjacent to roads or on roads and some adjoin settlement areas. A RS 2477 passes through portions of at least two of the subunits (RST 637). Moose wintering and calving habitat exists in several of the subunits; brown bear are present. State mining claims affect some of the subunits. Terrain is rolling and vegetation consists of deciduous and evergreen forest.
F-68 PUR, WHB, STL 1U1, 1U3	Rd, Ha 2,192	Map 3-2 F003N007E, F003N008E	Manage to preserve and maintain the recreational and habitat values associated with the drainage in sections 3, 4, 9, 10, and 15 and within the riparian area of the West Fork of the Chena River in section 18. Retain in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit.	Situated near Chena Hot Springs, this unit consists of two separate subunits: a western area within section 18 and an eastern area within sections 3, 4, 9, 10, and 15 of F003N008E. In the former, a riparian area includes portions of the floodplain of the West Fork of the Chena River while the remainder of the western subunit is quite steep. The riparian area is flat and consists of a mixture of deciduous forest and wetland vegetation. The eastern subunit is mountainous and is characterized by primarily shrub and to a lesser degree, deciduous and evergreen forest. Moose wintering, rutting, and wintering areas occur in both subunits. Brown bears are also known to be present. This unit contain habitat for caribou wintering. Portions of this unit are affected by a mineral closing order.
F-69 PUR, WHB 1U1	Ha 123,298	Map 3-2 F002N005-006E, F003N003-007E, F004N003-007E, F005N003-007E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Mining is recognized as an appropriate activity throughout this unit. Mineral development is to avoid sensitive habitat areas or to mitigate impacts to these resources. See Chapter 2 management guidelines, especially related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Protect RS 2477 routes. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state. Mining activity is recognized as a potential use; actual development is subject to state and federal permitting requirements, which ultimately determine the appropriateness of development and mitigation stipulations.	Unit occupies a large, characteristically hilly to mountainous area generally south of the Steese Highway and north of the two LDAs – TVSF and the Chena Recreation Area SRA. Vegetation is predominately deciduous and evergreen forest with shrub vegetation being more common on hillsides and wetland complexes occurring within the riparian areas of the larger drainages. Brown bear, caribou, and moose are present. Moose wintering concentrations occur in the northern part of the unit generally south of the Chatanika River while the remainder of the unit is occupied by moose wintering, rutting, and calving range. Caribou wintering habitat occupies extensive areas generally east of Range 3E. Access to this area is limited; the Steese Highway borders the unit on the north but there are no road extensions of significance that lead into the unit. A RS 2477 route (ADL 408830) traverses the unit in a generally east-west direction. State mining claims occur throughout the unit but are particularly concentrated in townships F003N005E

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				and F004N005E.
F-70 PUR, WHB 1U1	Ha 31,690	Map 3-2 F004N006E, F004N007E, F004N008E, F005N006E, F005N007E, F005N008E, F006N007E, F006N008E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Mining is recognized as an appropriate activity throughout this unit. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Except for mining, development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state. Mining activity is recognized as a potential use; actual development is subject to state and federal permitting requirements, which ultimately determine the appropriateness of development and mitigation stipulations.	Unit is situated immediately south of the Steese Highway and west of the large settlement unit, F-66. The attributes of this unit are generally similar to the larger unit to the west (F-69) and, in general, this unit is a continuation of this unit in an eastward direction, but differs in certain habitat characteristics. Essential moose habitat (calving, rutting, and wintering) does not extend eastward to this unit. Important caribou wintering habitat occupies the entirety of the unit and caribou calving habitat is present in the northeastern parts of township F005N007E. A portion of a RS 2477 route (ADL 408830) traverses the unit. There are extensive state mining claims within F005N008E.
F-71 WHB, MIN, FOR, PUR 1J3, 1J4	F 640	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N003E, F002N004E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding unit to Tanana Valley State Forest. Mining activity is recognized as a potential use; actual development is subject to state and federal permitting requirements, which ultimately determine the appropriateness of development and mitigation stipulations. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	This unit consists of fairly small parcel of 640 acres that adjoins the TVSF on its eastern and southern sides. Vegetation is similar to that within the adjoining TVSF, consisting of a mix of deciduous and evergreen forest. State mining claims cover the entirety of the parcel. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting.
F-72 STL 1U3a	Se 10,058	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N004E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Maintain 100' riparian area adjacent to Anaconda and Caribou Creeks.	Unit has been classified for settlement since the original TBAP and has experienced extensive disposals in parts of the unit. Caribou and Anaconda Creeks traverse the unit in a generally east-west direction. A Native selection occupies four of the sections (26, 27, 34, and 35) in the unit. MCO 229 currently affects this unit.
F-73 AGR 1W1	Ag 1,160	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N003E, F002N003E	Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. See Chapter 2 requirements for Agriculture and Grazing. Possible impacts from future agricultural operations on the Chena River Recreation Area are to be taken into consideration at the time of the Preliminary Decision preparation.	Unit occupies flat terrain characterized by a mix of shrub, wetland, and mixed evergreen/deciduous forest depending on location. Both the TVSF and, particularly, the Chena River Recreation Area adjoin the unit. Moose rutting, wintering, and calving habitat are present in the unit.

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F-74 WHB, FOR 1W3	Se 160	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N003E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Maintain access to and throughout unit.	Typified by flat terrain, this unit is occupied by evergreen and deciduous forest, although a small portion of the southeast part of the unit is occupied by wetlands. The westerly portions are crossed by the Chena Hot Springs Road. Moose and brown bear may be present. Residential development exists to the southeast and the area immediately to the east is identified as a prior disposal area. The unit is adjoined by the TVSF to the north. A number of winter trails are present.
F-75 RMG	Rm 639	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N002E, F001N003E, F001S003E	State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses. Management emphasis is to focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is unlikely within this unit and inappropriate, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally inappropriate. Other types of projects may be appropriate if it is determined that their authorization would be in the overall best interest of the state.	Unit occupies an area of flat terrain; a small creek and lake are present in the central part. Vegetation is characteristically wetland types adjacent to the creek and in the central part of the unit. The remainder of the unit is occupied by evergreen forest vegetation. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting. Waterfowl and brown bear are also present.
F-76 PUR, WHB, RSU, AGR, UNC	Se 101	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N003E, F001N004E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Unit consists of three small, scattered subunits in F001N004E. These are remnant pieces of state land and are surrounded by prior land disposals and state entitlements (University and Mental Health Trust). All occupy flat terrain and are vegetated by deciduous or evergreen forest. The Chena Hot Springs Road adjoins one of these subunits and a RS 2477 route, another.
F-78 RMG, WHB, AGR 1W4	Ha, Rd 634	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S003E	Manage unit for its habitat and recreation resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, to maintain important habitat and recreation activities. Retain in state ownership.	Potlatch Creek bisects this unit; a series of small lakes adjoins the creek or are extensions of it. The remainder of the unit is occupied by evergreen forest mixed with wetlands. The area adjacent to the creek is generally flat while the remainder of the unit is somewhat hilly. Moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitat is present throughout the unit. Waterfowl are also present in this unit. The TVSF borders the unit to the east.
F-79 UNC Not covered in plan	Rd 520	Map 3-2 F001S004E	Manage units for its recreation values. Management emphasis is to be placed on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership. The northern subunit is recommended for addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest, which it abuts. Development is unlikely within this unit and inappropriate, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally	This unit consists of two spatially separated subunits that have generally similar characteristics. Both contain level as well as hilly parts, and are occupied by mainly deciduous forest with scatterings of wetland and shrub vegetation. Mental Health Trust land abuts the subunit to the east and the Wainwright Military Reservation, to the south. The Tanana Valley State Forest abuts the northern subunit. Both contain portions of moose wintering, rutting, and calving range. A tributary (anadromous) of the Chena River traverses the

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			inappropriate or for other types of projects if it is determined that their authorization would be in the overall best interest of the state.	northernmost part of each subunit. Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry. Wetlands are especially extensive in the southern subunit.
F-80 PUR, WHB 1U1	Ha 1,042	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S004E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. If conveyed, retain in state ownership and recommend addition to Chena River SRA. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations. Note: 906(k) concurrence authority exists until this land is adjudicated by BLM.	Flat terrain vegetated by a mix of wetlands and deciduous forest characterize this unit. Unit abuts the Chena River SRA on the north and east and the Wainwright Military Reservation, on the south and east. Moose wintering, rutting, and calving range occupies the entirety of the unit; waterfowl and brown bear are also present. Unit is in selection status.
F-81 RMG Not covered in plan	Ma 70	Map 3-2 F001N004E, F001N005E	Manage unit for its material values and resources and consistent with any authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain in state ownership.	Unit has been used for material extraction (ADL 415693) but permit has expired (8/2010). It is unclear if addition material may be extracted. However, it is appropriate to continue to authorize this use until it is determined that the site can no longer be used for gravel extraction. (Note: a new contract application is currently being adjudicated under ADL 418980. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering, and rutting.
F-82 WHB Not covered in plan	Ag 195	Map 3-2 F001N004E, F001N005E	Unit may be appropriate for agricultural land disposals if field review determines the unit is suitable for agriculture. If so, agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. If not, the unit is to be managed for its forest and habitat values. See Chapter 2 requirements.	Unit consists of two subunits; both are situated on flat terrain. Portions of each are occupied by wetlands, which are extensive in the westerly of the two subunits. The remainder of the sites are vegetated with evergreen forest. A moose wintering, calving, and rutting range is present. Unit is adjacent to previous agricultural disposals. A winter tractor road provides access to each subunit from Chena Hot Springs Road.
F-83 UNC Not covered in plan	Ha 30	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002S002E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit.	This unit adjoins an area of gravel pits to the east and is bordered in this part by an unimproved road. Terrain is flat and is vegetated with evergreen forest. It is situated near sloughs of the Nenana River; this area is classified Habitat and this unit adjoins the current area of Habitat. An electrical easement (ADL 75923) borders the unit to the north and is a prominent landscape feature. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.

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F-84 WHB, PUR Not covered in plan	Ha 475	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002S002E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Development is not anticipated in this unit and would be inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit.	Unit adjoins the floodplain of the Tanana River and occupies level terrain that contains a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest. Area occupied by unit lies within a moose wintering, rutting, and calving habitat; waterfowl and brown bear are also present. A large number of easements traverse the unit.
F-85 UNC Not covered in plan	Pr 6	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002S002E	Retain in state ownership. Coordinate with ADOT/PF prior to the issuance of any authorization.	This small, triangular shaped parcel of state land consists primarily of highway right-of-way with some adjoining uplands. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.
F-86 UNC Not covered in plan	Ag 1,700	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002S003E, F003S003E	Unit may be appropriate for agricultural land disposals if field review determines the unit is suitable for agriculture. If so, agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. If not, the unit is to be managed for its forest and habitat values. Unit is in selection status and it is problematic if/when the state will receive this land. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations. See Chapter 2 for additional guidance, especially the Agriculture and Grazing section.	Unit consists of two subunits of state selected land; the northernmost is affected by PLOs 5187 and 1205 and the southern, by PLOs 5187, 577, and 684. Conveyance during the planning period is therefore problematic. Adjacent lands have been conveyed out of state ownership. Unit is level with a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest and lies within a moose wintering, rutting, and calving habitat; brown bear are also present. The southern subunit is distinctly different in characteristics. The southern subunit consists of the area west of the Richardson Highway and the area east of that road. The western area is undeveloped and level, and may be conducive to agricultural development. Pile Driver Slough meanders through the subunit in a north-south orientation. The eastern part contains facilities related to the adjacent military installation (Eielson AFB).
F-87 PUR, WHB 1H2	Ha 1,826	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S003E, F002S003E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Depending on location, unit is characterized by a mix of shrub, wetland, and evergreen and deciduous forest and lies within a moose wintering, rutting, and calving habitat; waterfowl and brown bear are also present. This unit borders a flood control area situated to the west, the land of which has been conveyed to the federal government for the purposes of flood control (ADL 400028).
F-88 AGR	Wr 80	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002S003E, F003S003E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation is recognized as an appropriate use in this unit. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit.	Unit occupies level terrain with extensive wetland areas. This unit was part of a much larger area that was classified Agriculture in the 1985 TBAP; the remainder of this area has been conveyed out of state

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
Not covered in plan			Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	ownership. Extensive military facilities are situated to the east associated with Eielson Air Force Base. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.
F-89 WHB, PUR 1Y2	Wr 800	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E, F004S005E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed Recreation is recognized as an appropriate use in this unit. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Unit occupies generally level lowlands within the drainage of French Creek, much of which is characterized by wetland vegetation and deciduous forest, depending on location. Brown bear and moose are present within the unit.
F-90 WHB, PUR 1Y2	Wr 1,097	Map 3-2, 3-2b F003S004E, F004S004E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed Recreation is recognized as an appropriate use in this unit. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Development is unlikely and inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	This unit is similar in characteristics to that of the unit to the east, F-89. Unit occupies flat to rolling terrain; the uplands are vegetated with deciduous forest and the lowlands, by extensive wetland complexes. A large number of small lakes are situated in the central and eastern parts of the unit and may be hydraulically connected by small streams. Moose and bear are present.
F-91 WHB 1X2	Wr 843	Map 3-2, 3-2b F003S004E, F004S004E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation is recognized as an appropriate use in this unit. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	A tributary of French Creek occupies the central part of this north-south oriented unit, and is the dominant landscape feature. This stream evidences extensive meanders and there are a number of abandoned oxbows scattered throughout. Moose and bear are present. Evergreen forest vegetation occupies the uplands, while extensive wetland complexes occupy the remainder of the unit.
F-92 AGR, STL 1X1	Ag 1,190	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E, F004S005E	Unit may be appropriate for agricultural land disposals if field review determines the unit is suitable for agriculture. If so, agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. If not, the unit may be appropriate for settlement purposes. If a final written decision determines that it is appropriate to convey the unit to the public through a land disposal, the classification changes to Settlement. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit consists of a large number of generally level subunits that are, with few exceptions, heavily vegetated with evergreen or deciduous forest vegetation. These units have been classified Settlement/ Agriculture for many years and extensive disposals, both land and agricultural have occurred, over many years. Certain of the very small subunits in sections 11 and 14 seem to be occupied by extensive wetlands; it is therefore advisable to carefully review these units for disposal viability. Moose and bear are present.

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F-93 WHB 1X2	Wr 1,660	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E, F004S005E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Applications should be carefully reviewed to ensure that there is no adverse impact to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System; consult the State Pipeline Coordinator's Office for specific requirements affecting authorizations near the Pipeline. Dispersed recreation use is appropriate. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Dispersed recreation is recognized as an appropriate use in this unit.	This unit is dominated by two landscape features; the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System in sections 13 and 24 and a portion of section 14 and by an extensive lowland area having a mix of wetland complexes with scattered deciduous vegetation in upland areas. Moose are present throughout this unit.
F-94 STL, AGR 1X1	Se 1,499	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Consult with Realty Services to determine if Section 16 is affected by the School Trust litigation. Follow the requirements of DO 143 in the issuance of authorizations or disposals.	Unit has been co-classified Settlement and Agriculture since the original TBAP in 1985, and extensive land disposals have occurred throughout this portion of the Township, both land and agricultural. It is characterized by a mix of lowlands and uplands vegetated by deciduous and evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Settlement (predisposal) areas affect this unit (ADL 417615). Three sections are included in this unit: 15, 16 and 22. Special requirements related to the School Trust litigation pertain to section 16.
F-96 WHB, PUR 1Y2	Wr 753	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation use is appropriate. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Portions of a large wetland complex are situated in parts of this unit, which consists of two closely separated subunits, both of which are level. The southern half of the parcel in section 26 is vegetated with mixed deciduous and evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present.
F-97 PUR, WHB 1Q1	Pr 12	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E	Retain in state ownership; prior to authorizing a permit, lease, or disposal, consult with ADOT/PF and DOF.	This small unit encompasses the Richardson Highway right-of-way and adjoining state land.
F-98 WHB, PUR 1Y2	Wr 720	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation use is appropriate. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of	The Little Salcha River bisects this unit; except for deciduous vegetation along the stream itself and several upland areas, extensive wetlands occur throughout the unit. Moose calving, wintering and rutting take place throughout this unit. Waterfowl and brown bear are

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcel of School Trust Land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143. In the event that this unit is not returned to the School Trust, this unit is to be retained by the state and managed for its water resources and values.	also present. This unit occupies a portion of section 25 and the entirety of section 36 and may be affected by the School Trust Litigation.
F-99 FOR, WHB, PUR 1Y1, 1Y2	F 1,938	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E, F004S005E, F005S005E	Manage unit for its forestry values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. The riparian area adjacent to the Little Salcha is to be protected. Applications for land uses should be carefully reviewed to ensure that there is no adverse impact to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System; consult the State Pipeline Coordinator's Office for specific requirements affecting authorizations issued near the Pipeline. Maintain the Little Salcha Military Winter Trail. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding unit to Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	Unit occupies generally level terrain, especially in the floodplain and riparian areas that adjoin the Little Salcha River, an anadromous stream, which bisects it from east to west. Except for a small area of wetlands in a portion of section 31, evergreen and deciduous vegetation areas are characteristic. Moose and brown bear are present. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System traverses each of the sections. Note: Previous pipeline applications (ADL 413342, 403427) have expired and are no longer in effect. The Little Salcha Military Winter Trail traverses sections 31 and 32.
F-100 WHB, PUR, FOR 1Y1, 1Y2	F 1,440	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S005E, F005S005E	Manage unit for its forestry values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. The riparian area adjacent to the Little Salcha is to be protected. Maintain the Little Salcha Military Winter Trail. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding unit to Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the	The characteristics of this unit are similar to those described for the unit to the west, F-99, except that the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System is not present to a significant degree (it crosses a small portion of the SW1/4SW1/4 of section 33 in F004S005E). The Little Salcha Military Winter Trail traverses sections 33 and 34. This unit contains moose range habitat.

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			Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	
F-101 UNC Not covered in plan	Ha 71	Map 3-2, 3-2b F005S004E	Retain in state ownership. Manage unit for its scenic and forestry values. Its management should be consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the adjacent parcel in the TVSF Management Plan. Recommend addition to the TVSF. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Land disposals are inappropriate.	This small unit adjoins the TVSF and the Tanana River. Based on its characteristics and immediate adjacency to the TVSF, this unit should be managed to be consistent with the management intent of that LDA and with the specific requirements of the TVSF Management Plan. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.
F-102 PUR 1Z3	Rd 9	Map 3-2, 3-2b F005S004E	Retain in state ownership. Manage for its scenic values and to maintain the riparian area of the Salcha River, of which it is a part. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Land disposals are inappropriate.	Unit immediately adjoins the Salcha River and has been classified Public Recreation since 1985. It is part of the riparian area of the Salcha River. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting. Waterfowl are also present.
F-103 WHB, PUR, FOR 1Y1, 1Y2	Wr 533	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E, F004S005E, F005S004E, F005S005E	Manage unit for its wetland values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation use is appropriate. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Except for a small area of uplands, this unit consists of a large wetland complex. The uplands consist mostly of deciduous forest vegetation. The area of wetlands is level. Moose and brown bear are present. The TVSF adjoins the unit on the south and east.
F-104 AGR 1Z1	Ag 300	Map 3-2, 3-2b F005S004E, F005S005E	Unit may be appropriate for agricultural land disposals if field review determines the unit is suitable for agriculture. If so, agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. If not, the unit is to be managed for its wetland and public recreation values, in a manner similar to unit F-103, situated to the north. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Maintain easement.	Unit is flat and consists of a mix of wetlands with scattered, vegetated uplands consisting of deciduous forest. Moose and bear are present. The land immediately to the south of this unit has been conveyed out of state ownership as an agricultural disposal. An easement (ADL 416796) crosses portions of this unit. This unit contains habitat for moose calving, wintering and rutting.
F-105 PUR	Rd 356	Map 3-2, 3-2b F005S005E:32,	Retain in state ownership and manage for its recreational and habitat values. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit.	Unit is situated immediately northeast of Harding Lake. Land disposals, including settlements, occupy areas surrounding the unit. A

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
1Z3		F006S005E:5	Because of the small size and adjacency to Harding Lake, development is generally inappropriate since the functions of the unit would likely be compromised. Projects should only be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	stream and easement (ADL 416796; issued to ADF&G) for an ATV and snowmachine trail traverses section 32. Vegetation is mixed but is mostly evergreen forest, which occupy the uplands in section 32. A large lake and an area of wetlands occupy section 5 in F006S005E. A moose range occupies the entirety of the unit. Waterfowl are also present throughout this unit.
F-106 AGR 1Z1	Ma 14	Map 3-2, 3-2b F005S004E, F006S004E	Manage unit for its material values and resources and consistent with any authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain in state ownership. Check land status before issuing authorization.	Unit is in selection status and has been used as a gravel pit. Portions of site are disturbed.
F-107 PUR, STL 1Z2, 1Z3	Se 358	Map 3-2, 3-2b F006S005E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations, including disposals.	Unit consists of two subunits, which are situated just east and south of Harding Lake, behind the first tier of lots. Both are level and are well vegetated, except for a fairly extensive wetland complex in the southern subunit. Conveyances (municipal) and residential development adjoin the unit. Portions of this unit may be in selection status.
F-108 PUR, UNC 1Z3	Se 112	Map 3-2, 3-2b F005S005E, F006S005E	If conveyed to state, evaluate the feasibility of additional land disposal in this unit. If determined to be feasible, lots are appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations, including disposals. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Unit consists of both developed and developed lots and tracts of a previous subdivision. The unit adjoins the east shore of Harding Lake. It is in selection status.
F-109 PUR, UNC 1Z4	Rd 108	Map3-2, 3-2b F007S005E	Retain in state ownership and manage for its recreational and habitat values. The resource sale is recognized as an appropriate use in the northern subunit. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Because of the small size of these units, terrain, and the presence of riparian habitat, development is generally inappropriate since the functions of the unit would likely be compromised. Projects may only be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Consisting of two subunits, both are situated adjacent to the Tanana River and are part of the riparian area of this river. Both are heavily vegetated with deciduous and evergreen forest. Wetlands are also present. The Richardson Highway bisects the northern of the two. The area of this subunit is generally flat between the highway and the river while terrain is steep north of the highway. This subunit is also affected by a material sale (ADL 51144). The southernmost subunit contains fairly steep terrain as well as an anadromous stream. Evergreen and deciduous forest vegetation are present in both.
F-110 WHB 1Q1	Rd 265	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S005E	Retain in state ownership and manage for its recreational and habitat values. Land disposals are inappropriate within this unit. Because of the presence of riparian habitat, recreational use, and extensive wetlands, development is generally inappropriate since the	Unit occupies level terrain immediately to the east of Birch Lake, but does not adjoin that lake – residential lots adjoin this lake. The Richardson Highway bisects the eastern portion of the unit and the western part adjoins the Tanana River. Depending on location, areas of wetlands and vegetated uplands (forest) occur. A number of trails

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			functions of the unit would likely be compromised. Projects may only be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	cross various parts of the unit. A winter trail is identified on the USGS quadrangle in the western part of the unit, and a pedestrian easement bisects the center of the unit (ADL 413945). Because of the presence of extensive wetlands and the recreational use, residential development of the unit is inappropriate. This unit contains habitat for moose range. Waterfowl are also present.
F-111 WHB 1Q1	F 824	Map 3-2 F007S005E, F008S005E	Manage unit for its forestry values and resources. Management emphasis should focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Recommended for addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest. The riparian areas adjacent to the Little Delta and Tanana Rivers are to be protected. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	Unit is situated on uplands between the Little Delta River on the west and the Tanana River. The confluence of the two streams occurs immediately north of the unit. Reflecting terrain and soils, vegetation is a mix of evergreen and deciduous forests, which are separated by extensive wetland complexes. Important riparian areas exist along the banks of the unit; moose, brown bear, and waterfowl are present. Caribou wintering also takes place in this unit Areas classified Forestry are situated to the west of the Little Delta River on uplands.
F-112 UNC Not covered in plan	Se 55	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S005E, F007S006E	If conveyed, determine land status and, if appropriate, evaluate the feasibility of a land disposal. Given the presence of structures on at least a portion of the unit, it is problematic if areas still remain that are appropriate for additional residential structures. If it is determined that such use is not feasible or appropriate, manage the remaining portions of this unit for its recreation values.	This unit, which is in selection status, occupies a vegetated promontory extending into Birch Lake. Imagery indicates the presence of both an area that has been developed with residential structures and a portion that remains undeveloped. A road provides access to the site. Conveyance to the state is therefore unlikely.
F-113 STL, PUR, UNC 1Z3, 1Z4	Se 153	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S006E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Unit consists of three closely spaced but separated subunits situated along the Richardson Highway just east of Birch Lake. Units are level and vegetated with deciduous and evergreen forest. Areas adjacent to the unit have been conveyed out of state ownership; residential development occurs at Birch Lake.
F-114 FOR,WHB 1Q3	F 1,034	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S006E, F007S007E	Manage unit for its forestry values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding unit to Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines. Recommended to be added to the Tanana Valley State Forest.	This large unit is situated on the Richardson Highway about six miles east of Birch Lake. Terrain is hilly to very steep and vegetation is almost uniformly deciduous forest. Brown bear and moose are present. The Richardson Highway forms the southern boundary along most of this unit. This unit adjoins the TVSF on its northern boundary.

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F-115 STL Not covered in plan	Se 911	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S007E, F007S008E	Although most lots have been conveyed out of state ownership, potential reoffers are appropriate. The large tracts are not to be developed and are to be retained by the state.	Unit is a previous state subdivision and most of the lots in it have been conveyed out of state ownership. It is possible that some may be returned to the state. There are a number of tracts within the subdivision.
F-116 WHB, PUR 1S1, 1S2	Ha, Rd 266,826	Map 3-2, 3-2b Various	Land is to be managed to maintain the hydraulic, wildlife, and recreation resources of the Salcha River Corridor, and is to be retained in state ownership. Protect cultural and historical features and maintain access on the Salcha Caribou Sled Road. Land disposals and all other permanent structures not consistent with this management intent are not allowed. Other uses such as material sites, land leases, or permits maybe allowed if consistent with this management intent. Authorizations, if issued, are to ensure that the minimum amount of area is affected, impacts to scenic and recreational uses are minimized, and cultural features and access routes are protected.	This unit contains the Salcha River corridor, an extensive area that includes the river, riparian areas, and adjoining uplands. Areas adjacent to the river are generally level, especially in wetland areas, but are hilly to mountainous the farther away from the stream. Vegetation in the upland areas is predominately evergreen forest vegetation. The Salcha River is an anadromous stream and is the most important king salmon spawning and rearing system in interior Alaska. Moose wintering, rutting, and calving habitat is present. This river, which is a clear water stream, is popular for boating and fishing, and gets extensive use given its proximity to Fairbanks. The Salcha Caribou Sled Road, an RS 2477 route (RST 322) runs the length of the river in the western part.
F-117 WHB 1T1	Rm 60,739	Map 3-2 F002N008-011E, F003N008-011E, F004N008-010E	Manage for multiple uses. Management emphasis is to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if in the best interest of the state and if consistent with the management intent of this unit.	Situated just east of Chena Hot Springs, this large unit is characterized by mountainous terrain with evergreen forest at lower elevations and a mixture of shrub and barren rock at higher elevations. Moose and brown bear are present. Caribou wintering takes place in this unit. Access to this unit from roads or trails is not known to exist. There are no known mineral, oil and gas, forest, or other resources within this unit.
F-118 WHB 1V1	Ha, Rd 87,266	Map3-2 F001N008-010E, F002N008-014E, F003N011-014E	Land is to be managed to maintain the hydraulic, wildlife, and recreation resources of the Chena River Corridor (Middle and East Forks), and is to be retained in state ownership. Protect cultural and historical features and maintain access on the Salcha Caribou Sled Road. Land disposals and all other permanent structures not consistent with this management intent are not allowed. Other uses such as material sites, land leases, or permits may be allowed if consistent with this management intent. Authorizations, if issued, are to ensure that the minimum amount of area is affected, impacts to scenic and recreational uses are minimized, and cultural features and access routes are protected.	Unit consists of the Middle and East Forks of the Chena River, an important recreation component of the Fairbanks area. Vegetation is predominately evergreen vegetation mixed with wetland vegetation adjacent to the stream, and the area contains a moose and caribou wintering area. Note: This unit also includes uplands within townships F002N011E, F002N012E, and F002N013E. These areas are mountainous and are vegetated by evergreen forest and shrub. Barren rock is also present in scattered areas. The moose wintering area that occurs within this portion of the unit is an extension of the area along the Chena River Corridor.

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F-119 WHB 1R1, 1T1	Rm 387,230	Map 3-2, 3-2b Various	Manage for multiple uses. Management emphasis should focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if in the best interest of the state and if consistent with the management intent of this unit.	This large unit, situated in mountainous terrain south of the Chena River, is vegetated by evergreen forest at lower elevations and by shrub at higher elevations. Barren rock is outcrops at the highest elevations. Moose and brown bear are present. Caribou wintering takes place in this unit. Extensive state mining claims are present in townships F001N010E through F001NI31E.
F-120 WHB 1S1, 1R1, 1T1	Ha 362,654	Map 3-2 Various	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	This large unit, situated in the northeastern part of the region, is characterized by mountainous terrain vegetated by evergreen forest at lower elevations and by shrub at higher elevations. Barren rock is present at the highest elevations. Moose and brown bear are present and unit contains caribou wintering and calving habitat. There are no known mineral, oil and gas, forest or other resources associated with this unit.
F-121 WHB 1R1	Ha 129,830	Map 3-2 F001N013E, F001S011-014E, F002S008-009E, F002S011-014E, F003S008-009E, F003S014E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Consisting of two subunits, one of which is situated directly east of the Wainwright Military Reservation, mountainous terrain is characteristic of both. This area is vegetated by evergreen forest at lower elevations and by shrub at higher elevations. Barren rock outcrops at the highest elevations. Moose and brown bear are present; moose wintering and calving range occurs within this unit. Caribou wintering also occurs in this unit.
F-122 WHB 1R1	Rm 129,688	Map 3-2, 3-2b F003S009-012E, F004S008-013E, F005S010-013E, F006S011E	Manage for multiple uses. Management emphasis should focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if in the best interest of the state and if consistent with the management intent of this unit.	This large, inaccessible unit is characterized by mountainous terrain vegetated with evergreen forest at the lower elevations and by shrub vegetation at higher elevations. Moose and brown bear are present. Caribou wintering occurs in this unit. There are no known mineral, oil and gas, forest or other resources associated with this unit.
F-123 WHB 1R1	Mi 82,572	Map 3-2 F002S015-016E, F003S012-016E, F004S012-016E, F005S013E	Manage unit for its mineral values and resources, while maintaining the natural character of the unit and its wildlife values. Retain in state ownership.	Unit is considered to have high mineral potential and is similar in character to the mineral deposits at the Pogo Mine. Limited wildlife values occur within the majority of this unit, except for the southern portions of townships F003S014E and F004S013E; in these areas moose calving and wintering habitat is present. Caribou wintering also occurs within this unit.

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				Mountainous terrain is typical throughout the unit; the lower elevations are vegetated with evergreen forest while the higher elevations either are barren rock or shrub. The latter are particularly prevalent in the eastern portions of the unit. There are no roads or trails to or within this unit. A landing strip is present in F004S014E.
F-124 WHB, PUR 1S1, 1S2	Se 5,399	Map 3-2, 3-2b F003S008E, F003S009E, F003S010E, F004S008E, F004S009E	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. Maintain RS 2477 route and riparian buffer of 150' adjacent to the Salcha River and principal anadromous tributaries. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Consisting of two subunits, each occupies flat areas along the Salcha River, which is characterized by wetland and evergreen vegetation at this location. The Salcha River is an anadromous stream and is the most important king salmon spawning and rearing system in interior Alaska. This river, which is a clear water stream, is popular for boating and fishing, and gets extensive use given its proximity to Fairbanks. Moose wintering, rutting, and calving habitat are present. Caribou wintering occurs in this unit. Waterfowl are also present. The Salcha Caribou Sled Road, an RS 2477 route (RST 322) crosses portions of these subunits.
F-125 PUR Not covered in plan	Rm 75	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S005E	Manage for multiple uses. Development of all or portions of this unit would be appropriate during the planning period; however, it is unclear as to what uses would be developed at these sites. It is intended that state disposal decisions will determine when and if disposal is appropriate.	Unit consists of two subunits situated immediately west of Birch Lake. The characteristics of the two parcels are generally similar; both are level, are vegetated with a mixture of forest and wetlands, adjoin the Richardson Highway, and both are situated close to an area identified as appropriate for material extraction (F-126). A RS 2477 route (RST 464) crosses a portion of southernmost subunit and a local road adjoins easternmost boundary of the unit. This unit contains a moose range as well as habitat for caribou wintering and waterfowl.
F-126 PUR Not covered in plan	Ma 25	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S005E	Manage unit for its material resource values. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	This material site was never actually used and the site was closed. ADOT/PF had made application for the use of this pit under ADL 409021.
F-127 AGR, UNC 1Z1; Portions not covered in plan	Rd 161	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S005E:1,12	Manage unit for its recreation resources and values. Retain in state ownership. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Land disposals are inappropriate for this unit.	Unit is situated northwest of Birch Lake (but is separated from the lake by private land) and occupies level terrain vegetated with both forest (deciduous and evergreen) and by shrub and wetlands. Gunnysack Creek, a non-anadromous stream, traverses the northern part of the unit, and a RS 2477 route (RST 464) crosses the eastern most part. Dispersed recreation probably occurs on the unit and the unit is important for recreation purposes due to its proximity to Birch Lake.

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				This unit contains habitat for moose range. Waterfowl are also present.
F-128 PUR 1Z4	Se 51	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S005E:10	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. Maintain public easements and a 100' vegetative buffer from the Richardson Highway. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Unit occupies fairly level, vegetated terrain (deciduous and evergreen forest) adjacent to the Richardson Highway. A public easement (ADL 49746) related to the Richardson Highway affects the unit. This unit contains habitat for moose range.
F-129 WHB, PUR 1Y2	Ag 40	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E, F004S005E:31	Agricultural land disposals as Potential Reoffers are appropriate during the planning period.	An agricultural land disposal (ADL 407094) previously occurred in this unit, but the contract has since been terminated. It is available on a Potential Reoffer basis. This unit contains habitat for moose wintering, calving and rutting.
F-130 UNC, MIN 1C1	Se 125	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S002W	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations and check for hazardous materials. (Note: the land should be conveyed to the state after remediation, but it prudent to review this aspect of the site prior to issuing significant authorizations or preparing a land disposal.) LLO 35 affects this unit.	Unit is comprised of state-selected and state topfiled land. The parcel is heavily wooded (deciduous and evergreen forest) and contains a prominent hill. An undisclosed facility occupied the top and an access road connects to local roads. The eastern edge of the unit adjoins the Chena Ridge Road.
F-131 WHB, PUR	Ha, Rd 35,205	Map 3-2, 3-2b F001S001E, F001S001W, F001S002W, F002S001E, F002S002E, F002S002W, F002S003W, F003S002E, F003S003E, F003S004W, F003S005W, F004S003E, F004S004E, F006S004E, F007S004E, F007S005E,	Manage unit for its water resources, public recreation and habitat values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat, and recreational use of the river. Shorelands within the unit are to be managed in a similar way as the water column and are to be retained in state ownership except for authorized material sales. This management intent only applies to those parts of the Tanana River that are not included within the Tanana Valley State Forest. Areas within the State Forest are to be managed under the authority of AS 41.17 generally and, more specifically, according to the requirements of the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan.	This unit contains the Tanana River, which is defined as the area within the ordinary high water marks of this stream. As such, it includes the river and the shore lands associated with the river, which include islands, gravel bars, and similar upland type features. The requirements of this unit apply to both the water column and the shore lands associated with it. It also, at times, contains upland riverine areas adjacent to the water body. Public and transportation use of the Nenana is moderate to high, depending on river segment. Note: Some riverine areas are situated in adjacent upland units, outside the management unit of the Tanana River itself. The management requirements for these riverine areas are derived from the management intent of the upland unit. In those instances where the upland unit may provide for development, it is the intent of this plan that the riverine areas are to be retained or protected through the use of stipulations. See the 'Shorelands and Stream Corridors' section of Chapter 2 for specific requirements affecting riverine areas. Note: This unit also occurs within other regions and is identified in a

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		F007S006E, F007S007E, F008S005E		different and separate management unit. The management requirements for each management unit that encompasses the Tanana River are identical to that described for the management unit in the Fairbanks Region. Note: Portions of the Tanana River within the Fairbanks region are included within the Tanana State Forest. See management intent.
F-132 UNC Not covered in plan	Rd 40	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001W:20	Unit is to be retained in state ownership and is to be managed for its recreation uses and resources. Uses should not be authorized in this unit that conflict with recreation use.	Unit consists of Tracts F and G of EPF 57001. Residential uses surround the unit to the north and south. There is immediate road access to the unit, terrain is generally flat to gently sloping, and vegetation consists predominately of deciduous forest. These tracts serve as part of the Skarland Loop ski trail and are heavily used for recreation. This area was proposed for a settlement project but was subsequently dropped from consideration because of the heavy recreation use.
F-133 FOR Designated as TVSF in plan	F 320	Map 3-2, 3-2b F006S005E, F007S005E, F007S006E	Manage unit for its forestry values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding this unit to the Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	Unit includes a prominent knoll and a moderately sized value associated with a tributary of Gunnysack Creek. Vegetation corresponds to location, with deciduous forest being present on the knoll and evergreen forest within the valley. Brown bear are present. The TVSF adjoins the unit to the north. The characteristics of this unit are essentially identical to lands within the State Forest.
F-134 PUR 1Z3	Rp 40	Map 3-2, 3-2b F007S006E:7	Manage unit for a public facility (Birch Lake Recreation Site), consistent with the ILMA to DPOR (ADL 67058).	This unit contains the Birch Lake State Recreation Site.
F-135 STL 1E2	Se 654	Map 3-2 F003N001W	Land Disposal during the planning period is appropriate. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Consisting of three separate, spatially separated units, each is vegetated with deciduous and evergreen forest and, with the exception of the subunit in section 2, which occupies the western slope of a knoll, is generally flat. Spatially, the subunit in 4 adjoins the Elliott Highway, the subunit in section 2 is situated immediately of an existing subdivision (F-12), and the one in section 11 adjoins the Chatanika River and was previously Mental Health Trust land.
F-136 WHB 1O3	Ha 1,170	Map 3-2 F003N001W	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects	Unit is situated immediately north of the Chatanika River corridor (F-11) in an area of flat terrain occupied by extensive wetlands.

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			that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized but only if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	
F-137 AGR 1W1	Se 1,239	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S002E: 15,22	Land Disposal during the planning period is appropriate. A riparian buffer of 200' is to be maintained along the Chena River. Protect road and pipeline rights of way. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit. During project development, the wild land fire risk will be evaluated and, if necessary, areas may be restricted, or excluded from, development within the proposed project area.	Unit occupies two sections (15, 22) of flat terrain south of the Chatanika River. Development is most suitable in the area south of the Chena River that has the closest access to/from Peede Road. Wetlands, sometimes quite extensive at times, occupy portions of the unit, although deciduous and evergreen forest is elsewhere present. The Chena River traverses the northernmost portion of section. Peede Road crosses section 22 and is just east of the unit in section 14. Portions of section 22 are crossed by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. Wild land fire risk is considered to be moderate to high in portions of this unit.
F-138 WHB Not covered in plan	Se 82	Map 3-2 F003N001W	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. A 100' vegetated buffer is to be maintained along the Chena Hot Springs Road. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Unit occupies flat terrain on a site that is characterized by a mixture of wetlands and uplands vegetated by evergreen forest. The Chena Hot Springs Road traverses the unit. A moose wintering, calving, and rutting range is present. The Chena River SRA adjoins the unit on the east.
F-139 STL, AGR 1P1	Ma 200	Map 3-2 F003N001W F004N003W	Manage unit for its material values and resources consistent with the authorization issued by DNR. Retain in state ownership.	Consists of small gravel pit adjacent to Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and several material extraction sites along the Elliott Highway.
F-140 AGR, STL 1Q2	Ag 145	Map 3-2 F003S003E	Agricultural land disposals as Potential Reoffers are appropriate during the planning period.	An agricultural land disposal (ADL 416419) previously occurred in this unit, but the contract has since been terminated. It is available on a Potential Reoffer basis.
F-141 UNC Not covered in plan	Rm 35	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E	Manage for multiple uses. Development on this unit is suitable in some respects, given immediate access to the Richardson Highway, but it is likely that topography will make that difficult.	Unit occupies steep terrain and is vegetated with deciduous and evergreen forest. The Richardson Highway adjoins the unit on the west. Because of the steepness of the terrain, development of this unit would be problematic.
F-142 UNC Not covered	Ma 44	Map 3-2, 3-2b F004S004E	Manage unit for its material values and resources consistent with the authorization issued by DNR. Retain in state ownership.	Unit consists of several gravel pits situated along the Richardson Highway.

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in plan				
F-143 STL, UNC 1J1c	Se, Rd 74	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001S002E:4,9	Land Disposal during the planning period is appropriate for that portion of the unit that is situated north of the Chena River. A riparian buffer of 200' is to be maintained along the Chena River. For purposes of recordation this portion of the unit is identified as 'F-143-01'. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 35 affects this portion of the unit. The area south of the Chena River is designated Public Recreation-Dispersed and is to be retained in state ownership and managed for its recreation uses and values. For purposes of recordation this portion of the unit is identified as 'F-143-02'.	Unit consists of two subunits; one is situated north of the Chena River in section 4 and the other, south of that river in section 9. Each adjoin that river, have flat topography, and are well vegetated with a mix of deciduous and evergreen forest. The southern of the two subunits is currently a disposal project area (ADL 419921), with a Preliminary Decision issued. Presently the project area appears to be used primarily for recreation and access to the Chena River. Residential uses adjoin the southern subunit to the south and east. The area to the north is vacant. Because of the extensive recreation use in this portion of the unit, this area was dropped from the Riverwood Subdivision decision.
F-144 WHB, PUR 1J2	Mi, Rd 640	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N001E, F002N002E, F003N001E, F003N002E	See plan map for configuration of management unit. Unit F-144 contains the entirety of the site. F-144-01 includes only the area of the Cleary Summit Subdivision (EPF 260044), and F-144-02 contains the ADOT/PF material extraction site. F-144 (not including F-144-02) is co-designated Minerals and Public Recreation-Dispersed. It is intended that this area will be managed for its mineral value and that authorizations are not to be issued that would be inconsistent with the management intent of this unit. Dispersed recreation uses are appropriate to continue as long as the unit remains undeveloped. Developed recreation facilities may also be authorized but must be terminated at the time of mine development, unless the mine plan of operation provides for their continued use. Conveyances are prohibited within the planning unit, although authorizations (permits, lease or another lawful method) may be issued, if determined to be in the best interest of the state and consistent with the management intent of this unit. See also the discussion, below, specific to the Cleary Summit Subdivision. The area of the material site (F-144-02) is appropriate and can continue during the planning period. It must be managed consistent with the requirements of its management agreement between ADOT/PF and DNR and with any mine plan of operation that may be approved. It is designated Materials. DNR may authorize the continued use of existing structures within the Cleary Summit Subdivision area (F-144-01) up to 15 years from the adoption of this plan in recognition of the presence of existing structures and to amortize the value of these uses. Such authorizations	Unit is known as Cleary Summit and is characterized by steep topography with a mix of wetland, deciduous, and evergreen vegetation. It has been an important recreation area over the last 25 years, a portion of the section having been used for a ski lift. It continues to be important for this purpose, but less so than previously (the ski lift is no longer in operation). It is particularly used for dispersed recreation. In addition, a portion of the unit contains a residential subdivision corresponding to management subunit F-144-01. This residential area has existed for many years and there are a number of structures on the site; these range from old cabins to a large commercial building. Of the 39 lots in this subdivision, 23 have structures of varying value and size, and 16 lots are vacant. The lots have been under a lease (with subleases to the individual subleases on certain lots) since April 15, 1959 and several of them have expressed a desire to purchase their property. The lease (known as Cleary Subdivision Lease, ADL 37) expired on April 15, 2014. It has been determined that a lease renewal for a limited term of 5 years is in the best of the state. Issuance of the lease for a limited term will allow for continued use while the ETAP planning process is underway. It is intended that DNR will address any future proposed use of this area for a subdivision via separate decisions, consistent with the requirements of the revised area plan. The current (2014) recommendations of the area plan (Tanana Basin Area Plan, 1985 and 1991) preclude land disposals and remote cabins, and these requirements must be revised in order the long term use of this area to continue in some form. Another area of the unit is affected by a lease (Birdsall Lease, ADL 416372) but the lessor does

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			are to be limited to lots with structures existing as of April 15, 2014. Lots without structures are not to be granted interim authorizations for permanent structures. At the end of the authorization period, all previously authorized land uses shall be terminated and the area is to be managed consistent with the requirements of F-144. This approach does not preclude DNR from determining during this period that the best interests of the state are to convey those lots with an existing structure. If the DNR final finding and decision determines that conveyance is appropriate, this action is to result in a plan amendment and reclassification. This decision is to be confined to the area of F-144-01 with existing structures, and the analysis of the alternative uses of this area (settlement v. mineral development) is to be evaluated in the written decision. No further action is to be required in terms of this plan or this classification order. If the final finding and decision affirms that conveyance is appropriate, the classification changes to Settlement and the management is revised to recognize that land disposal is appropriate during the planning period, subject to the requirements of Chapter 2 and such stipulations that may be imposed in the final finding and decision. Plan amendment and reclassification is not intended to extend to those lots without current structures, and this remaining area is to be managed consistent with the general management intent of F-144 and with the designations of Minerals and Public Recreation-Dispersed. This unit is affected by school trust litigation and all actions must be consistent with DO 143. Consult that DO prior to undertaking any action.	not intend to renew their lease. This unit also has considerable mineral value. It is situated between two significant, either operational or historic mines – True North and Fort Knox. A third significant resource was identified in 2013 at the Dolphin and Cleary prospects, one mile north of the unit. Historic hard rock lode prospects are located in the unit, DGGS collected at least one sample with significant gold, silver, copper, lead, arsenic and antimony from one of the prospects. Gold-, silver-, arsenic-, antimony-, and lead-bearing quartz veins and veinlets are widely distributed in the Fairbanks schist in the immediate vicinity of the unit. It is expected that mineral development in the form of geophysical surveys, rock and soil sampling, and exploration drilling may occur in the unit and could potentially identify a mineral resource. Reflecting this mineral value, the unit has been co-classified Minerals and Public Recreation for the last 30 years. State mining claims affect the entirety of the unit, including the area under the Cleary Subdivision Lease (ADL 37). The current plan (TBAP) prohibits land disposals and remote cabins. The unit occupies section 36 and is therefore subject to the requirements of the School Trust litigation. An ADOT/PF material site occupies a small portion of the NW1/4 of section 36. (ADL 21205) (MMS ADL 419599) A number of easements affect portions of the section, including one for a road (ADL 21678) and an electric distribution line (ADL 35135).
F-145 FOR, STL 1E2, 1E3	F 310	Map 3-2, 3-2a F002N002W	Manage unit for its forestry values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Recommend adding this unit to the Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines and specifically, the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat guidelines.	This small unit abut the Tanana Valley State Forest on its west side and a residential subdivision on its north and east sides. Portions of the unit are occupied by Mc Cloud Creek. Wetland areas adjoin portions of the creek and are present at other locations. The remainder of the unit is occupied by heavily vegetated, fairly steep terrain. Brown bear and a moose wintering area are present.
L-01	F 452,040	Map 3-2, 3-2a, 3-2b Various	Tanana Valley State Forest (AS41.17.400): Manage uses consistent with the legislative purposes described in AS 41.17.200 and with the Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) management plan. The primary purpose of this State Forest is timber management while allowing other beneficial uses of public land and resources. The public use of	A management plan is required under AS 41.17.230 and is adopted (2001); uses and activities in the TVSF are to be guided by this management plan. The management plan constitutes a more specific statement of the purposes of the state forest. See management plan for detail on permitted uses. State land is to be retained in this LDA.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			lands within a state forest is only to be restricted when necessary to carry out the primary management objective of timber management. Authorizations issued by the Division of Mining, Land, and Water within the Tanana Valley State Forest are to be consistent with the management intent of AS 41.17.200(a) and the adopted Management Plan. Note: LCO NC-10-004 does not affect the TVSF; the current land classification order(s) remain effective within the Forest.	
L-02	Ha 2,704	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001W, F001S001W	Creamers Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (AS 16.20.039): Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Refuge (AS16.20.039(c) and with the management plan under AS 16.20.039 (d)). The primary purpose of this Refuge is to protect and enhance habitat for migratory birds with special emphasis on waterfowl. A management plan for the Refuge has been prepared (Interim Management Plan, 1993). Authorizations are conform to the general purposes of the Refuge and are to be consistent with the requirements of the management plan.	Recreational and agricultural activity is expressly permitted within the Refuge if consistent with the management plan. See management plan for detail on permitted uses. State land is to be retained in this LDA.
L-03	Rd 252,814	Map 3-2 Various	Chena River State Recreation Area (AS 41.21.475: Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Refuge (AS41.21.475) and with the management plan. The primary purpose of state recreation areas is to provide for public recreation. A management plan for the State Recreation Area (SRA) has been prepared (Management Plan, 2006). Authorizations are conform to the general purposes of the SRA and are to be consistent with the requirements of the management plan.	Specific prohibitions on the restriction of uses are identified in AS 41.21.490. Such restrictions shall not prohibit work on valid mineral leases or mining claims, the legal taking of fur bearing animals, and the traditional use of roads and trails by any means of transportation occurring regularly before the creation of the SRA on June, 18, 1967. State land is to be retained in this LDA.
L-04	Rd 3,213	Map 3-2, 3-2a F001N001W, F001N002W, F002N001W	Goldstream Public Use Area (AS 41.23.170): Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Public Use Area (PUA), which recognize the area as a public use area intended to protect and enhance the present uses of the PUA, and with the management plan. A management plan for the PUA has not been prepared. Until prepared, the PUA is to be managed for the general use of state land by the public. A listing of allowed uses is included in AS 41.23.150(c) and should be consulted prior to the issuance of an authorization. When prepared, authorizations are to be consistent with the requirements of the management plan and with AS 41.23.150(c).	The Goldstream PUA is open to mineral entry under AS 41.23.150(d). State land is to be retained in this LDA.

Map 3-2: Fairbanks Region Boundary and Unit Designations

Map 3-2a: Fairbanks Region, Fairbanks Area Detail and Unit Designations

Map 3-2b: Fairbanks Region, Salcha Area Detail and Unit Designations

Delta Region (2)

General

The Delta Region encompasses 3,444,436 acres of land and water, of which approximately 2,381,590 acres are state owned or state selected. The region extends from the southern boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough in the north to the high glacial peaks of the Alaska Range in the south and from the community of Big Delta in the west to Lake George and Macomb Plateau in the east. Fort Greely, a large military reservation that includes the Donnelly Training Area occupies approximately 710,347 acres of land south and west of Delta Junction. Other land ownership within the region includes large tracts of private land owned by Alaska Native corporations, the Mental Health Trust, and the University of Alaska. Some federally owned land exists in the northeastern portion of the region. This Development within the region is constrained by the steep mountains of the Alaska Range to the south and the Tanana River and mountainous terrain in the north. Because of these constraints, most development has been concentrated adjacent to the Alaska and Richardson highways in the area of Delta Junction. Population centers in this area include: Deltana, Delta Junction, Big Delta and Fort Greely. The total population for these communities is 4,414 people with 2,309 people residing in the Deltana area. The second largest community in the region is Delta Junction with a population of 1,101 people. [15] A majority of the planning area is remote and undeveloped except for some small private parcels and development associated with the Pogo mine. Certain areas north of the Alaska Highway are mineralized and numerous state mining claims cover these areas.

Like other areas in Alaska, waterbodies are important for access, recreation, and for subsistence uses. The Tanana and Delta rivers are the largest waterbodies within the region, however many other streams and lakes are important to residents of Alaska and visitors to the state. Among these are the Delta Clearwater Creek, Clearwater Lake, Goodpaster River, Shaw Creek, Clearwater Creek, Jarvis Creek, Gerstle River, Johnson River, and the many small tributaries that connect to these waterbodies. They are important because they provide the majority of the salmon spawning habitat within the region. These waterbodies are also used by residents and visitors alike for access and recreational uses.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

Land ownership is mixed within the planning area with a majority of the land already in state ownership (approximately 2,381,590 acres) with an additional 156,067 acres selected for conveyance to the state. Of the state land within the region, approximately 411,581acres are within the Tanana Valley State Forest and another 88,443 acres are within the Delta Junction

[15] Population numbers are based on Department of Labor 2013 estimates included on Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development; Community and Regional Affairs website.

Bison Range - the only two Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) within the region.[16] Much of the state-owned and selected lands are located in remote mountainous areas both north and south of the Alaska Highway. Other state land within the planning area includes both Mental Health Trust land and University land.[17]

There are differences in how state lands are managed based on whether the land is general state land or if the land has been legislatively designated as a special purpose site by the Legislature. General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with The Constitution of The State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. In contrast to general state lands, LDAs are special purpose sites that are managed consistent with enabling statutes and are not general public domain lands. Within this region, the Tanana Valley State Forest is managed by DNR consistent with enabling statutes under Title 41 while the Delta Junction Bison Range is managed jointly by ADF&G and DNR consistent with statutes under Title 16. More specific management direction for these LDAs is provided by management plans that have been developed subsequent to the creation of each LDA. Except for the classification established by this plan that affects the Bison Range, this plan has no direct impact on LDA areas.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access: The populated core area of the region is accessed by two major highways - the Alaska Highway and Richardson Highway. The Alaska Highway traverses generally northwest and southeast through the region and intersects the Richardson Highway at Delta Junction. A continuation of the Al-Can Highway, the Alaska Highway connects communities from the eastern interior region of the state to the Delta area and ultimately the greater Fairbanks area. The Richardson Highway bisects the eastern portion of the region in a generally north/south orientation. This highway extends from the community of Glennallen north to Fairbanks. A fairly well developed network of state maintained roads and collector streets access the agricultural and residential areas in the Big Delta, Delta Junction, and Deltana areas. With the exception of the Pogo Mine Road, other areas remain accessible only by aircraft, boat, ORV, or snowmobile. Many small unmaintained airstrips exist in the remote areas of the region, while the Delta Junction Airport is the only public airport.[18]

Agriculture: This region supports the largest agricultural area in the Alaska Interior. The Delta Agriculture Development Project was surveyed in 1978-1979 (ASLS 78-93). This area was identified for agriculture use because of its rich soils, flat terrain, climate, and proximity

[16] A Legislatively Designated Area is an area of state land that has been designated by the Legislature as a Special Purpose Site. Typically these areas have a more detailed plan and are managed consistent with that plan.
[17] Plan does not affect these areas.
[18] Delta Junction Airport is owned by the City of Delta Junction.

to the Alaska and Richardson highways. Since the project area was surveyed, all but a few of the large agricultural parcels have been conveyed into private ownership. Many of these parcels remain in agricultural production to this day.

Forest: Forest resources are fairly extensive and are of moderate to high commercial value depending on location, market value, and access considerations. The management orientation of for lands within the TVSF and the adjacent state lands classified Forestry has changed since the preparation of the 1985 TBAP. Recently, in response to rising fuel costs associated with heating private homes, businesses, or even public buildings in the interior; Division of Forestry has shifted its management orientation to include the assessment of resources and economics associated with the use of forest stands in for this area for long-term biomass production. This new assessment is in addition to existing assessment for saw log, cabin log, or firewood production. Most high value timber stands are currently within the TVSF, however, several large commercially valuable stands exist on general state lands. One of these stands is located adjacent to the Tanana River and on several large islands in the Tanana River west of Big Delta and Delta Junction. The other area of high value timber exists in the area around the middle reach of the Goodpaster River. Areas that could support biomass production have been identified within this plan and are designated Forestry. Where appropriate, this plan recommends several units or tracts of land be included into the TVSF in the future.

Minerals and Hydrocarbons: Large areas within the region are mineralized, with many of these areas covered by mining claims. One large mine – Pogo – is currently producing gold and other minerals from a large area of state lands that have high mineral potential. The Pogo Mine is situated on leased state land adjacent to the middle reach of the Goodpaster River. Freegold Rob, International Tower Hills' LMS, and West Pogo properties projects also occur in this highly mineralized area and lie generally east of Pogo Mine. A number of prospects are located around Freegold's Rob project including: the Gray Lead, Blue Lead, Grizzly Bear, Yellow Jacket, Granite Creek, Last Chance Creek, and Michigan Creek lode prospects. The Carrie Creek Prospect is a lode deposit which lies a few miles south of the Rob project. Situated a few miles north of the confluence of the Goodpaster and Tanana rivers, the LMS prospect consists of 92 claims that cover a mineralized zone that is somewhat comparable geologically to the ore body at Pogo Mine. Rubicon Minerals Inc. holds approximately 380,000 acres of state mining claims in the area of Pogo Mine. An oil and gas basin is present in the central portion of the region but development of this resource has not occurred. A coal basin is located in the central and southwestern portion of the region. The Jarvis Creek Coal Field, which is east of the Richardson Highway and south of Delta Junction was mined in the 1960s, has considerable proven coal resources (17 million short tons of measure coal and up to 500 million short tons of hypothetical coal). There has been interested in developing a new coal lease in the Jarvis Creek area in recent years. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System corridor bisects the western portion of the region and is closed by Mineral Closing Orders MCO 67 & 529 and several additional small mineral closing orders. Several other large mineral orders close certain areas of state land to mineral entry.

Among these are MCOs which closes the important Delta Clearwater Creek and associated wetlands to mineral entry and multiple MCOs that close the subsurface estate under the settlement or agricultural land disposal areas to mineral entry.

Recreation: Recreation occurs at different levels and densities throughout the region; however some areas are more heavily utilized by the public. People recreate on the region's rivers and lakes throughout the year. Boating, fishing, snowmobiling, ice fishing, hunting, and trapping are among the typical uses of waterbodies. Rivers and lakes are also used to provide access by boat, plane, or snowmobile for hunting that occurs on the surrounding uplands. Access to the more remote and mountainous areas of the region occurs by small plane landings at numerous small unmaintained airstrips, or by ORV via the many trails. Delta Clearwater Creek receives high use levels through the summer and fall season as people engage in recreational boating, late summer fishing for salmon and other fish species, and fall hunting for waterfowl and moose. Another area that receives concentrated public use, particularly during the summer months, is the Quartz Lake. The Quartz Lake Recreation Area is managed by DPOR through a land management agreement. The recreation area is a popular summer destination for lake based recreation. All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are allowed within the region. This plan does not recommend the creation of special use designations that could result in a restriction of such uses.[19]

Settlement: Existing and planned areas of settlement are generally located adjacent to the Alaska and Richardson highways. The population centers of Deltana, Big Delta, Delta Junction, and Fort Greely are all located in close proximity to the intersection of the Alaska and Richardson highways. Other remote areas of settlement can be found in the region and are typically associated with lakes and rivers. The remote settlement areas at Volkmar Lake and the Goodpaster River are examples of the latter.

Wildlife and Habitats: Extensive areas of habitat exist within this region. Caribou and sheep habitat tends to occur in the mountainous areas north and south of the Alaska Highway while moose habitat ranges from mountains to low-lying riverine and wetland areas. Bison habitat is generally south of the Tanana River between the Delta and the Gerstle Rivers. Inclusive of most of the higher elevation areas in the region, caribou wintering habitat is diffuse and generally not concentrated in a particular area. By contrast caribou calving habitat is relatively concentrated in just a few areas in the north and south. In the north, calving occurs in the area around the upper reaches of the Goodpaster River. In the south calving generally occurs around the Macomb Plateau, the area between Jarvis Creek and the Delta River and west of the Delta River near the upper portions of Delta Creek. Sheep are distributed widely at higher elevations in the region and occupy all suitable habitat of the Tanana Highlands and the Alaska Range. In the north, habitat generally straddles the northern region boundary while the habitat in the south is found at higher elevations around Granite Mountain, Macomb Plateau, and the glacier capped peaks to the south. Sheep lambing occurs in a concentrated generally around Granite Mountain. Moose winter in all areas with a

[19] This statement is not intended to prevent the creation of special use designations in the future, should they be warranted.

significant component of willow in the plant community (at all elevations). Moose rutting and calving are very widespread throughout the regions. Moose calving is generally indicated as occurring in low-lying wetlands associated with Shaw and Delta Clearwater creeks and the flat area south of Deltana and the Alaska Highway. Moose rutting is indicated as occurring in the area west of the Delta River near Delta Creek. A concentrated area of bear habitat is indicated for the area around Delta Clearwater Creek as is a concentrated area of waterfowl nesting and molting.

Management Planning Constraints

The City of Delta Junction is the only incorporated city within this region. It was incorporated as a second class city under Alaska laws on December 19, 1960. The Community Development Plan for the city provides guidance for development within the community but contains little direction for lands outside of the city limits.

There are three state plans affecting all or portions of this region. These include the TBAP (1985), the TVSF Management Plan, and the Delta Junction Bison Management Plan (DJBMP). The TVSF and DJBMP provide specific management direction and guidance on resource development within the LDAs. While certain public uses are allowed within the LDAs, these areas have specific management guidance provided by Alaska Statutes and they must be managed consistent with these laws. In some cases the LDAs are managed more restrictively than the adjacent general state lands. Because of this, the plans were not particularly useful when applied to the adjacent general state land that is the subject of this plan. The third plan, the 1985 TBAP, provides management direction for all of the general state land within the region. The 1985 plan resulted from a multi-year planning process that involved staff from many state agencies and the public. Where new or updated resource information indicated a change in management direction or change in the configuration of a unit, the change was made in this plan revision. In the Delta Region, many changes were made to the configuration of units based on new and updated resource information. Another notable change from the 1985 TBAP is the use of designations (two per unit) in the current plan vs. the multiple primary and secondary uses provided in the previous plan. The 1985 plan was used as the basis for this plan revision.

Management Summary

Despite the changes in unit configuration, the overall management intent for this region remains similar to that of the 1985 TBAP. This revision maintains the balance of land that should be available for settlement and agricultural uses and the preservation of habitat, recreation, forestry, and other values on other lands. All general state land continues to be managed for multiple use and sustained yield consistent with the public interest. The following table identifies the designations and acreages for used within the Delta Region.

Designation	Acreage, Region 2
Habitat	999,576
Public Recreation	224,773
Resource Management	216,223
Settlement	30,440
Mineral	458,043
Forestry	511,954
Agriculture	13,896
Water Resources	109,941
Materials	495
Reserve Use	15,307
Transportation Corridor	4,644

Agriculture remains important within the region and several new area of agriculture have been identified and existing areas of agricultural disposal have been identified for reoffer to the public. Similar to the 1985 plan, settlement areas are primarily situated adjacent to the population centers and the major highways of the region. More remote settlement areas have been identified where favorable access exists. These settlement areas include expansions of existing areas while some are newly proposed areas. Agricultural and settlement areas near communities will allow for community expansion and agricultural expansion in areas where similar uses are already occurring. The more remote settlement and agricultural areas provide an appropriate land base for the long-term viability of these two programs. Soils, aspect, vegetation, access, and proximity to communities were all considerations in the identification of settlement and agricultural areas. Some level of development should be expected on lands designated Settlement and Agriculture within the planning period. It is intended that all of the land designated Agriculture and Settlement will be conveyed out of state ownership during the planning period.

Concentrated habitat areas where a sensitive life stage occurs have been identified and management intent to maintain the habitat values has been identified. In some instances the Habitat designation in the 2014 ETAP coincide with the uses identified in the 1985 TBAP; however newer habitat information has resulted in a better understanding of important habitat and therefore changes in habitat areas. Lands designated Habitat or that have a significant habitat value identified and indicated in the management intent statement for a particular unit are to be retained in state ownership. Similarly, major river drainages have been identified and will be managed to protect and preserve their high habitat, recreational and public use values. These areas will be retained in state ownership for continued use by the public.

Lands designated minerals and forestry should experience some level of use and development during the planning period. The amount of development will depend on cost, demand, and the availability of similar resources at lower cost, among other factors. Mineral development typically includes road and infrastructure development to the projects site. While these developments are anticipated, this plan does not make any recommendations as to where these developments should occur. Timber harvest is likely to occur in areas designated Forestry that are situated close to major access routes. Where indicated in the

management intent or where determined appropriate in other areas, harvest of timber prior to agricultural or settlement development areas is appropriate. Similarly, timber harvest in advance of mineral developments should occur where feasible. Forestry will work with ADF&G to determine where forestry operations can be used to enhance wildlife habitat for terrestrial species.

Public recreation lands have been identified where that the level of public use is apparent and the lands should be retained in state ownership to ensure the continued use of the land and water by the public. In this region, recreation lands have been identified for major waterbodies (Tanana and Delta rivers) and for lands adjacent to other important waterbodies like Shaw Creek and the Goodpaster River. These lands will be retained in state ownership.

Material sites have been identified where this use is permitted or is actively occurring. Within this region, these sites are typically under authorization to ADOT/PF, however a few sites were not under current authorization have been designated Materials. It is intended that these areas continue to be used for this purpose and be retained in state ownership.

Only four small areas of land have been identified as reserved use land. Two of these parcels have been identified because they are situated at either end of the Delta Junction Airport and should be maintained as an airport buffer. The third area is under management agreement with the Alaska National Guard for future use as an armory. The final unit is currently under lease to the military for use as a cold weather testing facility. These lands are intended to remain in state ownership.

Transportation corridor lands within this plan consist of lands that have a current or proposed pipeline, highway, or some other infrastructure corridor located within the unit. These lands will be retained to maintain the existing infrastructure or to maintain the possibility that proposed infrastructure could be developed in the future. Most of these lands area located adjacent to the Alaska Highway.

Water resources lands were identified where large intact wetland complexes exist. Water resources designations can occur independently or with another designation, typically Habitat or Public Recreation-Dispersed. Clear Creek and its associated wetlands receive little use as compared to other units in the region, as such the area is designated Water Resources. The Shaw Creek drainage is co-designated Water Resources and Public Recreation-Dispersed in recognition of the recreational use that occurs in the unit in addition to the extensive wetland complex associated with the lower reaches of the waterbody. The Delta Clearwater Creek, Clearwater Lake, and two small wetland areas are designated Water Resources and Habitat in recognition of the overlying concentrated habitat values in addition to the waterbody and wetland values. Development within these areas is not intended or considered appropriate. These lands are to be retained in state ownership.

The remaining lands in this region are designated Resource Management. Lands designated Resource Management are considered not to have a dominant land use and are considered to be a multiple use category. In the case of the southern-most unit, the very large land area is

remote and inaccessible and development is not likely to occur within a 10 year period. The northernmost parcel is located close to the community of Big Delta, but has one or more resources values that are relatively equal in value.

Sections 16 & 36 which were surveyed at statehood involve School Trust litigation. Before any disposal actions are taken adjudicators must consult Department Order 143. These sections are distinctly identified in Alaska Mapper. If there are any questions as to whether a section is affected by this litigation, contact the School Trust Project Manager within the Realty Services Section.

Resource Allocation Table – Delta Region (2)

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-01 WHB D1-4	Mi, Ha 123,769	Map 3-3 F003S017-019E, F004S014-019E, F005S014-019E	Unit is to be managed for its mineral and habitat values. Mineral development must consider impacts to habitat. Unless included as part of a mineral development project, the unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, sheep, bison, and salmon habitat prior to authorizing uses. Other than mineral exploration and operational facilities, development is not anticipated and is generally inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or is part of an authorized mineral development. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	The majority of this unit is comprised of the Upper Goodpaster River including Glacier, Rock, and Slate creek drainages. A second portion of this unit is comprised of the mountainous area between the Goodpaster River and Eisenmenger Fork. The unit is characterized by mountainous terrain with steep to rolling topography. Evergreen forest is predominates the lower elevations with shrub vegetation at higher elevations. With few exceptions the entire unit is mineralized and is part of a larger mineralized area extending into the Fairbanks Region. Habitat within the unit includes: moose, caribou, and sheep wintering, and caribou calving. Public use of the areas is low and is primarily related to hunting moose and caribou and trapping. Use levels are anticipated to be low due to remoteness of unit.
D-02 PUR WHB D2 & D4	Ha 106,005	Map 3-3 F004S018-020E, F005S018-021E, F006S018-021E, F007S018-021E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, sheep, and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain this unit in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This unit is comprised of the upper most reaches of the Goodpaster River and Eisenmenger Fork. The unit is characterized by mountainous terrain with relatively steep to rolling topography. Much of this unit is relatively high in elevation with several mountain peaks over 5,000 feet in elevation. The upper elevations are dominated by shrubby vegetation while evergreen forest is found at the lower elevations. Habitat within the unit includes: moose, caribou, and sheep wintering, caribou calving, and general bison. Public use of the areas is low and is primarily related to hunting moose and caribou and trapping. Use levels are anticipated to be low due to remoteness of unit. RST 379 (North Fork of Fortymile-Big Delta) traverses the northern portion of this unit. One trapping cabin (ADL 419039) is authorized in the southern portion of the unit near Eisenmenger Fork. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-03 PUR WHB D2 & D4	Mi 60,301	Map 3-3 F005S016-018E, F006S016-019E, F007S016-019E	Manage for mineral values. Mineral development must consider potential impacts on moose and caribou wintering habitat. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose and caribou habitat prior to authorizing uses. Public uses requiring authorizations will be managed so they do not interfere with mining activity. Any authorizations shall ensure access provided by the RS 2477 routes is maintained. Retain in state ownership.	Unit occupies a mountainous area on the south side of the Upper Goodpaster River and includes portions of Last Chance, Tibbs, and Boulder creek drainages. Conifers dominate the forest vegetation in drainages while the upper elevations are dominated by shrubby vegetation. Lying just east of Pogo Mine, the entire unit is mineralized. Portions of this unit are indicated as having moose wintering habitat, however these areas are small in relation to the remainder of the unit. Public use of the areas is primarily related to

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			See Chapter 2 for more specific management guidelines for subsurface development.	hunting moose and caribou and trapping. Caribou and moose wintering habitat is indicated within the unit. Use levels are anticipated to be low due to remoteness of unit. RST 449 (Goodpaster River Trail) & RST 392 (Trail #52-Black Mt.) traverse portions of the unit.
D-04 PUR WHB A1&2; D2,3&4	F, Mi 127,380	Map 3-3 F004S013-015E, F005S010E, F005S012-017E, F006S012-017E, F007S012-014E	Unit is to be managed for its mineral and forestry values. Mineral development and forestry operations must consider potential impacts on moose, caribou, and sheep wintering habitat. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding identified habitat prior to authorizing uses. Public uses requiring authorizations will be managed so they do not interfere with mining activity. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Forestry. A riparian buffer of 100' is to be maintained along Indian Creek and anadromous portions of unnamed waterbodies. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	This unit lies northeast of Big Delta and is comprised of two large subunits. Subunit 1 lies between Upper Shaw Creek and the Goodpaster River and includes Seven Mile and Indian creek drainages. Subunit 2 is east of Subunit 1 and includes the area around Shawnee Peak south of the Goodpaster River. A portion of Pogo Mine, which began production in 2006, is located on leased state lands (ADL 416949) in this subunit. Several other prospects occur throughout this unit, and there is on-going exploration which could result in additional discovery of economic mineral deposits. This unit is characterized by mountainous terrain with relatively steep topography. Both subunits are indicated as having mineral potential. Both subunits contain high value timber conifer timber stands. Public use of the areas is low and is primarily related to hunting moose and caribou and trapping. Use levels are anticipated to remain low due to remoteness of unit. Moose, caribou, and sheep wintering habitat are indicated for the unit. Portions of Indian Creek and several unnamed waterbodies are indicated as anadromous. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-05 PUR WHB D2,3&4	F 120,315	Map 3-3 F006S014-017E, F007S013-017E, F008S013-017E, F009S015E	Unit is to be managed for its forestry values. Forestry operations must consider potential impacts on moose wintering habitat. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose habitat prior to authorizing uses. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	South of Unit D-04 and east of the Goodpaster River, this unit encompasses the portions of White Creek and South Fork Goodpaster River and Big Swede Creek. One mineral prospect is on the northern border of this unit. The central portion of the unit is characterized by mountainous terrain that gives way to the South Fork Goodpaster River valley. High value conifer and deciduous timber stands are located at lower elevations with shrubby vegetation dominating higher elevations. Public use of the areas is primarily related to hunting moose and caribou and trapping. Use levels are anticipated to be low due to remoteness of unit. Moose wintering habitat and bison habitat is indicated in the northern portion of the unit. RST 449 (Goodpaster Trail), RST 392 (Trail #52-Black Mt.), and RST 500 (Michigan Creek Trail) traverse through portions of the unit. One personal use cabin (ADL 412017) is authorized in the northern portion of the unit near the confluence of Senora and Central creeks. Portions of Central Creek, South Fork Goodpaster River, and several unnamed waterbodies are indicated as anadromous.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-06 PUR WHB D4	Mi, Ha 42,765	Map 3-3 F006S016E, F006S017E, F006S018E, F007S016E, F007S017E, F007S018E, F007S019E, F008S017E, F008S018E, F008S019E	Unit is to be managed for its mineral and habitat values. Mineral development must consider impacts to habitat. Unless included as part of a mineral development project, the unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, and sheep habitat prior to authorizing uses. RS 2477 routes are to be retained. Other than mineral exploration and operational facilities, development is not anticipated and is generally inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or is part of an authorized mineral development. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	The unit is located at the headwaters of the West Fork of the Goodpaster River and Tibbs Creek near Black Mountain and includes portions of smaller drainages such as Wolverine, Antimony, Johnson, King, Summit, and Boulder creeks. Much of the unit is comprised of mountain uplands with several large valleys in the west and south. Typical of mountain units, the higher elevation areas are dominated by shrubby vegetation while the lower elevations are dominated by evergreen and deciduous trees. The entire unit is mineralized, and there is a concentration of gold-molybdenum, antimony and lead prospects that overlap this unit. Public use of the areas is low and is primarily related to hunting moose and caribou and trapping. Use levels are anticipated to be low due to remoteness of unit. Moose and caribou wintering habitat and general sheep habitat are indicated. RST 449 (Goodpaster River Trail) and RST 392 (Trail #52-Black Mt.) traverse through this unit.
D-07 PUR WHB D2,3,&4	F, Mi 6,345	Map 3-3 F007S016E, F007S017E, F008S016E, F008S017E	Unit is to be managed for its mineral and forestry values. Public uses requiring authorizations will be managed so they do not interfere with mining activity. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding caribou habitat prior to authorizing uses. Retained in public ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Forestry.	This heavily forested unit lies between the upper reaches of the West Fork and South Forks of the Goodpaster River. This unit is characterized by lower elevation mountainous terrain. Topography is generally rolling to steep. The entire unit is mineralized. Timber stands are comprised both deciduous and evergreen trees. Public use may occur but it is anticipated to be at low levels due to remoteness of unit and dense forest conditions. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated throughout the unit.
D-08 PUR WHB D3&4	F 33,209	Map 3-3 C026N006E, C026N007E, C026N008E, C027N005E, C027N006E, C027N007E, C027N008E, C028N005E, F008S016E, F008S017E, F009S016E	Manage for forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on providing opportunities for forestry operations while maintaining the natural character and habitat values of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding caribou and moose wintering habitat prior to authorizing uses. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. The western sub unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	This unit is comprised of 2 sub units. Sub unit 1 is topographically similar to, and lies directly south of, Unit D-07. Like the previous unit it is heavily forested with evergreen trees. It encompasses portions of two drainages – South Fork Goodpaster River and Michigan Creek. Subunit 2 is southeast of the first subunit and is primarily comprised of the heavily forested Healy River valley. Portions of this unit are mountainous and shrubby vegetation is found at higher elevations. This unit differs from the previous unit in that it is not mineralized. Public use may occur but it is anticipated to be at low levels due to remoteness of unit and dense forest conditions. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated throughout the unit while moose wintering habitat is indicated only in portions of subunit 2. RST 392 (Trail #52-Black Mt.) traverses east-west through the northern portion of subunit 1.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-09 PUR WHB D3&4	Ha 78,095	Map 3-3 C025N007-008E, C026N006-008E, C027N005-008E, C028N005-008E, F008S017-018E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	The majority of this unit is comprised of mountainous terrain at the headwaters of the South Fork of the Goodpaster River and the Healy River southwest of Mount Harper. Higher elevations support shrubby vegetation while lower elevations and valleys support deciduous and evergreen forests. Moose and caribou withering habitat and general bison are indicated throughout the unit. Public use of the areas is low and is primarily related to hunting moose, sheep, and caribou and trapping. Use levels are anticipated to be low due to remoteness of unit. RST 392 (Trail #52-Black Mt.) traverses through the northern portion of the unit. One seasonal recreation camp is (LAS 27086) is authorized just south of the upper reaches of Volkmar River.
D-10 PUR WHB A1&2; D1,2,&3	F 72,657	Map 3-3 F005S010-013E, F006S009-013E, F007S008-013E, F008S012-013E	Manage for forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on providing opportunities for forestry operations while maintaining the habitat values of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. The RS 2477 route is to be retained. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	This large unit is composed of seven forested subunits adjacent to Shaw Creek. Subunits 1 through 5 are located north of Shaw Creek while subunits 6 and 7 lie to the south of the creek. While mountainous in most areas, rolling to nearly level terrain is found in the large subunit north of Shaw Creek. All subunits within this unit have deciduous and evergreen forests. Access to these subunits is provided by the Pogo Mine Road. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated in the western portion of the unit while sheep wintering habitat is indicated only in the large subunit north of Shaw Creek. Small areas of the subunits are indicated as moose calving habitat. Due to its close proximity to population centers and the Richardson Highway, this subunit receives higher levels of use related to hunting and trapping although this use is still expected to be low. Shaw Creek and portions of Gilles Creek provide Chinook salmon habitat. RST 449 (Goodpaster River Trail) traverses through the southeastern portion of the unit. One trapping cabin (ADL 417593) is located near Gilles Creek north of Shaw Creek. A portion of Sevenmile Creek is indicated as anadromous. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-11 PUR WHB A1&2; B1&2; C1	Wr, Rd 69,433	Map 3-3, 3-3a F005S012-013E, F006S011-012E, F007S008-011E, F008S008-010E	Manage to protect water resources associated with Shaw Creek and the associated wetland complex, to preserve dispersed recreation opportunities, and to maintain habitat values. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized. Unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff	This unit includes the lands and waters around Shaw Creek. It is situated adjacent to the Richardson Highway. The terrain is flat to rolling and is characterized by an extensive wetland complex associated with Shaw Creek. Vegetation is primarily composed of wetland species, however some forested areas to exist. Moose calving habitat and bison habitat are indicated within the unit. Dispersed recreation occurs in the unit and includes hunting and trapping. RST 449 (Goodpaster River Trail) traverses through the southern portion of the unit. Four trapping cabins (ADL 416594 and 416595)

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			regarding cultural resources. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership.	are located in the Shaw Creek drainage. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-12 FOR PUR A1; B1&2; C1; D1; F1	F, Ha 14,114	Map 3-3, 3-3a F007S010E, F008S009E, F008S010E, F008S011E, F009S010E	Manage unit for its forestry and habitat values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	Unit is comprised of the area generally east and south of Quartz Lake and includes Thompson Lake. Terrain consists of rolling ridges with low lying wetland areas. Much of the area is vegetated with evergreen and deciduous forests. The northern portion contains moose calving habitat and the entire unit is within bison habitat. Public use occurs throughout the unit. Two RS 2477 routes (RST 449 (Goodpaster River Trail) and RST 379 (North Fork Fortymile-Big Delta) traverse through the unit. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-13 PUR A1; B1&2; C1	Rd 6,597	Map 3-3, 3-3a F008S009E, F008S010E	Manage for continued public recreation while maintaining habitat values. Management emphasis will focus on enhancing recreation use and preserving and enhancing habitat values. Development shall not be authorized except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership.	Surrounding Quartz Lake, this unit receives moderate to high levels of recreational use. The forested ridges in the eastern and southern portion of the unit give way to flat wetlands in the west and north. The uplands are forested with evergreen and deciduous trees while the wetlands are dominated by typical wetland and shrub species. The Quartz Lake Recreation Area Managed is located in the unit. It is managed by DPOR and is a popular destination for residents in the area. Many private parcels are located on the eastern shore of Quartz Lake. Access to the site is good with a well-developed road. Moose calving habitat occupies the northwest portion of the unit while bison habitat is present throughout. An Oil Spill Contingency Containment Site (LAS 28337) is located in the southern portion of the unit adjacent to the pipeline and Richardson Highway. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-14 PVR	Se 613	Map 3-3 F007S007E, F007S008E	New land disposals and potential reoffers are appropriate within the planning period. The large tracts are not to be developed and are to be retained by the state. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	Unit is comprised of the existing Tenderfoot Subdivision that is situated on rolling terrain on an upland ridge north of the Tanana River. Much of the unit remains forested with deciduous trees. While most of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership, several lots have been identified for potential reoffer.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-15 PUR WHB C1; D2,3,4,&5; E1	Ha, Rd 98,628	Map 3-3, 3-3a F004S018-019E, F005S014-019E, F006S013-014E, F006S018-019E, F007S013-014E, F008S011-014E, F009S011-013E, F010S013E	Manage to protect and maintain habitat and public recreation values. Management emphasis will focus on enhancing recreation use and preserving habitat values. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Development shall not be authorized except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects or other activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Additional land offerings are not appropriate in this unit. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This large unit is comprised of the majority of the Goodpaster River drainage. With few exceptions, it remains unchanged from the 1985 TBAP. Most of the unit is mountainous however some level terrain associated with wetlands is found in the southern portion of the unit. Much of the upper Goodpaster River valley is forested with evergreen trees while the lower portions are a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees. The Goodpaster River is popular for river related recreation and as an access route for hunting and trapping within and beyond the river corridor. Many private parcels exist on the lower river. Moose and caribou wintering habitat is located in much of the unit and bison habitat is found at the lower reaches of the Goodpaster River and Quartz Lake. Moose calving habitat is indicated in the southern portion east of Volkmar Lake. Multiple trapping and personal use cabins (ADLs 411951, 411952, 412055, 412042, 411957, 411982) are located in the river corridor. Several RS 2477 routes traverse through the unit. They include RST 379 (North Fork Fortymile-Big Delta), RST 449 (Goodpaster River Trail), and RST 392 (Trail #52-Black Mt.). The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-16 STL PUR D4&5; E1&2	Se 4,729	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S013E:9,10, 14-16, 21-23, 26	New land disposals and potential reoffers are appropriate within the planning period. Land disposals within the wetland area west of Volkmar Lake shall not occur and this land is to be retained in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. New areas of this unit are affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	Unit encompasses the existing Volkmar Lake remote staking area and an additional area of state land around the lake. Upland ridges and valleys dominate the all but the western portion of this unit which is low-lying and flat. Vegetation consists of both deciduous and evergreen trees and typical wetland species. Several parcels have been conveyed already and several more have been identified for potential reoffer. The additional land area immediately adjacent to the lake will provide for an increased number of lake Front parcels around the lake and provide opportunity for some lot development away from the lake. Settlement is appropriate here given the adjacent land use.
D-17 STL PUR WHB FOR RSU G1,2,3&4; F1	F, Ha 14,729	Map 3-3, 3-3a F008S007E, F008S008E, F008S009E, F009S009E, F009S010E, F010S009E, F010S010E, F011S009E, F011S010E	Manage for forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on providing opportunities for forestry operations while maintaining the habitat values. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry. FRPA riparian buffers apply to commercial forest operations in this	This large unit is adjacent to the Tanana and Delta river and consists of two subunits – northern and southern. It is heavily forested with primarily evergreen trees and is an important forest resource. The mostly flat terrain is accessed seasonally to conduct forestry operations via an ice road across the Delta River. This high value timber resource produces logs used for home and cabin construction. Public use of the area is limited seasonally due to difficult access, however this is expected to change as more agricultural and settlement areas are developed on lands adjacent to this unit. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated throughout much of the area and the entire area is considered within the current core bison area. Portions of Tanana River and several unnamed waterbodies are indicated as anadromous.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			unit. A riparian buffer of 200' is to be maintained along the Tanana River for all other activities. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance."	The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-18 PUR WHB F1; G1&3; H2	F 12,019	Map 3-3 F007S005E, F007S006E, F007S007E, F008S005E, F008S006E, F008S007E, F008S008E	Manage for forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on providing opportunities for forestry operations while maintaining the natural character and habitat values. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership. Due to the high value timber stands and proximity to adjacent lands within TVSF, this unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry. A riparian buffer of 200' is to be maintained along the Tanana River. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	This large forested unit is situated on the south bank of the Tanana River between the Little Delta River and Delta Creek. High value evergreen timer stands are located throughout this unit. The terrain trends from a low broad ridge in the south to the nearly flat area of sloughs and side channels adjacent to the Tanana River in the north. Similar to the previous unit, harvest operations are limited to winter when road access is available. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated for the entire unit, while moose wintering and calving habitat is limited to the southern portion of the unit. One personal use cabin (ADL 411969) and one trapping cabin (ADL 416114) are authorized. Portions of the Tanana River, Kiana Creek, and Clear Creek are indicated as anadromous waterbodies. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-19 FOR WHB G1&2	F, Ha 11,204	Map 3-3 F008S006E, F008S007E, F009S006E, F009S007E	Manage for forestry and habitat values. Management emphasis will be focused on providing opportunities for forestry operations while maintaining habitat values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership. Due to the high value timber stands and proximity to adjacent lands within TVSF, this unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	Similar to Unit D-18, this unit contains high value timber stands and is located adjacent to lands within the TVSF. The southern boundary of the unit abuts Fort Greely. Several portions of this unit extend to lands east of the Delta Creek. The unit contains a mix of forested uplands and large wetland areas. Evergreen and deciduous trees are found on uplands while shrubby vegetation typical of wetlands occupies lowland areas. Caribou wintering habitat is identified for the majority of the unit while moose wintering and rutting habitat is indicated in a small area in the southern portion of the unit. One trapping cabin (ADL 415934) is located in the northern portion of the unit. Portions of the Kiana Creek and an unnamed stream are indicated as anadromous waterbodies. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-20 PUR WHB WRS F1; G1,2,3&4	Wr 13,507	Map 3-3, 3-3a F008S008E, F008S009E, F009S008E, F009S009E	Manage to protect water resources associated Clearwater Creek including its expansive wetland complex and maintain the unit in its natural state. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized. If these types of developments are authorized the impacts on the creek and wetlands should be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership.	The unit is characterized by expansive wetland areas interspersed with forested upland ridges adjacent to Clearwater Creek. Densely forested uplands exist in northwestern and southeastern areas as well. Caribou wintering habitat is found throughout. Public use of the area is limited seasonally due to difficult access, however this is expected to change as more agricultural and settlement areas are developed on lands adjacent to this unit. A permit authorizes collection of diamond willow across a large area by an individual (LAS 26053). The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-21 RMG FOR WHB G1,2&3	F, Ha 60,627	Map 3-3, 3-3a F008S007E, F008S008E, F009S007E, F009S008E, F009S009E, F010S008E, F010S009E, F010S010E, F011S009E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on forest management while maintaining habitat and recreational values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	This very large unit contains extensive areas of uplands that are densely vegetated with evergreen and deciduous trees. It also contains expansive wetland areas that are interspersed with forested upland ridges. Most upland ridges occur in the western and eastern portions of the unit with the low-lying wetlands bisecting the middle of the unit. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated for the entire unit while moose wintering and calving habitat is limited to a small are in the northwest. Much of the unit is within the bison core habitat area. Public use of the area is limited seasonally due to difficult access, however this is expected to change as more agricultural and settlement areas are developed on lands adjacent to this unit. An unnamed tributary to Clear Creek is indicated as anadromous waterbody. One trapping cabin (ADL 416114) is located northeast of Rainbow Lake.
D-22 RMG G2	Se 14,649	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S009E: 31-34, F010S009E: 2-6, 8-16, 22-26	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This large settlement area is located approximately four miles west of the community of Delta Junction. It is comprised of a large upland bluff that is interspersed with a number of small kettle hole lakes and wetland areas. The dominant forest type is a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees typical of the area.
D-23 FOR PUR WHB F1; G1&2	Ag 10,327	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S009E, F009S010E, F010S009E, F010S010E	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing) apply in such disposals. Forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be revegetated to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg shall be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection for streams.	Located west of the Delta River between Delta Junction and Big Delta, this large agricultural unit is comprised of relatively flat terrain that contains a mix of evergreen and deciduous forests and large wetland complexes. Drainage may be problematic in some wetland areas.
D-24 FOR PUR WHB AGR F1; H1,2,&3; I1	Rm 2,560	Map 3-3, 3-3a F008S010E, F008S011E, F009S010E	Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources.	Located south of the Tanana River and west of Cabin Bluff Ridge, this large unit includes large wetland areas vegetated uplands and several islands. Evergreen forests are present on much of the unit with typical shrubby wetland vegetation in the low-lying areas. It is close to the communities of Big Delta and Delta Junction and is immediately adjacent to the Bluff Cabin Ridge settlement area. Within the unit, the most densely forested area occurs on the large island in the north. Moose rutting habitat is indicated in the south and general bison

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				habitat is indicated throughout. Public use occurs and is evidenced by a well-developed ORV trail network. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within the unit.
D-25 AGR STL F1; H1&2; I1	Se 1,403	Map 3-3, 3-3a F008S010E:36, F008S011E:31, F009S010E:1,12, F009S011E:6,7	New land disposals and potential reoffers are appropriate within the planning period. Parcels should not be staked in wetland areas particularly in the area south of Cabin Bluff. The wetland south of Cabin Bluff shall be retained to facilitate general use by property owners and the public. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	Unit encompasses the existing Bluff Cabin Ridge remote staking area and has been expanded to include a large area of land adjacent to the original staking area. Designating these lands as settlement is appropriate given the land use patterns of the adjacent lands and the popularity of land offerings in this area previously. This unit is dominated by a large upland bluff (Cabin Bluff Ridge) that is located approximately 4.5 miles east of the community of Big Delta. Several parcels have already been conveyed into private ownership and several more parcels have been identified for potential reoffer. A fairly well developed road and trail network exists within the unit and is the primary method of access.
D-26 AGR STL I1; J1	Se 612	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S010E: 11,12,14,16 F009S011E: 32,33, F010S011E:4,6	New land disposals and potential reoffers are appropriate within the planning period, but in some cases are affected by the requirements of DO 143, which manages land affected by the School Trust litigation. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34. Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcels of School Trust land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143.	This unit consists of five parcels generally east of the Richardson Highway near the communities of Big Delta and Delta Junction. Designating these lands as settlement is consistent with the adjacent land use as these parcels are generally located adjacent to other private homes or farms. The first parcel consists of the Fourmile Hill uplands in sections 11 & 12. It is densely forested and has a well-developed network of trails or roads including public easements (ADL 400064). The second parcel is located just south of Fourmile Hill in section 14. Similar to the Four Mile Hill parcel, it is densely vegetated and has a number of trails/roads including public easements (ADL 400064) and RST 333 the Tanana Crossing-Grundler Trail. Two private parcels exist near the middle of this parcel and a gravel pit abuts the parcel to the south. The third parcel is located approximately 1.5 miles south of Big Delta on the Richardson Highway and includes a portion of section 16 School Trust lands and a relatively small area of state lands in section 9. A federal right of way (F13508) and the Haines-Fairbanks Military Pipeline (ADL 100833) traverse this unit. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System forms the northern border of this parcel. The fourth parcel is located on the heavily forested bluff above Clearwater Lake and Clearwater Creek. This new settlement area has road access from the south and is adjacent to existing small private lots. The northern border of this parcel is the toe of the slope. The fifth parcel is located in Jack Subdivision and is a reoffer of an existing parcel (ADL 405117). It has already been surveyed and is identified as a potential reoffer parcel.

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D-27 WHB AGR STL I1; J1	Se 75	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S011E:1, F010S012E:7	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	Unit consists of six parcels of land on Delta Clearwater Creek. For the most part, these parcels are located in an area where other small waterfront parcels have been sold. Portions of these 5 parcels have been surveyed previously. Parcel 1 is located on the north side of an island. Private lots are located to the north and east of this parcel. Parcels 2 and 3 are just east of the first parcel on the same island. These two parcels are surrounded by private lots of similar size. The fourth parcel is east of parcels 2 and 3 across Delta Clearwater Creek and similarly has private parcels around it. Parcel 5 is located south and east of the previously describe parcel. It is situated on the north bank of Delta Clearwater Creek adjacent to other private lots. The sixth parcel is a relatively large parcel of land ½ mile east of parcel 5 and is situated on an inside bend of Delta Clearwater Creek. The parcel is heavily treed and appears to have buildable uplands. Several private parcels are situated to the north of this state land. Brown bear and bison concentrations and moose calving and wintering habitat are indicated. Waterfowl nesting and molting is indicated on a couple of the parcels and is adjacent to the others.
D-28 RSU AGR STL I2&4	Se 57	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E:23	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This unit consists of two parcels in the community of Delta Junction. Parcel 1 is composed of a number of smaller previously surveyed parcels located in the area of Salcha Ave. and Richardson Ave. Many of the adjacent parcels appear to be used for private residences or as small commercial businesses. Parcel 2 is located south and west parcel 1 and is at the intersection of Grizzly Street and Jarvis Ave. Adjacent land use appears to be a mixture of private residences and commercial businesses.
D-29 AGR STL I1	Se 157	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E:24, F010S011E: 19,30	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	Three parcels of state land southeast of Delta Junction on the Alaska Highway comprise this unit. Parcel 1 consists of two previously surveyed lots and is just over 8 acres in size. One of the lots fronts on the Alaska Highway. Much of the vegetation is cleared from this parcel and earth moving activities are evident. Parcel 2 is approximately 5 acres in size and is located behind the Trophy lodge and Delta Building Supply store on Emmaus Road. Much of this parcel remains vegetated. Access to this parcel may be problematic. Parcel 3 is approximately 140 Acres in size and is located approximately 2 miles southeast of Delta Junction on the Alaska Highway. Much of this parcel remains heavily vegetated and near natural state. Just under one mile of this parcel fronts on the Alaska Highway. A federal right of way (F-24538) crosses a small portion of the northeast corner of this parcel. Adjacent land use is a mixture of

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				commercial and residential uses.
D-30 RSU STL I2&4	Pr 52	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E	Maintain current management of public facilities. Retain in state ownership.	This small unit is located in the community of Delta Junction and includes the Delta School and the Delta Career Advancement Center. The eastern and western portions of this unit remain undeveloped and are well vegetated. The eastern boundary abuts the Golden Valley Electric transmission lines and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way.
D-31 AGR STL WHB FOR F1; I1&3; J1	Ag 1,387	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S010E, F009S011E, F010S011E, F011S011E, F011S012E	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing) apply in such disposals. While many of these parcels are relatively small in size, forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be revegetated to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg shall be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection for streams.	Unit consists of 8 parcels located in the large agricultural area surrounding the communities of Delta Junction and Big Delta. All of these parcels are flat and vegetated. One parcel in F010S011E:12 is indicated as pre-disposal (AG 40042) all other parcels are reoffers or new agricultural areas.
D-32 AGR STL UTL I1	Ag 931	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S010E	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture) apply in such disposals. While many of these parcels are relatively small in size, forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be revegetated to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg shall be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection for streams. Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcels of School Trust land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143.	Unit consists of five parcels that are adjacent to the Richardson Highway. All of these parcels are flat and most are vegetated with evergreen trees. These parcels are configured to exclude the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way. They do however include the land area that contains the Golden Valley Electric easement. A portion of the northernmost parcel is on section 16 School Trust lands. It is located in F009010E. Two of the parcels are currently indicated as potential reoffers (ADL 400460) while the others are new parcels or are reoffers of previous agricultural disposals. Moose wintering habitat is indicated for the far eastern portions of parcels in this unit.

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D-33 AGR STL I2&4	Rs 33	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E	This unit should be retained in state ownership and continue to serve as a buffer area for approaching and departing the Delta Junction Airport.	This unit lies on the easterly approach/departure route from the Delta Junction Airport and is bounded by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way on the east. This small unit is indicated as having moose wintering habitat values and is in the bison concentration area. Several ORV trails are evident but other public use is probably minimal.
D-35 PUR I1	Rd 32	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S012E	This unit should continue to be managed as a wayside by DPOR consistent with the interagency agreement. Retain this unit in state ownership.	Situated on the Delta Clearwater River, this small unit encompasses the Clearwater Alcan Wayside. Managed by DPOR through an Interagency Land Management Agreement (ADL 50054) facilities within this unit provide access for recreation opportunities. Facilities include a boat launch, parking area, and waste facilities. Moose calving and wintering habitat use of the Delta Clearwater by bear and bison are all identified for this area. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within or very near to this unit.
D-36 PUR I2	Sc 17	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E:23	Disposal of this parcel is appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This 16 acre parcel is located on the south side of the community of Delta Junction. Vegetation has been removed from a portion of the parcel previously and some ground disturbing activities have occurred. Access to this parcel is from the Richardson Highway. Adjacent land uses are primarily commercial and public service.
D-37 UTL No previous unit	Sc 0.5	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E:24	Disposal of this parcel is appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This small (<.5 acre) parcel of land is located adjacent to an existing commercial rental business. Some of the parcel appears to be currently used as a parking area for the commercial business.
D-38 RSD UTL I1,2,&4	Tc 68	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E	Manage unit to maintain current and future public facilities, rights-of-way, and easements. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is comprised of 5 more or less linear subunits of land near Delta Junction that have existing public facilities and right-of-ways on them. These include the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way, Richardson Highway, and Golden Valley Electric Transmission Line easement. Sheep wintering and lambing habitat, moose wintering habitat, and the bison concentration area are indicated for this unit.
D-39 PUR WHB WRS F1; H2; I1,3,&4; J1	Ha, Wr 27,002	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S010E, F009S011E, F009S012E, F010S011E, F010S012E, F010S013E, F011S012E,	Manage to preserve the habitat values and to protect water resources associated with the Delta Clearwater Creek and its associated wetland complexes and other isolated wetland complexes. This unit should be maintained in its natural state. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized. If these types of developments	The Delta Clearwater Creek, Clearwater Lake, and associated wetlands are included in this large unit. It is comprised of 3 individual subunits. Situated northeast of Delta Junction, this extensive river and wetland complex abuts the agricultural area to the south and the TVSF to the north. Subunits 1 & 2 are smaller wetland area while subunit 3 contains the large area of wetlands and the Delta Clearwater Creek and Lake. This unit is characterized by low-lying level terrain with typical wetland vegetation while slightly higher

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		F011S013E, F012S013E	are authorized the impacts on the creek and wetlands should be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. The subsurface estate is closed to new mineral entry for the largest of the three subunits. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership.	elevations support stands of evergreen trees. Many habitat types are indicated in this unit. They include: moose wintering and calving, sheep wintering and lambing, concentrated use of the river by bears, and a waterfowl molting area in the large subunit. This area receives moderate to high levels of public use. One personal use cabin (ADL 411982) is authorized on the Delta Clearwater River. RST 333 (Tanana Crossing-Grundler Trail) traverses the large subunit in this unit. The largest of the 3 subunits is affected by Mineral Closing Order #601. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within this unit.
D-40 AGR STL I1; J1; K1	Ag 941	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S013E, F011S012E, F011S014E, F011S015E	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing) apply in such disposals. While many of these parcels are relatively small in size, forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be revegetated to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg shall be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection for streams. A riparian buffer of 200' is to be maintained along the Tanana River. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Three parcels comprise this unit. They are all generally located in the area of the Delta Clearwater Creek area. The parcel adjacent to the Richardson Highway (ADL 419028) is identified as a potential reoffer for agricultural sale. The remaining 2 parcels are new offerings. Moose wintering and calving habitat and the bison concentration area are indicated for this unit. The Tanana River is indicated as an anadromous waterbody.
D-41 RSU I1&4	Pr 16	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S011E	Manage unit consistent with the management agreement. Retain in state ownership.	This small 6+ acre unit is managed by the Alaska Army National Guard through a management agreement (ADL 403101). The intended purpose of the unit is for an armory complex.
D-42 PUR I1,2&4	Ag 310	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S010E	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (Agriculture and Grazing) apply in such disposals. While many of these parcels are relatively small in size, forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be revegetated to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg shall be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO	This relatively flat unit abuts the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System to the west and university land to the east. It is vegetated with evergreen and deciduous trees. Access to this unit has not been developed yet, but this unit should remain designated for agricultural use. Moose wintering and the bison concentration area are identified in this unit. The AHRS indicates cultural resources within or very near to this unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			staff regarding cultural resources. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Agriculture and Grazing, and riparian protection for streams.	
D-43 AGR STL I1&4	Se 83	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S011E:33, F011S011E:2	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This unit consists of 4 parcels of land approximately 5 miles southeast of Delta Junction. Parcel 1 is approximately 25 acres in size and is located just north of the Alaska Highway. It is level, well vegetated, and appears to contain a mixture of uplands and some wetlands. A relatively well established trail bisects the parcel in a north-south direction and it is bounded by section lines on its southern and eastern boundary. Parcels 2, 3, & 4 are located approximately ½ mile north of the Alaska Highway on Clearwater Road. Parcel 2 is approximately 20 acres and is located ½ mile west of Clearwater Road and appears to be accessible by Bueno Road. Parcel 3 is bisected by Clearwater Road and is approximately 28 acres in size. Lots within this parcel have been previously surveyed. Parcel 4 is approximately 9 acres in size and is located southwest of parcel 3 of parcel. Clearwater Road bisects this parcel. All parcels are relatively flat and heavily vegetated except where the road right of way exists. Adjacent land use is residential and agricultural.
D-44 HST UTL AGR STL WHB I1&3	Se 1,204	Map 3-3, 303a F010S011-012E, F011S012-013E, F012S013-014E	Reoffers and new land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This unit is comprised of 6 previous land disposal areas, several of which were surveyed in 1978. Most of the parcels within this unit have been sold previously. With few exceptions, disposals within this unit are reoffers of previous parcels, although several new offerings may occur as well. Adjacent land use is residential and agricultural.
D-45 STL AGR RSU RSD I1 &3	Tc 4,576	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S010E, F010S011E, F011S011-013E, F012S013-014E, F013S014-016E	Manage unit to maintain current developed facilities, rights-of-way, and easements. Only developments consistent with these uses are appropriate. Retain in state ownership.	This large linear unit is comprised of multiple subunits which encompass, or are in close proximity to, the Alaska Highway. The land adjacent to the highway serves two purposes. First, it currently serves as a vegetated wind break and as a flood water attenuation area. Second, it is intended this linear corridor can be used for future rights of way or easements that are beneficial to the public. The abandoned Haines-Fairbanks Military Pipeline (ADL 100833) exists within portions of this unit. The USDA maintains a SNOTEL site (ADL 419859) within the unit.
D-46 AGR I1	F, Ha 40	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S014E, F010S015E	Manage for forestry and habitat values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining this site for future forestry operations while maintaining habitat values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult	This unit appears to be a previous agricultural parcel based on the cleared vegetation. It abuts the TVSF to the north and private lands on the other sides. Denuded at one time, the site appears to be revegetating naturally with deciduous and evergreen tree species. Recreational use appears limited. Moose wintering habitat and the

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			with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. Due to its proximity to private lands, this unit could be considered for personal firewood collection. Coordinate with DPOR SHPO staff regarding cultural resources. Retain in state ownership. As a unit that abuts the TVSF and is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	bison concentration area are indicated within this unit.
D-47 MIN PUR WHB E1; K1; M1&2; O1	Mi, Ha 61,833	Map 3-3 F013S010E, F013S011E, F014S010E, F014S011E	Unit will be managed to facilitate development of the coal and mineral resources while maintaining habitat values. Mineral development must consider impacts to habitat. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, and sheep habitat prior to authorizing uses or mineral development. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This unit is comprised of state lands within four townships on the north flank of the Alaska Range east and south of Donnelly Dome and includes portions of Ober, Jarvis, and McCumber creeks. It is characterized by relative low mountain ridges west of Jarvis Creek with higher more rugged peaks of the western Grantie Mountains east of Jarvis Creek. Jarvis Creek is a relatively wide braided glacial stream that bisects the unit general north to south. Higher elevations consist of shrubby vegetation typical of sub-alpine and alpine environments while lower elevations and valleys support deciduous and evergreen forests. Public use of the area includes mining activities and moose, sheep, and caribou hunting. Moose wintering and calving habitat, sheep wintering and lambing habitat, caribou calving and wintering habitat are identified. Placer gold prospects and one lode prospect are present in Mc Cumber Creek, and a lode prospect is 8 miles east of Mount Hadjukovich; this mineralization may be part of a contiguous trend of mineral occurrences and prospects in unit D-61. A portion of the Middle Tanana Basin Coal Field is situated within a relatively thin coal–bearing Tertiary rock formation in the area of Jarvis Creek. Immediately adjacent to the Richardson Highway, this was mined in the 1960's and has measured reserves for more than 17 million short tons, and hypothetical reserves of up to 500 million short tons.[20] RST 695 (Donnelly Dome: Old Valdez Trail Segment), RST 686 (Ober Creek Trail), and RST 687 (Jarvis Creek Trail) traverse portions of this unit.

[20] Clough, 1995.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-48 PUR WHB F1; I1	F, Ha 980	Map 3-3, 3-3a F010S013E, F010S014E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on forest management while maintaining habitat and recreational values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. Due to its proximity to private lands, this unit could be considered for personal firewood collection. As a unit that abuts the TVSF, this unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	This unit lies adjacent to agricultural lands to the west and is surrounded by TVSF lands on the remaining sides. It is heavily vegetated with evergreen and deciduous trees. Public use is considered low due to difficulty in access. Moose wintering and calving habitat and the bison concentration area are present in the unit. RST 333 (Tanana Crossing-Grundler Trail) traverses through the northern portion.
D-49 RSU N4	F 227	Map 3-3 F013S015E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on forest management while maintaining habitat and recreational values. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose wintering and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Due to its proximity to private lands and the Alaska Highway, this unit could be considered for personal firewood collection. As a forested unit that abuts the TVSF, this unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	This unit abuts the Alaska Highway to the south and TVSF lands to the north and east. Some public use of the unit is evidence by trail and road development. Moose wintering habitat and the bison concentration area are identified in this unit. RST 480 (Little Gerstle River-Sheep Creek) is within or very near to this unit and a winter road (LAS 25025) is authorized through a portion of the unit.
D-50 PUR WHB FOR N1	F 2,560	Map 3-3 F012S016E, F013S016E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on forest management operations. As a forested unit that abuts the TVSF, this unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.	Consisting of 2 heavily vegetated subunits that abut TVSF lands in the area of Lake George. The terrain is hilly terrain with moderately steep slopes in drainages. Vegetation includes evergreen and deciduous trees on the uplands and typical wetland vegetation in low-lying areas. Because the unit lies north of the Tanana River it does not receive much public use.
D-51 STL L1&2	Se 160	Map 3-3, 3-3a F012S010E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This unit is approximately 160 acres of gently rolling terrain that is intersperses with low-lying areas and kettle hole lakes. Vegetation ranges from dense to sparse depending on landscape. Fort Greely Ridge Road bisects this unit in a north-south direction. The military reservation of Fort Greely surrounds this unit.
D-52 PUR WHB N1	Se 497	Map3-3 C023N005E F013S016E,	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Development should not occur in the wetland areas adjacent to the uplands and these lands should be retained in state ownership for use	Previously identified at habitat in the 1985 TBAP, this unit is approximately 500 acre in size and lies about 40 miles southeast of Delta Junction on the southwest shore of Moosehead Lake. The upland mountain ridge dips toward Moosehead Lake and is flanked by

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F014S016E	by new property owners and people recreating in this area. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	low lying areas and wetlands on both sides. Vegetation is primarily deciduous on the ridge and gives way to conifers in flat and low-lying areas. Access to this unit is via aircraft landing on Moosehead Lake.
D-53 MIN PUR WHB M1	Rs 15,274	Map 3-3, 3-3a F012S011E, F012S012E, F012S013E, F013S012E, F013S013E, F014S013E	This unit should be retained in state ownership and should continue to be managed to accommodate the cold weather testing. Any authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that RS 2477 routes are maintained.	Situated south and east of Delta Junction on the south side of the Alaska Highway; this unit is comprised of 2 subunits. The terrain is mountainous in the south and west and transitions to fairly level in the north and east. Moose wintering and calving habitat, caribou wintering habitat, sheep wintering habitat, and the bison concentration area are indicated. RST 1609 (Richardson Hwy-Gerstle River) traverses both subunits. The entire area was leased to the Department of Defense from 1964-1972. The state-owned portion of the area is commonly referred to as the Gerstle River Expansion Area. The smaller, federally-owned portion of the unit is referred to as the Gerstle River Test Site. The area was used to test chemical weapons and is considered a potential hazard area (ADL 25072). The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation changed the case status for the site to cleanup complete in 2013; however, data gaps have been identified and additional investigations may be required.
D-54 MIN PUR WHB E1; K1; M1&2; O1	Ha 311,587	Map 3-3 Various	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, sheep, and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Rights to locatable minerals under and around identified mineral licks are affected be LLO 14. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This expansive unit is comprised of the north flank of the Alaska Range. It is characterized by high mountain peaks and steep glacial valleys. The headwaters of the Gerstle and Johnson river originate in the mountains in the southern portion of the unit. Higher elevations have snow-capped peaks, barren rocks, and shrubby vegetation while lower elevations and valleys support deciduous and evergreen forests. Public use of the area is primarily related to moose and sheep hunting and caribou hunting to a lesser extent. Moose wintering and calving habitat, sheep wintering and lambing habitat, caribou calving and wintering habitat, and the bison concentration area are identified. Nine mineral licks are identified within this unit. They are located at: F014S012E:4,24; F015S010E:34; F015S011E:17; F015S012E:3,28; F016S016E:32; F017S015E:24; and, F017S016E:8. The subsurface estate under and around these mineral licks is affected by LLO 14. RST 1609 (Richardson Hwy-Gerstle River), RST 3 (Hajdukovich-Macomb Planteau), RST 613 (Hadjukovich-Horn Mountain Trail), RST 480 (Little Gerstle River-Sheep Creek), and RST 687 (Jarvis Creek Trail) traverse portions of the unit.
D-55	F, Ha	Map 3-3	Manage for forestry and habitat values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining this site for future forestry operations while	Lying south of the Alaska Highway near the confluence of the Johnson and Tanana rivers, this unit is mountainous in the west but

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
PUR WHB FOR K1; M1; N1&2; O1	10,769	F013S015E, F013S016E, F014S015E, F014S016E	maintaining habitat values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	quickly transitions to relatively flat terrain interspersed with kettle hole lakes and low lying wetlands. Vegetation includes dense stands of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubby vegetation typical of alpine and wetland areas. The primary public use is for hunting and for access to adjacent units for hunting. A few ORV trails exist within the unit. Moose and caribou wintering habitat are indicated in this unit. RST 480 (Little Gerstle River-Sheep Creek) traversed just inside the northwestern boundary closely following the Little Gerstle River.
D-56 FOR WHT PUR STL N1,2,&3	Se 6,184	Map 3-3 F013S015E, F013S016E, F014S015E, F014S016E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Disposals will not occur within the relatively large wetland area located in sections 25 and 36 F013S015E or sections 30 & 31 in F013S016E. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Settlement and riparian protection for streams. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 34.	This large settlement area is a significant expansion of the existing Craig Lake disposal area. This large unit has rolling terrain that contains a mixture of upland ridges and low lying wetlands and kettle hole lakes. The uplands are dominated by deciduous trees while the flat and low-lying areas are dominated by conifers. The western portion of this settlement area has been identified as moose wintering habitat.
D-57 PUR N1,2,3,6&7	Rd 960	Map 3-3 F014S016E	Manage to maintain and enhance public recreation values. Facilities or developments that enhance public recreation opportunities may be appropriate. Retain in state ownership.	The unit is comprised of the uplands adjacent to Lisa Lake. This area is popular for recreation and has a well-developed ORV trail accessing the lake from the Alaska Highway. Terrain include uplands in the east that grade into wetlands as you travel west. Upland areas support evergreen and deciduous tree stands while typical wetland vegetation is found in the low-lying areas.
D-58 PUR WHB FOR M1, N1,2,&3	F, Ha 14,175	Map 3-3 C022N005E, F013S016E, F014S016E, F015S016E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on forest management operations. Due to proximity to communities and the Alaska Highway this unit should be considered for biomass and personal firewood harvest. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding caribou habitat prior to authorizing uses. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry. A riparian buffer of 200’ is to be maintained along the Tanana River. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	This unit consists of lands between the Alaska Highway and the Tanana River in the north and continues in a southerly direction to include lands north of the Macomb Plateau near the confluence of the Johnson and Tanana rivers. The community of Dry Creek is within this unit. The steep terrain of Horn Mountain quickly gives way to the rolling and level terrain that continues to the Tanana River. Vegetation ranges from dense stand of evergreen and deciduous trees to shrub wetlands dominated wetland and alpine areas. Public use does occur but levels could be considered low. Two areas of state land are authorized for use by the University of Alaska (LAS 19739 & 23365). RST 3 (Hajdukovich-Macomb Planteau) and RST 613 (Hadjukovich-Horn Mountain Trail) traverse through the middle of the unit and provide access to the Macomb Plateau. The Tanana River and Johnson Slough are identified as anadromous waterbodies. Important caribou is identified in the area of the Macomb Plateau.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-59 MIN PUR WHB M1	Ha 3,251	Map 3-3 F014S009E, F015S009E, F015S010E, F016S010E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and habitat values. Development is inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Unit is to continue in its natural state. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This unit lies west of, and adjacent to, the Delta River north of Mount Pillsbury. A relatively narrow unit, the mountain terrain in the west quickly levels out on deltas and wetland areas adjacent to the river. Public use is very limited due to difficulty accessing across the Delta River. Moose wintering and the bison concentration area are identified.
D-60 MIN PUR WHB M1&2	F, Ha 10,604	Map 3-3 F013S010E, F014S009E, F014S010E, F015S009E, F015S010E	Manage for forestry and habitat values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining this site for future forestry operations while maintaining habitat values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding habitat prior to authorizing uses. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	Across the river from Unit D-59, this unit is situated between the high mountains in the east and the Delta River in the west. The Richardson Highway closely follows the river traversing through the unit. Similar to the previous unit, the steep mountain terrain quickly gives way to sloping to level terrain adjacent to the river and highway. Large forested areas of deciduous and evergreen trees dominate the areas east of the road. These areas are suitable for forestry operations. Moose and caribou wintering habitat, sheep wintering habitat, and the bison concentration area are identified. RST 687 (Jarvis Creek Trail) and RST 686 (Oder Creek Trail) traverse through the northern portion of the unit.
D-61 WHB PUR M1&2	Mi, Ha 35,650	Map 3-3 F015S012E, F015S013E, F015S014E, F015S015E, F016S012E, F016S013E, F016S014E, F016S015E	Unit will be managed to facilitate development of the coal and mineral resources while maintaining habitat values. Mineral development must consider impacts to habitat. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G regarding moose, caribou, sheep, and bison habitat prior to authorizing uses. Rights to locatable minerals under and around the identified mineral lick are affected be LLO 14. Other than mineral exploration and operational facilities, development is not anticipated and is generally inappropriate in this unit except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or is part of an authorized mineral development. Retain in state ownership. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Subsurface Resources and Fish and Wildlife Habitat.	This remote mineralized area is situated generally around Mount Hadjukovich in the Alaska Range and includes 9 documented gold and polymetallic vein and intrusion hosted lode prospects and placer prospects and mines stretching from McCumber Creek to 8 miles east of Mount Hadjukovich. Portions of the unit are covered in glaciers while others include deep glacial valleys and river systems like the headwaters of the Gerstle and Johnson rivers. Most of the higher elevations of the unit consist of barren rock, snow, or glaciers. Lower elevations do have a mix of shrubby vegetation and some forest stands. Little public use occurs in this unit. Moose, caribou, and sheep wintering habitat are indicated within this unit. One mineral lick is identified within this unit and is located at F015S014E:23. The subsurface estate under and around this mineral lick is affected by LLO 14.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-62 MIN PUR WHB M1&2	Rm 213,663	Map 3-3 F015S011-013E, F016S010-014E, F017S010-016E, F018S011-015E	Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated and is inappropriate. Rights to locatable minerals under and around the identified mineral licks are affected by LLO 14. Authorized uses should avoid mineral licks identified in this unit. ADNR shall consult ADF&G to determine lick location, and potential impacts to sheep prior to authorizing uses.	This unit is comprised of the high mountains and glaciers of the Alaska Range. It is remote and difficult to access. Vegetation in this unit primarily exists at lower elevations associated with drainages and mostly consists of shrubs. Two antimony lode prospects are located near the historic Black Rapids lodge in the northeastern corner of the unit. Four mineral licks are identified within this unit. They are located at: F016S010E:13; F016S011E:8; F017S012E:18; and F017S015E:21. The subsurface estate under and around this mineral lick is affected by LLO 14.
D-63 WHB AGR STL RSD RMG F1; G2&4; I1&2	Ma 495	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S010-011E, F010S010-011E, F011S011-014E	Continue to manage unit within the unit at material sites. Material sales to the public may be considered with the concurrence of ADOT/PF. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is comprised of many small subunits of material sites. Most of these sites are authorized for use by ADOT/PF. Many of the sites are within or adjacent to state maintained roads or in populated areas near Big Delta and Delta Junction.
D-64 FOR PUR WHB F1, G2&4; I1	Ha, Rd 18,365	Map 3-3, 3-3a F007S006E, F007S007E, F007S008E, F008S005E, F008S006E, F008S007E, F008S008E, F008S009E, F008S010E, F008S011E, F009S009E, F009S010E, F010S014E, F010S015E, F011S014E, F011S015E	Manage unit for its water resources, public recreation and habitat values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat, and recreational use of the river. Shorelands within the unit are to be managed in a similar way as the water column and are to be retained in state ownership. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. This management intent only applies to those parts of the Tanana River that are not included within the Tanana Valley State Forest. Forestry operations may continue to be authorized on islands if impacts to adjacent habitat –aquatic and terrestrial – can be minimized. ADNR shall consult with ADF&G prior to authorizing operations on islands. Areas within the State Forest are to be managed under the authority of AS 41.17 generally and, more specifically, according to the requirements of the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan.	This unit contains the Tanana River, which is defined as the area within the ordinary high water marks of this stream. As such, it includes the river and the shore lands associated with the river, which include islands, gravel bars, and similar upland type features. The requirements of this unit apply to both the water column and the shore lands associated with it. It also, at times, contains upland riverine areas adjacent to the water body. Public and transportation use of the Tanana is moderate to high, depending on river segment. Note: Some riverine areas are situated in adjacent upland units, outside the management unit of the Tanana River itself. The management requirements for these riverine areas are derived from the management intent of the upland unit. In those instances where the upland unit may provide for development, it is the intent of this plan that the riverine areas are to be retained or protected through the use of stipulations. See the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section of Chapter 2 for specific requirements affecting riverine areas. Certain islands within the unit have high value timber stands. Note: This unit also occurs within other regions and is identified in a different and separate management unit. The management requirements for each management unit that encompasses the Tanana River are identical to that described for the management unit in the Fairbanks Region. Note: Portions of the Tanana River within the Fairbanks and Delta regions are included within the Tanana State Forest. See management intent.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
D-66 FOR, PUR, WHB, RMG F1; G2&3; I2&4; M1	Ha, Rd 30,758	Map 3-3, 3-3a F009S009-010E, F010S010E, F011S009-010E, F012S009-010E, F013S009E, F014S009-010E, F015S009-010E, F016S009-010E, F017S010E	Manage unit for its water resources, public recreation and habitat values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat, and recreational use of the river. Shorelands within the unit are to be managed in a similar way as the water column and are to be retained in state ownership. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. A small portion of the subsurface estate within this unit is affected by MCO 601. See the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section of Chapter 2 for specific requirements affecting riverine areas.	This unit contains the Delta River, which is defined as the area within the ordinary high water marks of this stream. As such, it includes the river and the shore lands associated with the river, which include islands, gravel bars, and similar upland type features. The requirements of this unit apply to both the water column and the shore lands associated with it. It also, at times, contains upland riverine areas adjacent to the water body. Public and transportation use of the Delta is moderate to high, depending on river segment. Note: Some riverine areas are situated in adjacent upland units, outside the management unit of the Delta River itself. The management requirements for these riverine areas are derived from the management intent of the upland unit. In those instances where the upland unit may provide for development, it is the intent of this plan that the riverine areas are to be retained or protected through the use of stipulations. A small portion of the subsurface estate of the Delta River, east of Big Delta, is affected by MCO 601.
L-01	F 411,581	Map 3-3 Various	Tanana Valley State Forest (AS41.17.400): Manage uses consistent with the legislative purposes described in AS 41.17.200 and with the Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) management plan. The primary purpose of this State Forest is timber management while allowing other beneficial uses of public land and resources. The public use of lands within a state forest is only to be restricted when necessary to carry out the primary management objective of timber management. Authorizations issued by the Division of Mining, Land, and Water within the Tanana Valley State Forest are to be consistent with the management intent of AS 41.17.200(a) and the adopted Management Plan.	A management plan is required under AS 41.17.230 and is adopted (2001); uses and activities in the TVSF are to be guided by this management plan. The management plan constitutes a more specific statement of the purposes of the state forest. See management plan for detail on permitted uses. State land is to be retained in this LDA.
L-02	Ha 88,443	Map 3-3 Various	Delta Junction Bison Range Area (AS 16.20.300-320): Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Bison Range Area and with the current management plan for this area. Because of the interim nature of this plan and the absence of a firm method of bison management, DNR should consult with ADF&G prior to issuing any authorizations in this Area. The Area is open to most public uses provided the activity does not damage the range's resources, disturb wildlife or disrupt existing public uses. Allowed activities include hunting, trapping, fishing, wildlife watching, hiking, boating, snowmachining, and camping. Sale of timber is appropriate and must be conducted consistent with AS 16.20.315.	The Delta Junction Bison Range (DJBR) was established by the Legislature in 1979 (AS 16.20.300-320). Management of the Delta Bison Range is currently guided by the Delta Bison Interim Management Plan (2012). The 2012 plan is an update of the 2000-2005 Delta Bison Management Plan that preceded it. A plan for this area is required under AS 16.20.310. AS 16.20.310 provides for timber sales within the DJBR and directs that they should be done by the Division of Forestry.

Map 3-3: Delta Region Boundary and Unit Designations

Map 3-3a: Delta Region, Delta Junction Area Detail and Unit Designations

Upper Tanana Region (3)

General

The Upper Tanana Region encompasses an area of 4,1 million acres and is the easternmost region within the planning area. Within this area, there are 2.1 million acres of state land. The region includes the area from the Alaska-Canada Border on the east, extending south along the border of the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge, to the eastern edge of the Alaska Range on the west, and finally continuing past the Alaska Highway to Billy Creek. Significant river drainages – primarily the Tanana River, Little Tok River, and Robertson River – are contained within the region. The Tanana River traverses this region, as well as other regions in the Plan area.

The Upper Tanana Region includes the communities of Northway, Mentasta Lake, Tok, Tanacross, and Dot Lake. The Alaska Highway crosses the center of the region, providing excellent access to several communities. However, much of the area off the road system is mountainous and inaccessible. Refer to Map 3-4 to locate the map of a particular area within the region.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

Land ownership within the region is mixed, and includes 2.1 million acres of state-owned and state-selected land throughout the region.[21] Of the state owned land, 487,816 acres of this are associated with the TVSF which is primarily located north of the Alaska Highway and Tanana River. The remaining 1.6 million acres of state general domain land is spread throughout the remainder of the region. Large tracts of state land are present in the less accessible areas within the Alaska Range, west of the Glenn Highway.[22] The central portion of the region has experienced considerable growth, especially in the area surrounding the community of Tok. Some commercial development has occurred along the Alaska Highway – with concentrations near Tok, at the intersection of the Alaska and Glenn (Tok Cutoff) Highways. Mixed land ownership consists mostly of private and Native owned land. Private land is primarily within, and surrounding, the community of Tok. Although Native-owned land exists throughout the region, the largest concentration is the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and the adjacent lands to the west.

[21] Not all of this land will be conveyed to the State. The State has two types of selections: selections and topfiled selections. In the instance of the topfiled selections, it is possible the Native corporations will end with the land, not the state. Also, the state is considerably over-selected and not all of the selections that have been submitted will become state land. BLM is still in the process of adjudicating Native and State selections.

[22] The portion of the Glenn Highway between Gakona and Tok is also referred to as the Tok Cutoff. Within this plan, the name Glenn Highway is used.

There are different requirements for the management of state land, depending on whether it is general state land or special domain land. Special domain land is land that has been withdrawn from the public domain by the legislature as a special purpose site, in this case for the TVSF. General state land is to be managed as public domain land consistent with Title 38 and with the requirements of this plan. Special purpose land is to be administered under Title 41 and according to the requirements of the management plan that applies to the LDA area. The amount of land within the TVSF totals 1,351,437 acres of which 487,816 acres are located within the region boundary. The TVSF Management Plan provides specific management guidance for the State Forest and is to be consulted for issues pertaining to the TVSF.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access: Access to and within the Upper Tanana Region is predominantly via the Alaska, Richardson, and Glenn highways along with some secondary roads. Several RS 2477 trails traverse the region and the Tanana River and larger waterways provide access for boats and float/ski planes. Additionally, air access is available through the Northway Airport – a State airport – and several private airstrips.

Wildlife and Habitats: The region functions to provide important habitat to a wide variety of species, particularly waterfowl, brown bear, moose, caribou, and Dall sheep. Brown bear habitat is distributed near many streams and rivers in the eastern portion of the region. Moose and caribou are present throughout the region and many areas are important as wintering, calving, or rutting habitat. Dall sheep are present in the western portion of the region and important salt licks can be found in the Alaska Range. The Tanana River is categorized as anadromous by ADF&G. Many other streams are believed important as habitat for resident fish species.

Settlement: The principal natural resources in the region are related to state land available for mining, forestry, settlement, and a small amount for agriculture. Except for the area surrounding the community of Tok, land for residential development consists primarily of a remote recreational type and is scattered throughout the region. All of the disposal areas have road access, and one can also be accessed via the Tanana River.

Forest Resources: Much of the region is valuable for forest resources. The TVSF LDA is present throughout much of this region and encompasses 487,816 acres. Outside of the TVSF, over 193,480 acres of general domain land designated Forestry exists in this region. Areas designated Forestry represent those areas that are part of the DOF Priority 1 areas, or those areas of highest priority for inclusion in a program of systematic forest management, which would include timber harvest at certain locations. Areas designated Forestry may also important habitat to a wide variety of species, including brown bear, moose, and caribou.

Agriculture: Although agricultural operations occur in portion of the region this plan revision does not recommend any additional areas of agriculture in this region.

Minerals and Hydrocarbons: The western portion of the unit, in the mountainous Alaska Range, contains volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits and is highly mineralized. The potential exists for future mining activity, and several mining claims exist throughout the region. There are no known coal or oil and gas resources within the region.

Recreation: Public recreation during the summer is focused on the major recreational rivers: the Tanana, Little Tok, and Robertson Rivers. Winter recreation is widespread and includes dog sledding, snowmachining, skiing, trapping, and snowshoeing to name a few. Moose, caribou, brown bear, and black bear are the most popular big game species and hunting pressure tends to be the greatest near the areas of access available in the region.

Management Planning Constraints

No known local management plans affect this region. Several state management plans affect this region: the 1991 Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP), which will be superseded by this update, and the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan 2001 Update. The latter is not affected by the ETAP revision. The 1991 TBAP was consulted and was helpful in allocating land uses and resources. In addition, the BLM Eastern Interior Resource Management Plan was consulted to ascertain the intent of federal land management for the extensive holdings of federal land situated to the north and south of this region. This plan was of limited utility to plan revision since, at the time of plan revision (2014), it was in the process of being revised and the draft plan did not identify a preferred alternative that would have indicated the general intent of federal land management.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region is similar in many respects to the original recommendations of the 1985 TBAP as it applies to this portion of the planning area. The focus of management is the continuation of the present patterns of land development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources, and the protection of key habitats, fisheries, and wildlife populations. Essentially, the plan balances the competing demands of resource development, a major theme of Article 8 in the Alaska Constitution, with the need to protect and maintain critical habitats and environments. The plan provides for the use and development of the important agricultural, forest, and mineral resources within the planning area where these resources exist. Concurrently, it provides large areas designated Habitat (or co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed) within the major river drainages and in extensive portions of the western and southern parts of the planning area where important habitat (moose and caribou) exist and where there is heavy subsistence hunting pressure.

State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management intent/ recommendations contained in the Resource Allocation Table (RAT). Most land will be managed in a manner similar to its designation, which means that state land in the Upper Tanana Region is divided between mineral, settlement, forestry, and habitat/recreation use.

In addition, land has been designated for the development of agriculture and some land, situated in the remote, inaccessible portions of the region is assigned a Resource Management designation. The attached table lists the acreage assigned to each of the primary designations used in this region. The predominance of the aforementioned resources is clearly evident in this table. Note: areas may be co-designated for a variety of uses; this table simplifies and assigns state land to a dominant designation.

Over 1,426,198 acres of state land is designated to protect habitat and recreation uses[23]. The Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed designations are often paired with each other or with the co-designation of Water Resources to acknowledge equally important values present on the land. Areas of state land affected by these co-designations are to be preserved in their natural state and retained in state ownership. In the case of a co-designation with Water Resources, the intent is to maintain the integrity of a large wetland complex. Many areas are also co-designated Habitat and Forestry since both values and resources are present in the same management unit. In these instances the intent is to provide for forest management activities while recognizing the associated wildlife and habitat values.

About 272,456 acres in the region are designated Minerals and are to be managed for mineral values and resources. These areas contain potential for volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits and are considered highly mineralized. Many of the deposits have good grades in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and gold. There is the possibility of more deposits being developed during the planning period. Areas designated Minerals are to be retained in State ownership.

In addition to the TVSA LDA, about 193,480 acres in this region are designated Forestry and are to be managed for several forest resources. This includes timber harvest at specific locations, but in such a way that access is preserved, public recreation allowed to continue, and habitats and wetlands protected. Not all of the areas designated Forestry contain forest resources; many areas consist of a mix of wetlands and forested uplands, with many of these areas providing important habitat and recreation functions. The inclusion of large areas of state land with a variety of resources within a Forestry designation is appropriate, since such areas can be managed comprehensively for multiple uses under this designation. The Forestry designation is a multiple use designation that encompasses the principles of forestry, recreation use, and habitat protection. Accordingly, the management intent statement for management units designated Forestry will often contain statements concerning the protection of wetlands and habitats, provision of recreation, and maintenance of public access. This management intent is consistent with the Division of Forestry's 'working forest' management concept. All areas designated Forestry are to be retained in state ownership.

Over 61,784 acres of state land are identified for Settlement. These areas tend to be distributed around resources such as rivers, lakes, and areas with a scenic view. Most of the Settlement areas in this region are road accessible, with one accessible via the Tanana River.

[23] All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are permitted within the region; this plan does not recommend the creation of areas of special use designation that could restrict such uses, although it does not preclude their establishment if necessary and in the state interest.

All areas designated Settlement are appropriate for disposal. Most of the best land for settlement has been conveyed out of state ownership over the past 30 years.

Nearly 309,164 acres of state land is designated Resource Management. Areas designated Resource Management do not have a dominant resource values and are considered to be a multiple use category. Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote (in comparison to the other units in the region), lack access, and often contain terrain and soils that are not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only limited, public or utility improvements considered appropriate. Other forms of development may be appropriate if in the best interest of the state but widespread development of areas designated Resource Management is not intended.

Designation	Acreage, Region 3
Habitat	1,135,605
Public Recreation	290,594
Resource Management	309,164
Settlement	61,784
Mineral	272,456
Forestry	193,480
Agriculture	0
Water Resources	0
Materials	818
Reserved Use	0

Sections 16 & 36 which were surveyed at statehood involve School Trust litigation. Before any disposal actions are taken adjudicators must consult Department Order 143. These sections are distinctly identified in Alaska Mapper. If there are any questions as to whether a section is affected by this litigation, contact the School Trust Project Manager within the Realty Services Section.

Resource Allocation Table – Upper Tanana Region (3)

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
U-01 FOR, WHB 6G1, 6G2	Rm 49,014	Map 3-4 C024N009E, C025N008E, C025N009E, C025N010E,	Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Any development that may be authorized shall consider its effects upon moose and caribou wintering habitat.	Unit is located along the north boundary of the Region, north and east of the Tanana Valley State Forest LDA. Eagle River traverses across the unit. Billy Creek runs along the southeastern boundary of the unit. Mineral occurrences (TC001, TC006) are present (porphyry type). The terrain is hilly throughout, with flatter areas at lower elevations surrounding the river corridor. Vegetation is primarily evergreen forest in the lower elevations shrubs in the higher elevations and woody wetlands present surrounding the river corridor. Moose and caribou wintering areas are occur throughout the unit and surrounding region.
U-02 FOR, WHB 6G1	Ha 94,339	Map 3-4 C020N012-013E, C021N009-013E, C022N009-012E, C023N010E, C024N008-009E, C025N009-010E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. This unit is to be retained in State ownership and continue in its natural state. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	Unit is located near the northeast corner of the TBAP Region boundary, northeast of the Tanana River and Alaska Highway. The unit consists of three subunits all adjacent to the northeast boundary of the region. Topography consists of mountain and river valleys, with peaks over 4,000 feet. Groundcover consists mostly of shrubs and evergreen forests. Mineral occurrence (TC010) is present (porphyry type). Caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit and surrounding area. Moose calving, rutting and wintering occur in most of the unit.
U-03 FOR, PUR, WHB 6F2	F, Ha 36,781	Map 3-4 C020N006E, C020N007E, C021N005E, C021N006E, C021N007E, C022N005E, C022N006E, C022N007E	Manage unit for its forest resources and wildlife habitat. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in State ownership. Continued use of the resource extraction site is considered appropriate. Timber sales are also considered appropriate. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to Forestry and riparian protection for streams.	Unit is located south of the Tanana River and adjacent to the Alaska Highway just west of Dot Lake. The topography is hilly, with knobs and ridges cresting the 2,000 foot elevation. Vegetative land cover consists of mainly evergreen forest, with some stands of deciduous trees dispersed throughout. Woody wetlands occur adjacent to the creeks in the unit. Important waterfowl migration habitat is present through the eastern portion of the unit. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit, with caribou generally present throughout the unit and north to the Tanana River. Moose occur throughout the unit and surrounding area. ADL 403427 (pipeline ROW) and MCO 67 traverse through the unit, adjacent to the Alaska Highway. A resource sale (ADL 408997) is present within the unit, north of the Alaska Highway near Sam Creek.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
U-04 FOR, PUR, WHB 6F2	Ha, Wr 3,873	Map 3-4 C022N006E, C022N007E	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic, wildlife and wildlife habitat values. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	Unit is comprised of several sub units that are bisected by the Tanana River. It is located between the Tanana River and Alaska Highway, west of Dot Lake. The terrain is flat and groundcover is primarily riverine and freshwater wetlands. Waterfowl are present throughout unit and along Tanana River corridor. Caribou and moose are present throughout, and adjacent to, the unit. Caribou wintering occurs in the easternmost portion of the unit. The Tanana River is an anadromous stream. RST 333 (Tanana Crossing – Grundler Trail) crosses the northeast corner of the unit and MCO 67 traverses the southern boundary of the unit.
U-05 WHB, FOR 6F3	Ha 17,884	Map 3-4 C020N006E, C021N005E, C021N006E, C022N006E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat values. This unit is to be retained in State ownership and continue in its natural state. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that the RS 2477 route is maintained.	Unit is located north of the Robertson River and southwest of the Alaska Highway. The unit is characterized by creek and river channels and hills and knobs in the 2,000-3,600 foot range. Vegetative cover in the unit is composed of deciduous and evergreen forests and mixed shrubs. Woody wetlands are present adjacent to Fish Lake, Berry Creek and Chief Creeks. Waterfowl are present adjacent to Fish Lake. Moose and caribou are present throughout the unit, with caribou calving present throughout the majority of the unit and both moose calving and wintering areas also occurring throughout.
U-06 FOR, PUR, WHB 6F2	Ha 5,921	Map 3-4 C021N006E, C021N007E, C022N007E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat values. This unit is to be retained in State ownership and continue in its natural state. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Unit comprised of one large and three smaller subunits. The large subunit is located north of the Robertson River and southwest of the Alaska Highway. The smaller subunits are located along the west side of the Alaska Highway. The unit is characterized by creek and river channels and hills and knobs up to 2500 foot elevation. Vegetative cover in the unit is composed of deciduous and evergreen forests. Freshwater/ shrub wetlands are present adjacent to Bear Creek and Chief Creek. Smaller parts of the unit exist adjoining the highway, at Indian Village and a small tract south of Indian Village. Caribou wintering habitat is indicated on all subunits. Moose wintering and calving habitat is indicated for all but the western portion of the largest subunit. Moose rutting habitat is indicated in the southwest portion of the largest subunit. Waterfowl are present along the southeast and southwest portions of the unit and a waterfowl migration corridor is present through the unit. MCO 67A03 affects a portion of the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
U-07 PUR, WHB 6F3	Ha 29,566	Map 3-4 C020N004E, C020N005E, C021N005E, F015S016E, F016S016E, F017S016E	Manage to protect and maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat values. This unit is to be retained in State ownership and continue in its natural state. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Unit is located west of the Robertson River, at the west edge of the Region. The terrain is very mountainous with elevations from 3,000-6,000 feet, occupying a portion of the Alaska Range. Vegetation consists of shrubs in the north and east portions of the unit, while the southern and western portions of the unit are primarily dwarf shrub leading up to barren rock, ice/snow and glaciers. The north and east half of the unit supports moose rutting and wintering. Caribou calving occurs throughout majority of the unit and caribou wintering occurs throughout unit. Bison and Dall sheep are present throughout the unit with Dall sheep wintering in the southern portion of the unit. Several state mining claims are present in the northwest portion of the unit.
U-08 PUR, WHB 6F3	Ha, Rd 110,340	Map 3-4 C018N004E, C018N006E, C018N007E, C018N008E, C019N004E, C019N005E, C019N006E, C019N007E, C019N008E, C020N004E, C020N005E, C020N006E, C020N007E, C020N008E, C021N006E, C021N007E, C021N008E, F017S016E, F018S016E	Manage unit for wildlife, habitat, and recreation values. Retain in State ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Any development that may be authorized shall protect easements and rights-of-way. The existing material sale is considered appropriate and may continue. Mineral licks are considered important to the life cycle of Dall sheep. Manage unit for its mineral potential, allowing for mineral exploration and development, while protecting the mineral lick for wildlife use. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization. Forest Lakes is recommended to be designated a state recreation site.	Unit is located west of the Alaska Highway and generally encompasses the Robertson River valley. The terrain of the unit is varied, ranging from flat in the northeast portion of the unit, to 7,000+ foot mountain peaks in the southwest portion of the unit. Vegetation ranges from wetlands adjacent to the river, to evergreen and deciduous forests, then ascending up through shrub, dwarf shrub, barren rock and ice and snow at the peaks. Dall sheep are present throughout the south half of the unit. Waterfowl habitat and a migration corridor are present in the northern portion of the unit. Caribou are present throughout the unit, with wintering and migration corridors occurring in the majority of the unit. Moose calving and wintering areas occur throughout the unit. Fishing occurs at the confluence of the Robertson and Tanana Rivers, and Forest Lakes has previously been recommended for a state recreation site. MCO 67A03, MCO 67 and MCO 483 affect the northeast portion of the unit. ADL 415485 (material sale) is present at the junction of the Robertson River and Alaska Highway. ADL 415250 (access easement) traverses a portion of the unit south of the Robertson River. ADL 403427 (lease for the pipeline ROW) crosses the east edge of this unit, generally paralleling the Alaska Highway. Cultural resources are present in this unit. A mineral lick is present in C019N008E.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
U-09 STL 6F1c	Se 3,250	Map 3-4 C020N008E, C021N008E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Protect wildlife habitat values. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. Any portion of the unit not affected by MCOs 67, 383, and 483 shall be affected by LLO 35. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat and moose calving and wintering habitat. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts.	Unit is located adjacent to the Alaska Highway, north of the Robertson River. Terrain is generally flat, and vegetation consists of evergreen forest, with scattered deciduous stands in the west half of the unit. Waterfowl are present throughout the unit and portions of the unit are used as a waterfowl migration corridor. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit and surrounding region. Moose calving and wintering are present throughout the unit. Several disposals have occurred throughout this unit. ADL 403427 (pipeline ROW) affects this unit, as do the following mineral orders: MO 1031, MCO 67, MCO 383, and MCO 483.
U-10 STL, PUR, WHB 6F1a, 6F1b, 6F3	Se 16,623	Map 3-4 C019N008E, C019N009E, C020N008E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Protect wildlife habitat and anadromous stream values. Maintain a 100' buffer adjacent to the Alaska Highway and a 200' buffer adjacent to the Tanana River and at least a 100' buffer along the Robertson River. The existing resource and material sales are considered appropriate and may continue. Easements and rights-of-way are to be protected. Portion of the unit not affected by MCOs 67 and 764 are affected by LLO 35. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat and moose calving and wintering habitat. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts. Protect anadromous stream values.	Unit is located adjacent to the Alaska Highway, south of the Robertson River. Terrain is generally flat throughout the unit, with vegetation consisting primarily of evergreen forest throughout. A portion of the Cathedral Rapids fault, an active fault that has ruptured within the last 15,000 years, exists within this unit. Dall sheep are present throughout the south and west portion of the unit and waterfowl in its north and east parts. Caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit, and migration corridors exist across the Robertson River. Moose calving and wintering are also present throughout the unit. The Tanana River is adjacent to the easternmost portion of the unit and is anadromous. The anadromous values should be protected. Multiple disposals have previously occurred throughout this unit. MCO 67, MCO 764, and MO 1068 affect the unit. ADLs 400889 (Public ROW) and 419512 (resource sale) affect this unit. ADL 410396 (P&C use) is also present. ADL 403427 (lease for the pipeline ROW) traverses the northeast corner of this unit, generally paralleling the Alaska Highway.
U-11 WHB, FOR 6H2, 6H3	Ha, Rd 2,844	Map 3-4 C019N009E, C019N010E	Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other	Unit is located west of the community of Tok, north of the Alaska Highway and adjacent to the south shoreline of the Tanana River. U-19, a reserved lease for the Alaska Railroad extension bisects the unit. The terrain is flat, and vegetation is primarily evergreen forest with scattered shrubs throughout the unit. Waterfowl are present

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. The material extraction site is an appropriate use and can continue, however.	throughout the unit and along the Tanana River corridor. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit and surrounding region. Moose calving and wintering are present throughout the unit. The Tanana River is an anadromous stream. ADL 410305 (ADOT&PF material sale) is present within the unit.
U-12 FOR, WHB 6H2, 6H3	F, Ha 21,685	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N010E, C018N011E, C019N009E, C019N010E, C019N011E, C020N010E, C020N011E	Manage unit for its forestry and habitat values. Retain unit in state ownership. Protect anadromous stream values. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	Main part of unit is located west of the community of Tok, north of the Alaska Highway, generally surrounding Galman Lake. Several smaller subunits of this unit are composed of selected lands. These include one directly north of Tanacross and one along the highway to the west of Tanacross. The Tanana River traverses the main part of the unit. Terrain is hilly throughout most of the unit, but is flat in the south portion of the unit. Vegetation consists of evergreen forests with wetlands and scattered deciduous stands throughout. Waterfowl are present throughout the south and east portions of the unit with molting habitat indicated in the northeastern portion of the unit on Mansfield Lake. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit and surrounding region. Moose calving, wintering, and rutting are indicated in the unit, and rutting is additionally present within the west portion of the unit. The Tanana River is an anadromous stream. Several disposals have occurred within the unit. RST 333 (Tanana Crossing – Grundler Trail) traverses the north and northeast portion of the unit. Recreation is concentrated in river corridors. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-13 FOR, WHB 6J2	Rm 21,495	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N014E, C018N015E, C018N016E, C019N014E, C019N015E, C019N016E, C020N015E	Manage for multiple uses and for compatibility with the Tanana Valley State Forest. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state.	Unit is comprised of two subunits - northern and southern. Unit is located east of the Tanana River, north of the Alaska Highway, northeast of Tetlin Junction and is adjacent to the Tanana Valley State Forest LDA. The terrain is primarily mountainous with elevations up to 3,500 ft. Vegetation is primarily evergreen forest and shrubs. Caribou wintering and moose are present throughout the unit and surrounding region. Multiple state mining claims are present in the unit. The Taylor Highway runs through the unit. ADL 414716 a Public Easement for the Taylor Highway Realignment Project also runs

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				through the unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-14 MIN, WHB 6E1	Rm 45,485	Map 3-4 C018N004E, F017S015E, F017S016E, F018S014E, F018S015E, F018S016E, F019S015E	Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state.	Unit is located at the western boundary of this region, in the Alaska Range east of the Robertson River and south of the Johnson River. Terrain is mountainous throughout, with barren rock throughout the unit. Shrubs and evergreens are present adjacent to the West Fork of the Robertson River, and glaciers are present through the south and west portions of the unit. The Delta mineral belt overlaps the southern edge of this unit, several polymetallic massive sulfide prospects and occurrences are present on the southern edge of the unit. Access to this resource would be up the Robertson River from the Alaska Highway. Dall sheep, caribou, and moose are present throughout the unit. Caribou are present throughout the east half of the unit.
U-15 MIN, WHB 6E1	Mi, Ha 274,860	Map 3-4 Various	Manage unit for its mineral values and resources. Provide for mineral exploration and development, while protecting the mineral licks for wildlife use and avoiding or mitigating impacts to important habitat areas. Anadromous streams are to be protected. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. ADNR shall consult ADF&G regarding habitat and to determine lick location, and potential impacts to sheep prior to authorizing uses. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon moose wintering habitat, bear concentrations and salt licks.	This large unit is located in the eastern Alaska Range, generally southwest of the community of Tok and surrounding the Robertson River, Tok River and Rumble Creek. It is classified as mineral land based on volcanic massive sulfide potential. Many of the deposits have good grades in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and gold. There are identified resources at two locations containing an aggregate of 91,899 tonnes copper, 316,792 tonnes lead, 759,140 tonnes zinc, 37.7 million ounces silver, and 37,717 ounces gold. Drilling has confirmed mineralized zones up to 50 feet thick. Terrain is mountainous with snowcapped peaks, glaciers and river valleys. Groundcover is barren rocks and snow at high elevations, shrubs on mountain slopes and evergreen and deciduous forests in the valleys. Brown bear occur throughout the river valleys. Dall sheep are present throughout the unit except the most glaciated areas and Dall sheep wintering habitat is indicated throughout much of the eastern portions of this large unit. Caribou wintering habitat is present in the northeastern portion of the unit. Moose wintering, calving, and rutting is indicated. The Tok River is anadromous. Salt licks are present in C016N007E and C018N008E. Mineral licks are heavily used, especially in the spring. Dall sheep are particularly known to use these licks. Bison, caribou, and moose are present in the west half of the unit, with caribou wintering present in the easternmost portion of the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				Several mining claims exist in the east half of the unit. LLO 3 affects the southernmost portion of the unit.
U-16 WHB, PUR, MIN, FOR 6C3, 6E1, 6E2, 6E3	Ha 165,124	Map 3-4, 3-4a C014N010-011E, C015N009-011E, C016N007-012E, C017N009-012E, C018N007-011E, C019N007-008E	Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in State ownership. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou and moose wintering habitat, bear concentrations and salt licks. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts. Mineral licks are considered important to the life cycle of Dall sheep. Manage unit for its mineral potential, allowing for mineral exploration and development, while protecting the mineral licks for wildlife use. ADNR shall consult ADF&G to determine lick location, and potential impacts to sheep prior to authorizing uses.	This unit is located south of the Alaska, Highway and west of the Glenn Highway near Tok. It is bordered on the east by a portion of the Tanana Valley State Forest LDA. The Tok River runs through the southern portion of the unit and is anadromous. The unit is very mountainous and includes the eastern end of the Alaska Range, with peak elevations between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. Vegetation consists mostly of shrubs. Evergreen forests are present along the river corridors, and barren rock occurs at the highest elevations. Moose rutting and wintering occurs throughout this unit. Caribou wintering occurs through the northern and southern portions of this unit. Brown bear spring concentrations are also present around Yerrick Creek. Dall sheep are present throughout the unit, and salt licks are present in C017N010E:22 and C018N008E. There are mineral claims in C016N011E and a mineral occurrence (TC 018) LLO 3 is present in C017N010E and C017N011E. MCO 67 and ADL 403427 (lease for the pipeline ROW) traverse the northeast corner of this unit, generally paralleling the Alaska Highway in C018N009E. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-17 PUR 6C3	Rp 22	Map3-4, 3-4a C018N010E	This unit is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for operation of the Moon Lake State Recreation Area. Retain in State ownership. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes.	Small unit is south of the Alaska Highway, at Moon Lake. Unit is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the Moon Lake State Recreation Site (ADL 50067). The terrain surrounding the unit is generally flat, and vegetation consists of evergreen forests. Moose calving and wintering and caribou wintering occurs within the unit and the surrounding region. MCO 67 affects the unit.
U-18 UNC	Sc 78	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N011E	If the state acquires this land, it may be appropriate for mixed settlement and commercial use. Land disposals may be appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program if acquired. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of	Unit is comprised of selected lands located adjacent to the Alaska Highway, south of Tanacross and the Tanana River. Terrain is generally flat throughout the unit, with vegetation consisting primarily of evergreen and mixed forest throughout. Caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit. MCO 67 affects the entire unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for specific guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts.	
U-19 UNC, FOR, WHB 6H3	Sc 414	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N011E, C019N011E	Area may be appropriate for mixed settlement and commercial use. Settlement already occurs to the north, while the southern portions adjacent to the Alaska Highway may be suitable for commercial development. Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Protect wildlife habitat and anadromous stream values. Maintain a 100' buffer adjacent to the Alaska Highway and a 150' buffer adjacent to the Tanana River. The existing resource and material sales are considered appropriate and may continue. Easements and rights-of-way are to be protected. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat, and moose calving and wintering habitat. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts.	Unit is located adjacent to the Alaska Highway, west of Tanacross and south of the Tanana River. Terrain is generally flat throughout the unit, with vegetation consisting primarily of evergreen and mixed forest throughout. Caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit. Moose calving and wintering are also present throughout most of the unit. The Tanana River is adjacent to the northern portion of the unit and is anadromous. The anadromous values should be protected. MCO 67 affects the unit.
U-20 UNC, FOR, WHB 6H3	Pr 994	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N011E, C019N011E	Unit is comprised of federal selected land and encompasses the Tanacross Airport. If acquired by the state it is to be managed for aviation purposes related to the Tanacross Airport. Public access on RS 2477 route will be maintained. Protect anadromous stream values. Maintain a 200' buffer along the Tanana River. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.	Unit is comprised of selected lands encompassing the Tanacross Airport which is operated by the BLM. The unit straddles and lies mostly south of the Tanana River which is anadromous. Terrain is flat. Vegetation is developed open space, mixed forest and woody wetlands. Caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit. MCO 67 affects the unit.
U-21 FOR, WHB, PUR, RMG 6D2, 6H1, 6H3, 6I1	F, Ha 13,141	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N011E, C018N012E, C018N013E, C019N011E, C019N012E, C019N013E	Manage unit for its forestry and wildlife habitat resource values. Retain in State ownership. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest, biomass use and forest management, while maintaining	Unit is comprised of northern and southern subunits. The northern subunit is located generally adjacent to the north and west end of the community of Tok. Unit is bisected by the Alaska Highway and lies south of the Tanana River. The terrain is flat, and vegetation consists of evergreens throughout the unit with some scattered shrubs throughout. The southern subunit is located west of the community of Tok, south

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			habitat, values. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon waterfowl migration corridor and caribou wintering habitat.	of the Alaska Highway. The Slana-Tanana Crossing (RST 188), also known as the Eagle Trail, traverses the southern portion of the unit. The terrain in this segment of the unit is flat, with vegetation consisting of evergreen forest throughout. A wetland complex is present in this subunit. There are shrubs present in the west end of the unit. A waterfowl migration corridor is present through the unit. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit and surrounding region. Just over 4,000 acres of lands in the northeast corner of this unit is currently used as long-term growth and yield forestry study plots and is subject to LLO 31. MCO 67 affects a portion of the unit. ADL 408701 (ADF&G lease) is present in the southwest portion of the unit. ADL 403427 (pipeline ROW lease) traverses the unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-22 AGR, STL, FOR, WHB 6D1, 6D2, 6H3, 6J3	Se 26,779	Map 3-4, 3-4a C017N012E, C018N011E, C018N012E, C018N013E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Maintain access provided by the RS 2477 routes and provide a 100' buffer along either side of the Alaska Highway and Glenn Highway. The existing material sale is considered appropriate and may continue. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon waterfowl migration corridor and caribou wintering habitat. Timber harvest prior to subdivision development for biomass supply and hazardous fuel reduction is considered appropriate after consultation with Land Sales Section and if authorized by the Regional Manager, NRO.	Unit consists of multiple subunits surrounding and within the community of Tok. The area is generally accessed via the Alaska Highway, the Glenn Highway and various local roads from the highways. The terrain within and surrounding the community is flat, and the vegetation is mostly evergreen forest, with a mix of shrubs and wetlands east of the Glenn Highway. Waterfowl migration corridors occur across the community, caribou wintering occurs throughout the community and surrounding region, and moose are present throughout the community and adjacent areas. The immediate vicinity is quite developed with a mix of residential and commercial uses, schools, and a local airport. Several disposals have occurred over time to support the development activity within the community. RST 188 – Slana-Tanana Crossing Trail is adjacent to the southern boundary of this unit and RST 233 – Tok River Road is present in the northeast portion of the community. MCOs 67, 76, 77, 224, 269, 67A03, 356, 367, 1023 and 1045 affect the unit. ADLs 27158, 416035, and 418771 (DOT material sales) and MHT 9400381 affect this unit. ADL 403427 (pipeline ROW lease) traverses the unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-23 RMG, FOR,	Rm 855	Map 3-4, 3-4a C017N012E,	This unit is to be managed for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except	Unit is east of, and adjacent to, the Glenn Highway. The terrain in the area is generally flat, with evergreen forest and woody wetlands being the primary vegetation type. A waterfowl migration corridor traverses

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
WHB 6H3, 6J		C017N013E, C018N012E, C018N013E	for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state. Any development that may be authorized shall consider its effects upon waterfowl migration and caribou wintering habitat. Any proposed development or uses should maintain a 100' buffer from the Glenn Highway.	the north section of the unit. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs within the unit and surrounding region. The unit surrounds a land disposal that was granted for use as a community landfill. MCO 356 affects a portion of the unit.
U-24 FOR, MIN, WHB, PUR 6H4, 6J2	F 14,607	Map 3-4, 3-4a C016N012E, C017N012E, C017N013E, C018N013E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest, biomass use and forest management, while maintaining habitat, values. Protect anadromous stream values. This unit is recommended for inclusion in the TVSF due to the presence of timber resources and proximity to the TVSF. A 100' buffer on either side of the Glenn Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	Unit is located south of the community of Tok and is adjacent to the Glenn Highway (the highway traverses the southern portion of the unit), west of the Tok River. The terrain of the area is generally flat and consists of mixed forests, shrubs, and some wetlands in the northwest portion of the unit. Caribou wintering occurs within the unit and surrounding region. Moose are present throughout the unit, with wintering habitat present in the southern portion of the unit. The Tok River is present in the southwest portion if the unit and is anadromous. RST 188-the Slana – Tanana Crossing Trail runs along the southwest edge of the unit.
U-26 AGR, STL, WHB 6D1, 6J3	Pr 146	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	Manage unit for a public facilities (Tok ADOT/PF Maintenance Station and Tok School) under ADL 416123 and ADL 403582.	Unit encompasses the Tok ADOT/PF Maintenance Station on the West side of the Glenn Highway and Tok school on the east side of the Glenn Highway. Affected by DOT management agreements ADL 416123 and ADL 403582.
U-27 WHB 6J3	Pr 12	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	Manage unit for public facility (Tok Volunteer Fire Department) under ADL 58889 and ADL 402482.	Unit encompasses land used by the Tok Volunteer Fire Department under ADL 58889 and ADL 402482.
U-28 WHB 6J3	Pr 7	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	Manage unit for public facility (Tok Community Clinic) under ADL 45004. A 100' buffer on either side of the Glenn Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is	Unit encompasses site of the Tok Community Clinic. ADL 45004.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes.	
U-29 WHB 6J3	Sc 184	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	This area is appropriate for mixed settlement and commercial use as it is adjacent to Alaska Highway and Glenn Highway in the middle of Tok. Settlement and commercial development already occur throughout the unit. Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Protect cultural resources. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska and Glenn highways is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines regarding settlement and cultural resources.	Unit is located in heart of Tok around junction of Tok Cutoff (Glenn Highway) and Alaska Highway also extending east along the Alaska Highway north of the Tok Airport. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-30 UNC, WHB, FOR 6H3	Pr 21	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	Manage unit for public facilities (Tok DMV and Tok Public Lands Information Center) under ADL 416123 and ADL 403582. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. Ensure protection of cultural resources.	Unit lies adjacent to the Alaska Highway just north of the Tok Junction of the Alaska Highway and Glenn Highway. Tok DMV and Alaska Public Lands Information Center are located on unit. Unit affected by management agreement with DOT under ADL 32636. Unit also affected by permit for the Tok Lions Club to manage the Tok Memorial Park and Playground under LAS 23304. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-31 WHB 6J3	Pr 93	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	Unit is managed by ADOT/PF for operation of the Tok Airport under ADL 413309. Retain in State ownership. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Refer to Interior ADOT/PF Alaska Transportation Plan (or successor documents) for management intent and guidelines.	Unit surrounds the Tok Airport which is managed by the ADOT/PF under an ILMA, ADL 413309. Unit extends past the ILMA area to the east to encompass Tok Airport. RST 1759, the Tok Dog Musher's Trail is a well-used RS2477 which loops around the Airport and through the unit.
U-32 FOR, WHB 6J2, 6J3	Se 1,215	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E, C018N014E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. Any land disposal that may be authorized shall consider its effects upon caribou wintering habitat. Protect anadromous stream. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines for settlement and riparian protection	Unit is located just east of Tok adjacent to the Alaska Highway and surrounding the Tok River. Topography is flat. Vegetation is mostly woody wetlands surrounding the river and evergreen forest to the east of the river with some shrubs and deciduous forest as well. The Tok River is an anadromous stream. MCO 67 affects the eastern portion of the unit. RST 1759, Tok Dog Musher's Trail runs through unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			requirements.	
U-33 WHB 6J3	Rp 9	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E	Unit is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for operation of the Tok River State Recreation Site. Protect anadromous stream values. Retain in State ownership. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	Small unit is north of the Alaska Highway, and adjacent to the Tok River. Unit is completely surrounded by U-31, a settlement unit. Unit is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the Tok River Wayside Public Use Area (ADL 50053). The terrain surrounding the unit is generally flat, and vegetation consists of evergreen forests. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs within the unit and the surrounding region. The Tok River is an anadromous stream. MCO 67 affects the unit. RST 1759 – Tok Dog Mushers Trail is on the north, west, and south sides of the unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-34 FOR, WHB, MIN, PUR 6H4, 6J2	F, Ha 4,464	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N013E, C018N014E, C018N015E, C019N014E, C019N015E, C019N016E	Manage unit for its forestry and wildlife habitat resource values. Retain in State ownership. That portion of the unit in C019N015E is recommended as an addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest, which it adjoins on its southern and western boundaries. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal use wood harvest, biomass use and forest management, if authorized by the Regional Manager, NRO. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Maintain significant habitats and protect anadromous stream. See specific riparian standards under 11 AAC 95. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	This unit consists of one large and three geographically scattered, smaller subunits. All subunits are located north of the Alaska Highway. The large subunit is bisected by the Tanana River, which is anadromous. The terrain is generally flat. Vegetation in the main part of the unit is primarily evergreen and deciduous forest north of the Tanana River and shrubs and wetlands south of the Tanana River. In the two smaller subunits to the west, vegetation is evergreen forest. Moose calving and wintering and caribou wintering occur within the unit and surrounding region. Several disposals are present north of the Tanana River. ADL 65065 (P&C lease for a Coast Guard LORAN station) and ADL 403427 (lease for the pipeline ROW) are adjacent to the southern portion of this unit, generally parallel to the Alaska Highway. The Tok River Road is an RS2477 that runs through one of the smaller eastern portions of the unit.
U-35 WHB 6J3	Ha, Wr 2,483	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N014E, C019N014E	Manage unit to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Retain in State ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring	Unit is located north of the Alaska Highway and is bisected by the Tanana River, which is anadromous. The terrain is generally flat, and the vegetation is primarily a mix of evergreen, deciduous forests and wetlands in the northern part of the unit and shrub and wetland in the southern part of the unit. Waterfowl are present throughout the unit, with nesting and molting present in the eastern portion of the unit. Moose calving and wintering and caribou wintering occur within the unit and surrounding

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized.	region. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-36 UNC	Ha, Wr 640	Map 3-4 C017N016E	Manage unit to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Retain in State ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained.	Unit it located along the Alaska Highway at Midway Lake. It is exactly one section in size. Topography is hilly and vegetation consists of evergreen and deciduous forest and wetlands surrounding the lake. Waterfowl nesting occurs throughout the unit except the far northern portion in the hills. Moose calving occurs throughout the unit. Caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit. MCO 67 affects the northern half of the unit. There are two RS2477 trails that run through the unit. These are the Ladue River Trail (RST 1854) to the north of the highway and the Tetlin – Alaska Highway Trail (RST 1852) to the south of the highway. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-37 WHB 6B1	F 7,314	Map 3-4 C016N017E, C017N016E, C017N017E	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest, biomass use and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Timber harvests should evaluate potential affects upon caribou wintering habitat prior to authorization. Maintain a 100’ buffer from the Alaska Highway. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat.	Unit consists of three subunits. Two large subunits lie mostly northeast of the Alaska Highway while the smaller subunit lies southwest of the highway. The majority of the unit consists of a hills sloping up from the highway and a plateau that encompasses the eastern part of the unit. Vegetative cover in this unit consists of evergreens with small deciduous stands throughout. A wetland complex is present in the unit. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs within the unit and throughout the surrounding region. The unit is partially affected by MCO 67. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-38 RMG, WHB 6C3	Rm 29,270	Map 3-4 C014N008E, C015N006E, C015N007E, C015N008E, C015N009E, C016N006E, C016N007E, C016N008E,	Manage unit for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in State ownership. Development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain utilities, communication facilities, roads and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Any potential	Terrain is mountainous with elevations to 6,500 ft. Vegetation consists of barren rock and shrubs at high elevations and evergreen forest in river valleys. Dry Tok Creek runs through the eastern portion of the unit. Dall sheep are present throughout the unit. Moose rutting and wintering occur at the lower elevations. Most of the eastern portion of the unit is state-selected land. A mineral lick is present in C015N006E just west of the unit. Mineral licks are heavily used, especially in the spring. Dall sheep are

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
		C016N009E	development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts upon moose wintering and rutting habitat and mineral licks. Check land status. Most of C015N008E is state-selected land (2014).	particularly known to use these licks.
U-39 MIN, WHB 6E1, 6E2	Rm 11,996	Map 3-4 C015N007E, C015N008E, C016N007E, C016N008E, C016N009E	Manage unit for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in State ownership. Except for mining, development is unlikely in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Any potential development shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts upon moose wintering habitat.	Unit is located west of the Glenn Highway and north of the Sikonsina Pass Trail, generally south and west of the community of Tok. Dry Tok Creek runs through the southeast portion of the unit. Terrain is mountainous. Groundcover consists of barren rock on north facing slopes, shrubs on south facing slopes and evergreen forests in the Dry Tok Creek valley. The Delta mineral belt within unit U-15 overlaps this unit. There are nine documented mineral prospects and occurrences in this unit, recent exploration includes testing by drilling, continued exploration is expected. Dall sheep are present throughout the unit. Moose are present throughout the lower elevations of the unit, with rutting and wintering present in the Dry Tok Creek valley. Mining claims are present throughout the northwestern part of the unit.
U-40 PUR, WHB 6C2	Rm 16,000	Map 3-4 C013N009E, C014N009E, C014N010E, C015N009E	Manage unit for multiple uses. Retain in State ownership. Development is unlikely within this unit and is inappropriate except for certain communication facilities, roads, and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Check land status. The southern half of the unit is selected land at this time.	Unit consists of state and state-selected land north and west of the Glenn Highway and north of the Mentasta Spur Road and Slana-Tanana Crossing. The terrain throughout the unit is mountainous with elevations to 6,500 feet, and groundcover consists of shrubs and barren rocks. Dall sheep, caribou, and moose are present throughout the unit. The southern half of the unit is composed of state selected land. Mineral occurrences NB003 and NB004 adjoin unit.
U-41 PUR, WHB 6C1, 6C3	Ha, Rd 137,010	Map 3-4 C010N011E, C010N012E, C011N010E, C011N011E, C011N012E, C011N013E, C012N010E, C012N011E, C012N012E,	Manage unit for wildlife, habitat, and recreation values. Retain in State ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Access provided by the RS 2477 routes is to be retained. Check land status. State-selected lands occur in the southeast and southwest of the unit.	Unit is located southeast of the Glenn Highway, with the Little Tok River traversing the unit. Terrain is mountainous with river valleys throughout. Groundcover includes evergreen forest at lower elevations and shrubs and barren rock at higher elevations. Dall sheep are present in the north and east portions of the unit, outside of the major creek and river corridors. Brown bear concentrations occur in the northeast portion of the unit. Moose and caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit and surrounding region, and moose rutting is also present throughout. State-selected lands occur in the southeast and southwest of the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
		C012N013E, C013N009E, C013N010E, C013N011E, C013N012E		Mineral occurrence NB006 is present in this unit. Recreational uses occur along the Little Tok River, Buck Creek, Tuck Creek, and Suslositna Creek corridors. RST 1572 (Tuck Creek Trail), RST 1675 (Buck Creek Trail), and RST 83 (Batzulnetas-Suslota Pass Trail) pass through the unit. A few mining claims are present west of the Little Tok River.
U-42 WHB, PUR, FOR, TBR 6C1, 6C3, 634	Ha 46,708	Map 3-4 C013N011E, C013N012E, C014N010E, C014N011E, C014N012E, C015N011E, C015N012E	Manage unit to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Except as noted, development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. The existing resource sales are considered appropriate and may continue. Authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that access provided by the two RS 2477 routes and identified mineral lick are maintained. See also the following. Following adjudication of a preference right request related to ADL 30089, the area occupied by this ADL may be reclassified depending on the results of the adjudication. If the authorization is approved, the area will be reclassified to Settlement. If the authorization is denied, the designation of unit U-42 remains Habitat, including the area affected by the authorization decision.	Unit consists of two subunits that straddle the Glenn Highway and Little Tok River. Groundcover consists of shrubs, with barren rock at higher elevations and evergreen forest and woody wetlands in valleys. Dall sheep, moose and caribou are present throughout the unit. Brown bear concentrations are present in the eastern subunit, and stream concentrations occur adjacent to Trail Creek and the Little Tok River. Brown bear spring concentrations occur in the north half of the unit. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit and surrounding region. General brown bear activity and berry concentrations occur within the central and southern portions of the unit. Moose wintering and calving are present throughout most of the unit. A mineral lick is present in C014N011E. ADL 27074 (Glenn Highway ROW) traverses the unit. ADL 34704 (DOT material sale) and ADL 30089 (lease) are located adjacent to the Glenn Highway in the western subunit. RST 188 (Slana-Tanana Crossing) traverses the western subunit, and RST 307 (Mentasta-Tetlin Trail) traverses the entire unit. Recreational uses are present within the unit. RST 307 (Mentasta-Tetlin Trail) and RST 83 (Batzulnetas-Suslota Pass Trail) traverse the unit. The Little Tok River corridor also supports recreational uses. A ROW easement is present (ADL 414901), which provides access to three parcels that have previously been conveyed for settlement uses (ADL 51727, ADL 52226, and ADL 51650). A resources sale for public and charitable use (ADL 416270) is present in the north portion of the unit, near 91 Mile Loop Road. Much of the unit remains in federal ownership and is in ANSCA selection status. Cultural resources are present in this unit. There is a preference right application, ADL 30089, which has not yet been adjudicated.
U-43 WHB	Ha 11,691	Map 3-4, 3-4a C015N012E,	Manage unit to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state. Retain in state ownership.	Unit is located east of the Glenn Highway, south of the community of Tok and borders the Tanana Valley State Forest LDA. The Tok River traverses the north portion of the unit. The terrain is mountainous

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
6C3		C016N012E, C016N013E, C017N012E	Mineral exploration and development are considered appropriate uses in this unit. Other than mining, development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	with river valleys and the vegetation is mostly evergreen forests across the unit with scattered deciduous stands throughout. Woody wetlands are at lowest elevations to the north and west and shrubs are present at the high elevations to the east. Mineral occurrences TC040 and TC041 are recent discoveries that immediately adjoin this unit. Brown bear spring concentrations are present along the north and west portions of the unit, within the Tok River corridor. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit and surrounding region. Moose are present throughout the unit, with wintering habitat along the west half of the unit, in the lower elevations. State mining claims exist across a majority of the unit.
U-44 WHB 6A1, 6B1	Rm 134,960	Map 3-4 C013N021-022E, C014N019-022E, C015N019-022E, C016N018-022E, C017N018-019E	Manage unit for multiple uses. Development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain utilities, communication facilities, roads and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state. Any development that may occur must carefully consider its impact upon moose and caribou wintering areas. Check land status; some western areas are state selected lands.	The majority of this unit lies north and east of the Alaska Highway with only a small portion west of the highway at the confluence of the Nabesna and Chisana rivers. The majority of this unit lies within a hilly/mountainous area adjacent to Gardiner Creek. Vegetation consists mostly of mixed forests and shrubs with some wetlands toward the southern portion of the unit. Moose and caribou wintering habitat occurs throughout the region. MCO 67 affects the highway corridor. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-46 WHB 6B1	Pr 1,169	Map 3-4 C014N018E, C014N019E	Unit is managed by the Department of Transportation for operation of the Northway Airport. Retain in State ownership. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Refer to Interior ADOT/PF Alaska Transportation Plan (or successor documents) for management intent and guidelines.	Unit is adjacent to the Nabesna River, south and west of the Alaska Highway and adjacent to the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The Tanacross River traverses the east portion of the unit. The unit is managed by ADOT/PF for operation of the Northway Airport (ADL 416177), which is accessible via the Alaska Highway and Northway Road. The unit is located in the Tetlin wetland complex. Terrain is flat and vegetation within and surrounding the subunit consists of a mix of wetlands, shrubs, and evergreen forests. Waterfowl are generally present within and in the region surrounding the unit, and a migration route exists north of the unit. Moose calving and wintering and caribou wintering occur within the unit and the surrounding region. RST 1588 (Northway Airport-Jatahmund Lake Trail) is present in the south portion of the unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
U-47 WHB 6B1	Ha, Wr 50,665	Map 3-4 C011N020E, C011N021E, C012N019E, C012N020E, C012N021E, C012N022E, C013N019E, C013N020E, C013N021E, C014N019E, C014N020E	Manage unit to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic functions. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation uses are authorized. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized.	Unit consists of two subunits, both of which are within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The main subunit is located west of the Alaska Highway. The smaller subunit lies along the Alaska Highway to the north near Yarger Lake and Eliza Lake. The terrain is primarily flat, and vegetation consists of evergreen and deciduous forest in the main portion of the unit, with some wetlands. The northern portions of the unit surrounding the lakes consist of woody wetland, mixed and evergreen forest. This area is very productive waterfowl nesting habitat and migration corridors occur throughout the unit. Moose calving and wintering occurs within the western half of the unit, along with caribou wintering and migration. The unit contains black bear spring concentrations and the Chisana River is an anadromous stream, providing habitat for chum salmon. Wildlife viewing occurs throughout the unit. Big game hunting occurs throughout most of the unit, along with waterfowl harvest in the western portion. There are native allotments in the western portion of the unit along the Chisana River. MCO 67 affects a portion of the unit, near the Alaska Highway. ADL 403427 (lease for the pipeline ROW) traverses the northeast portion of this unit. The Chisana River is an anadromous stream. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-48 WHB 6B1	Rp 28	Map 3-4 C014N020E	Unit is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for operation of the Lakeview Campground under an ILMA (50068). Retain in State ownership. Maintain a 100’ buffer adjacent to the Alaska Highway.	Unit is located on the northeast shore of Yarger Lake, west of the Alaska Highway and within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The unit is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the Lakeview Campground. The terrain is relatively flat, and the vegetation consists mostly of evergreen forest. Waterfowl nesting is present within the unit and surrounding areas. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs within the unit and surrounding region. The unit is affected by ADL 410593 (ROW) and MCO 67.
U-49 UNC, WHB 6B1	Pr 4	Map 3-4 C014N020E	Manage unit for a public facility (Lakeview Maintenance Site) under ADL 412987.	Unit is located west of the Alaska Highway and east of Yarger Lake and within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The unit is managed by ADOT/PF for the Lakeview Maintenance Site (ADL 412987, management right). Waterfowl nesting occurs within the unit and surrounding areas. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs within the unit and

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				surrounding region. The unit is affected by MCO 67.
U-50 WHB 6B1	Rm 90	Map 3-4 C013N020E	Manage for multiple uses. Development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain utilities, communication facilities, roads and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of development may be authorized if it is determined that the project activity is in the general best interest of the state. Any authorizations that may be issued shall consider effects upon the caribou wintering habitat.	Unit is adjacent to the east side of the Alaska Highway, southeast of Northway Junction. The terrain is flat, and vegetation consists of evergreen forest and shrubs. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs throughout the unit and surrounding region. The unit is affected by MCO 67.
U-51 WHB 6B1	Rp 19	Map 3-4 C013N020E	Manage unit for public recreation values and consistent with the requirements of ADL 413871. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. Retain in State ownership. Protect cultural resource values.	Unit is located west of the Alaska Highway, on the northeast shore of Deadman Lake. Access is via the Alaska Highway and Deadman Lake Road. The unit is operated under a lease (ADL 413871) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Deadman Lake Campground. Terrain within the unit and surrounding area is flat, and vegetation consists of a mix of evergreen forest and wetlands. Waterfowl are present within the unit and surrounding area. Caribou wintering occurs within the unit and throughout the surrounding region. Moose calving and wintering occur within the unit and through most of the adjacent Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The unit is affected by RST 1591 (Deadman Lake Campground Trail). Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-53 WHB 6B1	Se 3,095	Map 3-4 C013N020E, C013N021E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Maintain harvest opportunities and access for adjacent forestry land. Authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that the access provided by the RS 2477 route is maintained. Maintain a 100' buffer from the Alaska Highway. The existing material sale is considered an appropriate use and may continue. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2,	Unit is located east of the Alaska Highway, which also provides access to the subunit. The terrain is relatively flat with mountainous areas present in the east half of the subunit. Vegetation appears to consist mostly of evergreens, with stands of deciduous forest and shrubs present throughout the mountainous region in the east of the subunit. Moose wintering habitat and caribou wintering habitat occurs throughout the subunit and the surrounding region. RST 1590 – Gardiner Creek Trail traverses the subunit, with ADL 408614 (DOT material sale). The western portion of the unit is affected by ADL 414154 (easement ROW). MCO 67 affects a portion of the unit and LLO 34 affects the remainder of the unit not closed by the MCO. Cultural resources are present in this unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			consider potential impacts of development upon moose and caribou wintering habitat. Protect cultural resources.	
U-54 WHB, FOR 6B1, 6B2	Ha, Wr 54,235	Map 3-4 C012N021E, C012N022E, C012N023E, C013N021E, C013N022E, C013N023E, C014N021E, C014N022E, C014N023E	Manage the unit to protect and maintain the hydrologic functions of the wetlands. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain utilities, communication facilities, roads and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	Unit is located between the Alaska Highway and the Canadian border. The terrain is primarily flat, with hilly areas approaching the Canadian border. Vegetation consists primarily of evergreen forest with wetlands adjacent to Gardiner Creek and the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge in the west half of the unit. The east half of the unit is primarily wetlands with evergreen forest mixed throughout. The area is an important spring and fall waterfowl concentration area, especially around Gardiner Creek. The unit is also located within a caribou wintering and migration route, and is a black bear spring concentration area. RST 1589 – Paradise Hill Cabin Trail runs through the south and east portion of the parcel. MCO 67 and ADL 414154 (ROW easement) affect a portion of the unit, near the Alaska Highway. ADL 403427 (lease for the pipeline ROW) traverses the southwest portion of this unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-55 FOR, WHB 6B2	F 31,999	Map 3-4 C013N022E, C013N023E, C014N022E, C014N023E, C015N022E	Manage unit for forest resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership. FLUPs are to evaluate potential affects upon caribou wintering habitat. See Chapter 2 for management guidelines related to fish and wildlife, and forestry.	Unit is located north and east of the Alaska Highway, approaching the Canadian border, and consists of mountainous terrain and river valleys throughout the subunit. Vegetative cover in this subunit is mostly evergreens and shrubs, with small deciduous stands scattered throughout the subunit. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit, and moose are generally present as well. Waterfowl are present along the southern portion of this subunit.
U-56 WHB, FOR 6B1, 6B2	F 44,947	Map 3-4 C010N023E, C011N022E, C011N023E, C012N021E, C012N022E, C012N023E, C013N023E	Manage unit for forest resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership. Existing material sites are considered appropriate uses and may continue. Authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that the access provided by the two RS 2477 routes are maintained. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of	Unit lies east of the Alaska Highway, adjacent to the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent to the Canadian border. The northern and western portions of the unit are relatively flat, while the south and eastern portions are mountainous with river valleys throughout. Vegetative cover consists mostly of evergreen forest with a large area of shrubs to the east. Caribou wintering is present within and adjacent to unit. Waterfowl are present in the northern and southern portions of unit, and migration corridors cross the unit. Unit is traversed by RST 1589 – Paradise Hill Cabin Trail and RST 1586 – Scotty Creek Lodge-High Cache Trail. ADL 414154

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines for Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat in Chapter 2, consider impacts upon waterfowl migration corridor and caribou wintering habitat. Protect cultural resource values.	(easement ROW) and MCO 67 affect the western portion of the unit. ADL 403427 (pipeline ROW) and ADL's 415653 and 408883 (ADOT/PF material sale) are located in the southern tip if the unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-58 WHB, FOR 6B1, 6B2	Se 9,649	Map 3-4 C011N022E, C011N023E, C012N022E, C012N023E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Maintain access to adjacent forestry designated land and if authorized, provide for personal use wood harvest. The existing timber sale is considered appropriate and may continue. Additional timber sales may be appropriate but must be authorized by and coordinated with DMLW (Land Disposal). Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. Protect cultural resource values. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon caribou wintering habitat. MCO 67 affects a portion of the unit and LLO 34 affects the portion of the unit not closed by MCO 67.	Unit is located east of, the Alaska Highway, which also provides access to the subunit. Unit is adjacent to the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The terrain is hilly throughout, and vegetation consists of evergreens with scattered shrub stands. Moose are present and caribou wintering occurs throughout the subunit and the surrounding region. The subunit is traversed by RST 1589 – Paradise Hill Cabin Trail, and is affected by ADL 414154 (easement ROW), ADL 413509 (private timber sale). Native allotments exist within the unit. MCO 67 affects a portion of the unit and LLO 34 affects the remainder of the unit not closed by the MCO. Cultural resources are present in this unit.
U-59 WHB 6B1	Ha, Wr 8,143	Map 3-4 C010N023E, C011N023E	Manage and protect and maintain the hydrologic functions of the wetlands and protect habitat resources. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation uses are considered appropriate. Development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain utilities, communication facilities, roads and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Uses that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit may be authorized.	This unit is located east of the Alaska Highway, adjacent to the Canadian Border and the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. Unit occupies an area of generally flat, forested/shrub wetlands that support various habitat and harvest values. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around the unit. The entire unit supports waterfowl habitat and migration, including highly productive waterfowl areas around Scottie Creek. Caribou wintering occurs within and adjacent to the unit. MCO 67 and ADL 403427 (pipeline ROW) affect the southwestern edge of the parcel.
U-60 PUR, WHB,	Ha, Rd 14,547	Map 3-4, 3-4a C015N018-019E, C016N016-018E,	Unit, which consists of the Tanana River, is to be managed for its water resources, habitat and public recreation values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality,	Unit encompasses segments of the Tanana River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
FOR 6F2, 6H3		C017N014-015E, C018N010E, C018N014E, C019N009-012E, C019N014E, C022N005-008E, C023N005-007E	sensitive habitat and recreational use of the river. Uses may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in state ownership including islands and other uplands within the navigable waters of the Tanana River. This management intent only applies to those parts of the Tanana River that are not included within the Tanana Valley State Forest. Areas within the State Forest are to be managed under the authority of AS 41.17 generally and, more specifically, according to the requirements of the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan.	The Tanana River is anadromous. Note: Portions of the Tanana River within the Fairbanks region are included within the Tanana State Forest. See management intent.
U-61 PUR, WHB 6F3	Ha, Rd 7,224	Map 3-4 C017N005E, C018N005E, C018N006E, C018N007E, C019N007E, C020N007E, C020N008E	Unit, which consists of the Robertson River, is to be managed for its water resources, habitat and public recreation values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat and recreational use of the river. Uses may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Management intent for this unit applies to other extents of the Robertson River which are not depicted on map. Retain in state ownership including islands and other uplands within the navigable waters of the Robertson River.	Unit encompasses segments of the Robertson River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel.
U-62 WHB 6B1	Ha, Rd 6,510	Map 3-4 C012N020-021E, C013N020E, C014N019-020E, C015N019E	Unit, which consists of the Chisana River, is to be managed for its water resources, habitat and public recreation values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat and recreational use of the river. Uses may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in state ownership including islands and other uplands within the navigable waters of the Chisana River.	Unit encompasses segments of the Chisana River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel. The Chisana River is anadromous.
U-63 FOR, PUR, WHB 6F2	Se 497	Map 3-4 C022N006E	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Any authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that the Alaska Highway right-of-way is maintained. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes.	Unit comprises lots and tracts of ASLS 81-37, which adjoins the Alaska Highway. Terrain is generally level. This unit includes and is directly adjacent to portions of the Dot "T" Johnson fault, an active fault that has ruptured within the last 15,000 years. Development of this subdivision has been precluded by the classification assigned to this area, which included Forestry, Wildlife Habitat, and Public Recreation. The change in classification to Settlement in this plan revision (2014) is appropriate. Habitat and forestry resources exist to the south of this location and are managed

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			Tracts associated with the subdivision are to be retained by the state and managed to retain the natural features of the sites. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. It is likely that MCO 67 will be extinguished. When this occurs, LLO 35 will affect this unit.	under F-03, which is co-designated Forestry and Wildlife Habitat. Development may have also been precluded by the development of the then proposed gas pipeline between Prudhoe Bay and the Canadian border. The application for the withdrawal of the pipeline was approved in 2009 by DNR. A gravel extraction site occupies portions of lots in section 15. MCO 67 affects the unit.
U-64 WHB, FOR 6H2, 6H3	F 340	Map 3-4, 3-4a C018N010E	Manage unit for forest resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership. Authorizations that may be issued are to ensure that the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline and Alaska Highway rights-of-way/easements are protected. A 100' buffer on either side of the Alaska Highway is to be maintained to preserve the natural character of the immediate landscape. This is not intended to preclude clearing or widening of the ROW for safety or other management purposes. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines for Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat in Chapter 2, consider impacts upon moose calving and wintering habitat. Protect cultural resource values, if present.	Unit occupies fairly flat land near the Alaska Highway, but steepens southward from the highway. Deciduous and evergreen vegetation is present throughout areas of hilly terrain. Wetlands are present in portions of the flat parts of the unit adjacent to the Alaska Highway. Moose calving and wintering habitat occupies portions of the unit. The Haines – Fairbanks pipeline (ADL 100833) adjoins the Alaska Highway, which crosses the northernmost portions of the unit.
U-65 PUR, WHB C1, C2	F, Ha 7,659	Map 3-4 C013N011E, C014N011E	Manage unit for its forestry and wildlife habitat resource values. This unit is recommended as an addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest. Uses may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Consult with Regional Manager, NRO prior to initiating timber harvest/forest management activities. Any authorization that may be issued is to protect the right of the secondary road and the access provided by the two RS 2477 routes. To the extent practicable, development should be situated to avoid particularly sensitive moose calving and wintering areas. Maintain a 100' riparian buffer along Tracy Creek and Little Tok River. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. LLO 35 affects this unit.	Much of the unit consists of lowlands associated with the riparian areas adjoining the Little Tok River and to a lesser extent, Trail Creek. Other than these areas terrain is hilly. Vegetation within the lowlands consists of hydric vegetation associated with wetlands plus in areas of better drained soils, evergreen and deciduous forest. Portions of moose wintering, rutting, and calving range occupy various portions of the unit. Significant forest resources exist in sections 22, 27, and 34 of C014N012E. The Tok Cutoff Highway is situated immediately to the east of the unit in portions of the Little Tok River drainage. Additionally, a local road, emanating from this highway, plus two RS 2477 routes (RST 307, Mentasta - Tellin and RST 83, Batzulnetas - Suslota Pass Trail) provide access to and through portions of the unit. There are a number of existing OTE parcels in portions of the unit.
U-66 PUR, WHB	F 10,543	Map 3-4 C014N010E, C014N011E,	Manage unit for forest resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and	Consisting of three large subunits, unit occupies generally level terrain within floodplain and riparian areas of the Tok and Little Tok Rivers, but edges of unit also encompass steep hillside. Wetlands are

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
6C3		C015N010E, C015N011E	maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership. Recommended adding to TVSF, which it adjoins. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. In addition to the management guidelines for Forestry and Fish and Wildlife in Chapter 2, consider impacts upon moose wintering habitat. Protect highway and RS 2477 rights of way and cultural resource values, if present. Access provided by the RS 2477 route is to be retained.	extensive throughout the three subunits, although sites with better drainage are occupied by evergreen and deciduous forest is present. The floodplain of the Tok River in C015N010E is particularly extensive. Moose wintering habitat generally coincides with the valley bottoms. Many portions of the unit are accessed by the Glenn Highway and a RS 2477 (RST 188) is also present, following much of the alignment of the Glenn Highway. The Tanana Valley State Forest adjoins each of the three subunits.
U-67 UNC Not covered in plan	Ha, Rd 9,633	Map 3-4, 3-4a Various	Unit encompasses segments of the Nebesna River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel. Uses may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in state ownership including islands and other uplands within the navigable waters of the Nabesna River.	Unit encompasses segments of the Nebesna River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel. The Nebesna River is (in part) anadromous.
U-68 UNC	Ma 818	Map 3-4, 3-4a C011N023E, C013N021E, C014N011E, C015N011E, C016N012E, C017N012E, C018N012E, C019N008-009E, C019N015E, C020N008E, C022N005-006E	Manage unit for its material values and resources consistent with the authorization issued by DNR. Retain in state ownership.	Unit consists of several gravel pits adjacent to the Alaska Highway, Tok-Cutoff Highway, and Taylor Highway.
L-01 FOR, WHB, PUR, MIN, RMG 6F2, 6F3, 6G1, 6G2, 6H1, 6H3, 6H4, 6I1	F 487,816	Map 3-4, 3-4a Various	Tanana Valley State Forest (AS 41.17.400): Land is managed according to the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan and in accordance with the purposes for establishment of the forest in (AS 41.17.400). ***Note:*** *The Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) is classified for Forestry under Land Classification Order Number: CL NC-82-065. This designation information is for reference purposes only. This plan and its Land Classification Order do not affect the classification of the TVSF.*	The Tanana Valley State Forest LDA occupies a large portion of this region, primarily north of the Alaska Highway and Tanana River. Cultural resources are present in this unit.

Map 3-4: Upper Tanana Region Boundary and Unit Designations

Map 3-4a: Upper Tanana Region, Tok Area Detail and Unit Designations

Alaska Range East Region (4)

General

The East Alaska Range region is unique among the regions with the ETAP; it is characterized almost entirely by mountainous areas that are heavily glaciated or contain exposed, barren rock either associated with glacial retreat or high mountainous terrain. It encompasses over 641,928 million acres, of which the majority of the land is owned by the state (448,957 million), although significant areas within the central area of the region are owned by the federal government. The region extends from the Fort Greely Military Reservation in the north to an area north of the Amphitheatre Mountains in the south, and from the Denali and Matanuska Boroughs in the west to the eastern extremity of the Alaska Range, located near the Robertson River drainage. The other dominant landscape feature within the region is the valley associated with the Delta River, a heavily braided, glacial fed river. The valley created by this river is quite broad and generally flat. This valley contains the Richardson Highway and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. Refer to Map 3-4 for this region.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

Within this planning region, the state is the dominant land owner (448,964acres), followed by the federal government (192,752 acres). The state has also selected a considerable amount of federal land, most of which is concentrated in townships F015S009E and F016S009E[24]. Other areas have been selected by the state but in comparison to the concentration in these two townships, the areas are small and scattered and located in the area west of the Richardson Highway. There is also a small amount of private land. Lands owned by the University and Mental Health Trust are not present in this planning area. Federal land concentrates in the townships within and near the Black Rapids Glacier, the dominant landscape and geomorphic feature in the area west of the Richardson Highway.

The size of this planning region has decreased substantially from that included in the 1985 TBAP. That part of the 1985 region south of T018S has been dropped from the ETAP plan boundary. This area is more properly dealt with by area plans that affect the regions south of the main parts of the Alaska Range. It is intended that an area plan for the Denali Block will be prepared in the foreseeable future. This area includes the Tangle Lakes, which are rich in cultural history and archeological features, and generally includes the Amphitheater

[24] These selections are actually top-filed selections and are affected by PLO 5150 (TAPS Utility Corridor). The state could obtain these lands in the future, depending of the results of BLM adjudication but is uncertain when this action may occur. The east one-half of these townships are, however, a high priority selection by the state.

Mountains and the area west of the Richardson Highway. The area east of the Richardson Highway will be included in the revised Copper River Basin Area Plan, whose revision is underway (2014).

Unlike other regions within the plan boundary, only general domain land exists within this region. This type of land is to be managed as public domain land under AS 38 requirements. Lands withdrawn from the public domain, termed 'special purpose' land does not exist and therefore AS 16 or 41 requirements do not apply.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access: Access within the region is limited, constrained by glacial features and mountainous terrain. The main access corridor to and through the region is the Richardson Highway, which follows the broad valley created by the Delta River. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System traverses generally the same corridor as this highway. Other than the Richardson Highway, access is limited. There are no evident RS 2477 routes within the region.

Wildlife and Habitat: Wildlife is scarce throughout the region compared to other portions of the planning area, reflecting mountainous and glacial terrain and the general absence of favorable habitats. Brown bear are found throughout the region, generally along river valleys and exposed, non-glacial uplands that are less steep. Caribou also are found in the far northern and scattered southern parts of the region on a seasonal basis. The northern use areas are confined to areas within townships 014S and 015S, and are associated with caribou wintering habitat. Dall Sheep are also present throughout the region, extending southward to township 018S and are concentrated in those areas with vegetated river valleys. This area is part of their general range.

Minerals and Hydrocarbons: Mafic-ultramafic deposits occur in large portions of the western and central parts of the region. These encompass the following complexes: Fish Lake, Eureka, and Rainy. Although these plays cover a relatively small area, the DGGS regards them to have high potential for mineralization. There is a very large block of state mining claims within townships 018S007-011E. There are no known coal bearing units or basins with potential hydrocarbon formations within the region. Additionally, there is a string of mineral occurrences along the north slope of the Alaska Range between the East Fork of the Little Delta River and the Big Delta River that appear to be metamorphosed volcanogenic massive sulfides. There could be future exploration or development of these prospects. There are two antimony occurrences in the vicinity of Black Rapids; antimony is a strategic and critical mineral.

Forest and Agriculture: Reflecting terrain and topographic features, there are no areas with agricultural or forestry potential.

Recreation: Also reflecting terrain and topographic features and the general absence of caribou and moose, there is little recreation, including sport hunting and fishing, within this region. What little that occurs is associated with Dall sheep and caribou in more accessible locations. The Delta River with its broad, braided floodplain acts as a barrier to easy movement to the area west of the Richardson Highway. The scenic values of the Richardson Highway will be protected through the management guidelines associated with unit U-07 (which contains state land east of the Richardson Highway). All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are permitted within the region; this plan does not recommend the creation of areas of special use designation that could restrict such uses.[25]

Management Planning Constraints

The East Alaska Range region does not contain any municipalities and is not included within an organized borough. Accordingly, there are no local comprehensive plans.

Extensive portions of the region west of the Richardson Highway are owned by the federal government and are managed by BLM. Most of the townships within 016S and 017S are under and will continue to be under federal management since these areas have not been selected by either the state or native corporations. The areas in selection status in townships 015S and 016S, 009E are also likely to remain under federal ownership and management for the foreseeable future because of the presence of Public Land Order 5150, which must be lifted before these areas might be conveyed to the state. These areas are affected by the BLM Eastern Interior Resource Management Plan. This plan was of limited utility in plan revision because of the focus upon federal land and since the plan, at the time of plan revision (2014), was in the process of being revised and the plan did not identify a preferred alternative that would have indicated the general intent of federal land management.

Other than the 1985 TBAP, there are no other state plans affecting this area. In the 1985 TBAP the Denali Scenic Highway Plan affected the Richardson Highway, but this area has been removed from the ETAP planning areas. The 1985 TBAP was consulted and was helpful in developing management intent for the units in this region. However, because of new mineral and habitat information, the delineation of the specific management units differs and reflects this newer information.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this area is generally similar to that developed in the initial 1985 TBAP. Both the original plan and this revision reflect the reality of this region: that it is made up of mountainous terrain with extensive glaciers and glacial topographic features, that it is inaccessible and lacks significant resource or recreational values, but that it

[25] This statement is not intended to preclude the creation of such special use designations in the future, should they be warranted.

also contains unique geologic and terrain features. The uniqueness of these features and the viewscapes that they create mandates that this region needs to be managed in a conservative fashion. This management orientation differs from the other regions in this area plan; the latter focus on a more active use of state land and resources and have a strongly multiple use orientation. The Alaska Range East region, essentially all state land, including state-selected land, is to be retained in state ownership and is to be managed conservatively for its recreation and scenic values, although mining is recognized as an appropriate use in specific areas. The total amount of land designated Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed, or Resource Management is approximately 420,708 acres. The use of the Resource Management designation reflects the character of the land: that there are no known resources and no known economic demand for its use during the planning period. Lands affected by this designation are also to be retained by the state.

Reflecting the absence of suitable land, no land disposals are recommended, and reflecting the absence of suitable agricultural soils or significant forest stands, neither are agricultural or forestry development/management recommended. The potential for the development of mineral resources exists, however, and large areas west of the Richardson Highway are designated Mineral (45,594 acres). There is also limited potential for commercial development at level sites along the Richardson Highway. The state lands east of the Richardson Highway are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed, but management intent text recognizes that some amount of commercial development may be appropriate at locations along the highway. Specific management guidelines for such development are included in unit U-07.

Designation	Acreage, Region 4
Habitat	174,566
Public Recreation	126,154
Resource Management	157,191
Settlement	0
Mineral	28,260
Forestry	0
Agriculture	0
Water Resources	0
Materials	0
Reserve Use	0

Sections 16 & 36 which were surveyed at statehood involve School Trust litigation. Before any disposal actions are taken adjudicators must consult Department Order 143. These sections are distinctly identified in Alaska Mapper. If there are any questions as to whether a section is affected by this litigation, contact the School Trust Project Manager within the Realty Services Section.

Resource Allocation Table – Alaska Range East (4)

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
E-01 PUR, WHB 5C1, 5C2	Ha 120,006	Map 3-5 F013S004E, F013S005E, F013S006E, F014S004E, F014S005E, F014S006E, F014S007E, F014S008E, F014S009E, F015S007E, F015S008E, F015S009E, F016S009E	Manage to protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitat values. Unit is to continue in its native state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Mineral development is recognized as an appropriate use in this unit. Mineral licks are to be maintained in any proposed mineral extraction operation. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization. Portions of this unit are in selection status; review land status prior to any authorization.	Unit is located west of the Richardson Highway and Delta River. The headwaters of Delta Creek and the Little Delta River traverse the unit. The terrain is mountainous, with elevations ranging from 2,000-6,000 feet. Shrubs are present through the majority of the unit, with barren rock, ice and snow at the higher elevations and smaller areas of evergreen, deciduous and mixed forest and woody wetlands at low elevations. Caribou wintering is present throughout the unit, and calving appears in the northern portions of the unit. Moose are concentrated in valleys throughout the unit, with rutting present in the north and west portions of the unit, and wintering present along the west, north, and east portions of the unit. A moose migration corridor also traverses the unit. Bison occur in the far eastern part of the unit toward the Delta River. Dall sheep occur throughout the unit except in the lowlands near the Delta River and East Fork of the Little Delta River. Dall sheep wintering habitat occurs throughout the northern and central part of the unit. Brown bear spring concentrations are found along the valleys of Delta Creek and the East Fork of the Little Delta River. There is a string of mineral occurrences along the north slope of the Alaska Range between the East Fork of the Little Delta River and the Big Delta River that appear to be metamorphosed volcanogenic massive sulfides. Specifically mineral occurrences MH004, MH005, MH006, MH007, MH008, and MH011 are present in this unit. Mineral licks have been reported in two townships: F014S005E (Sec. 9 and 10) and F015S008E (Sec. 22, 23). State selections are present in the eastern part of the unit. There is a leasehold location order, LLO 3, in F014S005E. There is a trapping cabin on the East Fork of the Little Delta River. It is under ADL 400595.
E-02 PUR, WHB 5C2, 5C3	Rm 157,197	Map 3-5 Various	Manage for multiple uses including mineral exploration and development. Retain in State ownership. Except for mining, development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	Unit is located west of the Richardson Highway and Delta River, in the east Alaska Range. The terrain is mountainous, with elevations ranging from 2,000-13,000 feet. The majority of the unit is covered by glaciers and moraine except for shrubs on lower slopes and evergreen, deciduous and mixed forest and woody wetlands at low elevations near the Delta River.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			Portions of this unit are in selection status; review land status prior to any authorization.	Dall sheep wintering habitat is found in small portions along the northern edge of this unit. The Black Rapids Glacier provides recreational values to the region. The Delta River borders the eastern end of the unit, and high recreational uses occur within the Delta River corridor, and the area around the Black Rapids access site. There is a string of mineral occurrences along the north slope of the Alaska Range between the East Fork of the Little Delta River and the Big Delta River that appear to be metamorphosed volcanogenic massive sulfides. Specifically mineral occurrences MH009, MH010 are present. Mining claims are present in F018S007E and F018S008E. There is a leasehold location order, LLO 3, in F014S005E. MCO 529 occurs along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System corridor following the highway. The Delta Wild and Scenic River corridor occurs along the eastern side of this unit and is managed by the BLM. State selections are present throughout the unit. Unit is adjacent to unit E-03, Mi.
E-03 PUR, WHB 5C2, 5C3	Ha, Rd 26,994	Map 3-5, F016S009-010E, F017S009-010E, F018S009-010E	Manage to protect and maintain the habitat and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Development is unlikely in this area and is generally inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit.	Unit abuts the Delta Wild and Scenic River. Unit is mountainous with elevations over 6,000 ft. Groundcover consists of shrubs and barren rock with deciduous forest at low elevations toward river. Dall sheep wintering habitat occurs throughout this unit.
E-04 UNC, WHB, PUR 5C2	Ha, Rd 5,092	Map 3-5 F017S010E, F018S010E	Unit encompasses the navigable portion of the Delta River and adjoining riverine uplands and is to be managed for its habitat and recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Development is unlikely in this area and is generally inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Maintain right of way associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations. For those areas conveyed to the state.	Unit encompasses a portion of the Federal Delta Wild and Scenic River. Groundcover is mostly barren rock along river bar and some patches of deciduous forest and shrub. Dall sheep wintering habitat occurs throughout this unit. The Richardson Highway forms the eastern boundary of the unit. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System also runs through unit, east of the highway. The unit is narrow, running north and south and lies mostly in the valley bottom along the Delta River. Mineral Closing Order 529 affects the eastern half of the unit. Unit is comprised entirely of state selected lands.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
E-05 PUR, WHB 5C3	Mi 28,260	Map 3-5 F018S007E, F018S008E, F018S009E,	Manage unit for its mineral values and resources, and is to be retained in state ownership. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon moose habitat.	This unit is located in the Alaska Range, west of the Richardson Highway and north of the Denali Highway. Unit contains significant mineralized potential based on the widespread presence of numerous copper, nickel, chromium, palladium, and platinum occurrences and prospects hosed in mafic-ultramafic complexes. Terrain is mountainous with peaks over 7,000 feet, glaciers and river valleys. Groundcover consists of barren rocks and snow at high elevations, shrubs on mountain slopes and high valleys.
E-06 PUR, WHB 5C2, 5C3	Mi, Ha 17,333	Map 3-5 F018S009E, F018S010E,	Manage unit for its mineral values and to maintain important Dall sheep wintering habitat. Retain in state ownership. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2, consider impacts to wildlife and Dall sheep habitat, and shall either avoid or minimize development related impacts. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit, however, may be authorized.	This unit is located in the Alaska Range, west of the Richardson Highway and north of the Denali Highway. Unit abuts the Delta Wild and Scenic River. Terrain is mountainous with peaks over 5,000 feet, glaciers and river valleys. Groundcover consists of barren rocks and snow at high elevations, and vegetation consists of shrubs on mountain slopes and high valleys. Dall sheep wintering habitat occurs throughout unit. Unit contains significant mineralized potential land based on the widespread presence of numerous copper, nickel, chromium, palladium, and platinum occurrences and prospects hosed in mafic-ultramafic complexes. Mining claims occur in the western, central, and southern portions of the unit.
E-07 PUR, WHB 5C2	Ha Rd 1,822	Map 3-5 F018S010E, F018S011E	Manage unit for its recreational and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Development is unlikely in this area and is generally inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if in the best interest of the state and with the management intent of this unit. Structures should be set back approximately 100' from the Richardson right of way. Authorizations issued adjacent to the Richardson Highway for permanent structures of a commercial type should be few in number and situated at a nodal location. Other areas adjacent to the Highway should remain undisturbed and be retained in state ownership. Settlement is inappropriate within this unit.	Unit occupies the area immediately to the east of the Richardson Highway. Depending on location, terrain may be gentle to hilly. Vegetation in the southern portion of the unit is characteristically shrub while areas to the north are occupied by evergreen forest. Brown bear and caribou are present. The more level terrain in this unit has already been conveyed out of state ownership, although portions of the unit within sections 18 and 19 are somewhat suited for limited development. The Richardson Highway is part of this unit. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System is situated just west of this unit on private land. Some portions of the pipeline may also be within the Richardson Highway right of way. There is one mineral occurrence in this unit (MH206). This site contains the same package of rocks that host the metallic deposits in units E-06 and E-08.

Unit # / 1985 Classification & Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
E-08 PUR, WHB 5A1, 5C2	Rd 88,960	Map 3-5 F018S011E, F018S012E, F018S013E, F018S014E, F019S014E	Manage this unit to maintain scenic views, public recreation activities, and significant habitat areas (if present). Unit is to be retained in state ownership. Mineral exploration and development is recognized as an appropriate use. Except for mining, development is unlikely in this area and is generally inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if in the best interest of the state and with the management intent of this unit, which emphasizes the maintenance of scenic views, recreation and significant habitats. Because of the widespread presence of significant metallic minerals south of the Canwell Glacier, there should be an increased level of management (for mineral resources) in this area. DMLW should coordinate with DGGS prior to issuing any permanent authorizations or disposals in this area.	This very large unit is situated east of the Richardson Highway and is characterized by mountainous terrain and numerous glaciers, including the Eel, Canwell, and Johnson. A heavily braided portion of the Robertson River is situated in Ranges 13 and 14. There is relatively little vegetation in this unit given the widespread presence of high elevations and glacial terrain features. Dall sheep wintering habitat occurs on the eastern and western edges of the unit. A portion of a caribou range extends northward along the Richardson Highway. State mining claims blanket large portions of F018N011E, and four significant mineral occurrences are present. There is the widespread presence of numerous copper, nickel, chromium, palladium, and platinum occurrences and prospects hosed in mafic-ultramafic complexes. That part of the unit south of the Canwell Glacier is considered to have a high potential for mineral resources.
E-09 UNC Not covered in plan	Ha, Rd 3,305	Map 3-5 F016S010E, F017S010E, F018S010E	Unit, which consists of the Delta River, is to be managed for its water resources, habitat and public recreation values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat and recreational use of the river. Activities and projects that do not preclude the primary uses of this unit, however, may be authorized. Retain in state ownership including islands and other uplands within the navigable waters of the Delta River. Unit encompasses segments of the Delta River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel.	Unit encompasses segments of the Delta River as measured from bank to bank from Ordinary High Water. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this parcel. The Delta River is an anadromous stream. It is also designated by BLM as a National Wild, Scenic and Recreational River. The state asserts that the Delta River is navigable and is therefore owned by the state.

Map 3-5: Alaska Range East Region Boundary and Unit Designations

Legislatively Designated Areas

There are five Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) within the plan boundary. These encompass a total of about 1.7 million acres out of the 8.2 million acres of state land and state-selected land within this area. The larger LDA's include: Tanana Valley State Forest (1,799,540[26] total acres which includes acres within YTAP), Chena River State Recreation Area (252,814 acres), and the Delta Junction Bison Range Area (88,443 acres). The TVSF occupies substantial areas of state land throughout the planning area and within the Fairbanks, Delta Salcha, and Upper Tanana region. The Chena River SRA occupies portions of the eastern half of the Fairbanks region, while the Delta Junction Bison Range Area occupies state and private land in areas near Delta. The smaller LDAs include the Creamer's Field Migratory Bird Refuge (2,704 acres) and the Goldstream Public Use Area (3,213 acres). DNR is responsible for the administration of the land and resources of the Tanana Valley State Forest, Chena River SRA and the Goldstream PUA, and shares management responsibility with the ADF&G for the Delta Junction Bison Range Area. ADF&G is responsible for the management of Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.

Legislatively Designated Areas are special purpose sites that are managed according to the requirements of the legislation specific to the site and to the general class of LDA, and any subsequent management plans or regulations that implement the requirements of the legislation. The effect of the LDA designation is to reserve state land out of the public domain and use or protect them for the purposes stipulated in the enabling legislation.

For these reasons, area plans do not apply to the of LDAs within the planning boundary, except for the plan designation that is assigned, which is subsequently converted to a land classification in a Land Classification Order[27]. Certain types of authorizations issued by the Department involve a disposal of state land, and administrative regulation requires that the land, with certain exceptions, must first be classified before it is conveyed out of state ownership. In general, the LDAs within the plan boundary are assigned the designations of Forestry, Habitat, and Public Recreation-Dispersed, reflecting the intent of the legislation that created the LDA. These plan designations are not intended to provide the general management direction similar to the way that designations are applied in other units of this plan, however. Management direction for authorizations within LDAs is provided through the enabling legislation, state administrative regulation, or a management plan specific to the LDA. If management plans or administrative regulations are not available, the general management intent specific to the LDA or to the category of LDA are to be followed.

The LDAs that are the subject of this discussion are contained in all area-wide plan maps.

[26] There are 1,351,437 acres of the Tanana Valley State Forest within the plan boundary.
[27] The land classification order in this plan (NC-10-004) does not affect the Tanana Valley State Forest nor the Chena River State Recreation Area.

The following Resource Allocation Table identifies the five LDAs. It gives their plan designation, management purposes (which are usually related to statutory purposes), and specifies if a management plan exists that guides Department decision making for the specific LDA.

Resource Allocation Table – Legislatively Designated Areas

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Administrative Aspects and Other
L-01	F 1,811,400	Map Various	Tanana Valley State Forest (AS 41.17.400): Manage uses consistent with the legislative purposes described in AS 41.17.200 and with the Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) management plan. The primary purpose of this State Forest is timber management while allowing other beneficial uses of public land and resources. The public use of lands within a state forest is only to be restricted when necessary to carry out the primary management objective of timber management. Authorizations issued by the Division of Mining, Land and Water within the Tanana Valley State Forest are to be consistent with the management intent of AS 41.17.200(a) and the adopted Management Plan. Note: The current land classification orders affecting the TVSF are retained. NC-10-004 does not affect the TVSF. Additions to the TVSF will require the amendment of the existing LCOs.	A management plan is required under AS 41.17.230 and is adopted (2001); uses and activities in the TVSF are to be guided by this management plan. The management plan constitutes a more specific statement of the purposes of the state forest. See management plan for detail on permitted uses. State land is to be retained in this LDA.
L-02	Ha 1,772	Map Various	Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (AS 16.20.039): Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Refuge (AS16.20.039(c) and with the management plan under AS 16.20.039 (d). The primary purpose of the Refuge is to protect and enhance habitat for migratory birds with special emphasis on waterfowl. A management plan for the Refuge has been prepared (Interim Management Plan, 1993). Authorizations are to conform to the general purposes of the Refuge and are to be consistent with the requirements of the management plan. When adopted, the provisions of the revised plan will apply.	Recreational and agricultural activity is expressly permitted within the Refuge if consistent with the management plan. See management plan for detail on permitted uses. State land is to be retained in this LDA.
L-03	Rd 252,820	Map Various	Chena River State Recreation Area (SRA) (AS 41.21.475: Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the SRA (AS41.21.475) and with the management plan. The primary purpose of state recreation areas is to provide for public recreation. A management plan for the SRA has been prepared (Management Plan, 2006). Authorizations are to conform to the general purposes of the SRA and are to be consistent with the requirements of the management plan.	Specific prohibitions on the restriction of uses are identified in AS 41.21.490. Such restrictions shall not prohibit work on valid mineral leases or mining claims, the legal taking of fur bearing animals, and the traditional use of roads and trails by any means of transportation occurring regularly before the creation of the SRA on June, 18, 1967. State land is to be retained in this LDA.
L-04	Rd 3,171	Map Various	Goldstream Public Use Area (AS 41.23.170): Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Public Use Area (PUA), which recognizes the area as a public use area intended to protect and enhance the present uses of the PUA, and with the management plan. A management plan for the PUA has not been prepared. Until prepared,	The Goldstream PUA is open to mineral entry under AS 41.23.150(d). State land is to be retained in this LDA.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Administrative Aspects and Other
			the PUA is to be managed for the general use of state land by the public. A listing of allowed uses is included in AS 41.23.150(c) and should be consulted prior to the issuance of an authorization. When prepared, authorizations are to be consistent with the requirements of the management plan and with AS 41.23.150(c).	
L-05	Ha 88,372	Map Various	Delta Junction Bison Range Area (AS 16.20.300-320): Manage uses consistent with the purposes of the Bison Range Area and with the management plan for this Area (Delta Bison Interim Management Plan, 2012). Because of the interim nature of this plan and the absence of a firm method of bison management, DNR should consult with ADF&G prior to issuing any authorizations in this Area. The Area is open to most public uses provided the activity does not damage the range's resources, disturb wildlife or disrupt existing public uses. Allowed activities include hunting, trapping, fishing, wildlife watching, hiking, boating, snow machining and camping. Consult with ADF&G to determine if a final plan has been prepared. If prepared, management actions are to be consistent with the final adopted plan.	Note that this is considered by ADF&G to be an interim plan pending resolution of the issue of fencing. A working group recommended agreed that fencing was the best solution for keeping bison out of agricultural fields but the farming community's preference is for other management options, but the 'latter cannot be supported by ADF&G'. The Interim management plan indicates that ADF&G will continue to collaborate with DNR to explore various fencing and maintenance alternatives as well as other means to mitigate or prevent bison damage to agriculture fields.

Map 3-6: Legislatively Designated Areas

Navigable Rivers and Lakes

Management Intent of Navigable Waterbodies

Background

The intent of the plan is to designate and provide management intent for the shorelands under all navigable waterbodies. There are so many navigable rivers and lakes in the planning area that it is not practical to state the management intent for each individual waterbody. Therefore the plan identifies general management intent and designations for most of the waterbodies within the planning area. In some cases, however, specific designations are identified for a particular waterbody because of the size, uniqueness, or particular values and functions of a river or lake.

The term "shorelands" is defined as land belonging to the state which is covered by non-tidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (AS 38.05.965). See Figure 1-1 at the beginning of Chapter 1 for a diagram that illustrates the differences between shorelands, submerged lands, and uplands.

Shorelands are not identified on the plan designation maps. Identification of all such waterbodies is impractical on maps of the scale used in this plan. *The DNR records on navigability and hydrology must be consulted in order to determine whether a specific stream or lake is likely to be navigable*. These records are available in the Public Access Assertion and Defense unit in the Division of Mining, Land and Water in Anchorage.

For further information on the state's navigability policy, go to http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/nav/

Public Trust Doctrine

The Public Trust Doctrine provides that public trust lands, waters and living natural resources in a state are held by the state in trust for the benefit of all the people, and establishes the right of the public to fully utilize the public trust lands, waters, and resources for a wide variety of public uses. Each state has the authority and responsibility for managing these public trust assets to assure the public rights are upheld.

The Public Trust Doctrine applies whenever navigable waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Shorelands below the ordinary high water mark

are considered public trust lands. In summary, all submerged lands – including tidelands out to the three-mile-limit and the beds of navigable lakes, streams and rivers – are all public trust lands.

The Alaska Constitution contains numerous provisions embracing principles of the Public Trust Doctrine that require the state to exercise authority to ensure that the right of the public to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is protected. In Alaska, the Public Trust Doctrine extends beyond those submerged lands in which the state holds title to include all waters that are navigable. The state's waters are themselves reserved to the people for common use.

The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public's right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.

The Alaska Constitution provides that "free access to the navigable or public waters of the state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes." The Alaska Supreme Court has concluded "the provisions in Article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public." Wernberg v. State, 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine in Article VIII of Alaska's Constitution in finding that:

"Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high water mark are subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of being used consistent with the public trust." Sec. 1, Ch. 82, SLA 1985.

The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public ownership at statehood, state laws regarding the transfer of land to private parties provide for public access to navigable waters. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state's constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must "provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes." The State's responsibilities to

implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes

Because of their importance for recreation, water resources, and habitat, certain navigable rivers and lakes are given specific use designations. These are listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2. Anadromous streams and lakes are designated Habitat and those rivers and lakes that are particularly significant for public recreation are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed. In those instances where the stream or lake is important for both purposes, these are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. Streams that are neither anadromous nor important for public recreation acquire the designation of the management unit through which they cross and since there may be numerous parcels that may have differing designations, these streams may have varying designations. Consult the plan maps to determine the appropriate designation(s) in these instances.

Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes

The following designations apply to the navigable rivers and lakes not specified in Tables 3-1 and 3-2:

Navigable Rivers and Lakes within LDAs.

Anadromous lakes or streams within LDAs are co-designated Public Recreation-Dispersed and Habitat. Lakes and streams that are not anadromous are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed.

All other Navigable Rivers and Lakes.

The designation and management intent for all other navigable waterbodies that cross or are surrounded by state land are the same as those of the upland tract, except that those portions of navigable, anadromous streams are designated Habitat. Where such waterbodies are also important for their recreation use or resource value, they are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed.

Navigable rivers and lakes that are not within general state land or LDAs are designated General Use and are to be managed consistent with the public trust doctrine.

Table 3-1: Navigable Waters – Selected Streams

Stream	Anadromous (Ha)	Public Recreation (Rd)
Angel Creek	Yes	Yes
Beaver Creek	Yes	Yes
Belle Creek	Yes	
Blue Creek	Yes	
Bluff Cabin Creek	Yes	
Butte Creek	Yes	
Captain Creek	Yes	
Caribou Creek	Yes	
Cassiar Creek	Yes	
Central Creek	Yes	
Chatanika River	Yes	Yes
Chena River	Yes	Yes
Chena Slough	Yes	
Chisana River	Yes	
Colorado Creek	Yes	Yes
Crawford Creek	Yes	
Cripple Creek	Yes	Yes
Crooked Creek	Yes	
Deep Creek	Yes	
Delta River	Yes	Yes
Dome Creek	Yes	
East Fork Chena River	Yes	Yes
Eisenmenger Fork	Yes	
Faith Creek	Yes	
Flat Creek	Yes	Yes
Fourmile Creek	Yes	
George Creek		Yes
Gerstle River	Yes	
Glacier Creek	Yes	
Goodpaster River	Yes	Yes
Goose Creek	Yes	
Hayes Creek	Yes	
Horse Creek	Yes	
Hunts Creek	Yes	Yes
Indian Creek	Yes	Yes
Johnson River	Yes	
Koepke Slough	Yes	
Kokomo Creek	Yes	
Liscum Slough	Yes	
Little Chena River		Yes
Little Delta River		Yes
Little Salcha River	Yes	
Long Creek	Yes	
Lower Boulder Creek	Yes	
Lyrad Creek	Yes	Yes
Maiden Creek	Yes	
Mastodon Creek	Yes	Yes
McCoy Creek	Yes	

Stream	Anadromous (Ha)	Public Recreation (Rd)
McManus Creek	Yes	
Middle Fork Chena River	Yes	Yes
Modoc Creek	Yes	
Mosquito Creek		Yes
Mullen Slough	Yes	
Munson Creek		Yes
Murphy Creek	Yes	
Nebesna River	Yes	
Nenana River	Yes	Yes
Ninetyeight Creek	Yes	
North Fork, Salcha River	Yes	Yes
Noyes Slough	Yes	Yes
Paldo Creek	Yes	
Piledriver Slough	Yes	Yes
Poker Creek	Yes	
Porcupine Creek	Yes	
Redmond Creek	Yes	
Robertson River		Yes
Rock Creek	Yes	Yes
Rosie Creek		Yes
Salcha River	Yes	Yes
Sargent Creek	Yes	
Shovel Creek	Yes	
Smith Creek	Yes	
Sourdough Creek	Yes	
South Fork Chena River	Yes	Yes
South Fork Goodpaster River	Yes	
South Fork, Salcha River	Yes	
Stone Boy Creek	Yes	
Stone Boys Tent Creek	Yes	
Tanana River	Yes	Yes
Tenmile Creek	Yes	
Tetlin River	Yes	
Tok River	Yes	Yes
Twentyfive Mile Creek	Yes	
U.S. Creek	Yes	

Table 3-2: Navigable Waters – Selected Lakes

Lake	Navigable	Public Recreation (Rd)
Birch Lake		Yes (stocked)
Bolio Lake		Yes (stocked)
Chisholm Lake		Yes (stocked)
Craig Lake		Yes (stocked)
Dathlalmund Lake	Yes	
Deadman Lake		Yes
Donna Lake		Yes (stocked)
Fish Lake	Yes	
Fish Lake	Yes	Yes

Lake	Navigable	Public Recreation (Rd)
Fourmile Lake		Yes (stocked)
Harding Lake	Yes	Yes (stocked)
Healy Lake	Yes	
Koole Lake		Yes (stocked)
Lake George	Yes	Yes
Lake Mansfield	Yes	Yes
Lisa Lake		Yes (stocked)
Little Harding Lake		Yes (stocked)
Lost Lake		Yes (stocked)
Midway Lake	Yes	
Mineral Lake	Yes	
Monte Lake		Yes (stocked)
Moose Lake		Yes (stocked)
Quartz Lake		Yes (stocked)
Sand Lake		Yes
T Lake		Yes
Tetlin Area (Includes numerous lakes within the Tetlin NWR.)		
Tetlin Lake	Yes	
Twelvemile Lake		Yes (stocked)
Volkmar Lake		Yes
Wolf Lake		Yes

Chapter 4
Implementation and Recommendations

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Chapter 4
Implementation and Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter includes information and recommendations necessary to implement plan goals, management intent, and guidelines. Information is included on the following:

- State Land Classification
- Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications
- Public Trust Doctrine
- Leasing of State Land
- Classification Order
- Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps
- Survivor Designations and Classifications
- Municipal Entitlement
- State Land Selections
- Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders
- Legislatively Designated Areas
- Generally Allowed Uses
- Types of Plan Changes

State Land Classification

To implement the plan on state lands, DNR must "classify" state lands to reflect the intent of "land use designations" made by this plan. State law requires that land classification precede most conveyance or leasing of state uplands or tidelands. According to state statute classification means, ". . . the designation of lands according to their apparent best use." It " . . . identifies the primary use for which the land will be managed . . . " but " . . . all other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use." For this reason, all plan classifications are intended for multiple uses. In this plan most management units are assigned a single, principle designation.

In some instances more than one designation is identified; these are termed "co-designations" and indicate that two (or more) uses are considered to be compatible within a specific management unit of state land. The Resource Management (Rm) designation is used occasionally in this plan, typically applying to the large management units where two or more uses are judged to be compatible within specific portions of the management unit. Compatibility of uses should be able to be achieved through distance separation, or siting and design techniques that should reduce or preclude the undesirable effects of a particular use.

Following is a list of land classifications, and their associated definitions in Alaska regulations (the Alaska Administrative Code – AAC), which will apply to state lands in the planning area as a result of plan adoption. DNR will manage state lands and resources consistent with these classifications and with the management directions given in Chapter 3 for specific management units of state land.

11 AAC 55.050. Agricultural Land. Land classified agricultural is land that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is intended for present of future agricultural use.

11 AAC 55.070. Forest Land. Land classified forest is land that is or has been forested and is suited for forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions.

11 AAC 55.095. Heritage Resources Land. Land classified heritage resources is land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist.

11 AAC 55.120. Material Land. Land classified material is land that is suitable for the extraction of common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, peat, clay, and other similar materials.

11 AAC 55.130. Mineral Land. Land classified mineral is land where known mineral resources exist and where development is occurring or is reasonably likely to occur, or where there is reason to believe that commercial quantities of minerals exist.

11 AAC 55.160. Public Recreation Land. Land classified public recreation is land that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.

11 AAC 55.170. Reserved Use Land. (a) Land classified reserved use is land that:

1) is reserved for transfer to another governmental or non-governmental agency that is performing a public service;

2) is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or

3) has been designated for a public facility.

(b) Nothing in this section requires classification of land identified for a future land exchange under AS 38.50.

11 AAC 55.200. Resource Management Land. Land classified resource management is either:

1) land that might have a number of important resources, but for which a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information; or for which a decision is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or

2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

11 AAC 55.202. Settlement Land. An upland area classified settlement is land that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development.

11 AAC 55.205. Transportation Corridor Land. Land classified Transportation Corridor is land that is identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes, or is under consideration for a right-of-way lease.

11 AAC 55.222. Water Resources Land. Land classified water resources is land encompassing watersheds or portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water supply, watershed protection, or hydropower sites.

11 AAC 55.230. Wildlife Habitat Land. Land classified wildlife habitat is land which is primarily valuable for:

1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or

2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications

The classifications contain no specific land management directives; those directives are expressed through the use of land use designations in the plan and described in detail for individual Regions and management units included in Chapter 3. However, the designations

used in the area plan must be converted into land classifications outlined in state regulation (11 AAC 55) that reflect the intent of the plan.

Since plan designations are central to the management of state land in this area plan, knowledge of the amount of area associated with particular designations is important, allowing a comparison between the designated uses. Table 4-1 identifies the acreage associated with the designations recommended in this plan. Descriptions of each of the following designations are also provided at the beginning of Chapter 3. Note: Acreages associated with plan classifications are given in Table 4-3.

Table 4-1: Acreages Associated with Land Designations and Co-designations

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Ag	Agriculture	56,755
F	Forestry	632,361
F/Ha	Forestry/Habitat	144,637
F/Mi	Forestry/Minerals	133,724
Ha	Habitat	1,770,098
Ha/Rd	Habitat/Public Recreation-Dispersed	951,200
Ha/Wr	Habitat/Water Resources	147,039
Ma	Materials	2,099
Mi	Minerals	240,084
Mi/Ha	Minerals/Habitat	563,822
Mi/Rd	Minerals/Public Recreation-Dispersed	12,827
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	2,550
Rd	Public Recreation-Dispersed	97,067
Rm	Resource Management	1,295,294
Rp	Public Recreation-Public Use Site	118
Rs	Reserved Use	15,307
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	693
Se	Settlement	282,752
Tc	Transportation Corridor	4,644
Wr	Water Resources	51,383
Wr/Rd	Water Resources/Public Recreation-Dispersed	69,433
Total		6,473,889

NOTES: 1) Shoreland acreage is (mostly) combined with that of upland units, although in several instance shorelands are segregated from that of the adjoining uplands. Separate management units exist for the Tanana, Nabesna, Delta, Robertson, and Chisana Rivers. These rivers are designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed; 125,586 acres are associated with these shoreland units. 2) This table includes the acreage associated with the

LDAs that are assigned a plan designation (and subsequently a land classification – except for the Tanana Valley State Forest that is affected by its own classification order). The amount of land that is designated for particular uses in the larger LDAs follows: Tanana Valley State Forest, 1,351,437 acres designated Forestry, Delta Junction Bison Range Area, 88,443 acres designated Habitat; and Goldstream Public Use Area, 3,213 acres designated Public Recreation-Retain.

The conversion of land use designations used by this plan into state land classifications is indicated in the table below. These are intended to identify the allowable uses of a state upland or tideland area, consistent with the definitions described previously and with any management intent given in Chapter 3.

Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications

Symbol	Designation	Classification
Ag	Agricultural	Agricultural Land
F	Forest	Forest Land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife Habitat Land
Ma	Materials	Material Land
Mi	Minerals	Mineral Land
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	Reserved Use Land
Rd	Public Recreation-Dispersed	Public Recreation Land
Rm	Resource Management	Resource Management Land
Rp	Public Recreation-Public Use Site	Public Recreation Land
Rs	Reserved Use	Reserved Use Land
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	Settlement Land
Se	Settlement	Settlement Land
Tc	Transportation Corridor	Transportation Corridor Land
Wr	Water Resources	Water Resources Land

Public Trust Doctrine

See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of Chapter 3.

Leasing of State Land

Under the authority of AS 38.05 and 11 AAC 58.300-.340, state land within the planning area is available for surface leasing, provided that the project is consistent with the land's classification and with the management intent set forth in this area plan.

Applications for uses of state land within the planning area will be considered by the Regional Manager for the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water, Northern Region, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Classification Order

State land is classified under the authority of AS 38.04.005, AS 38.05.300, and 11 AAC 55.010 -.280 according to the management intent set forth in this area plan.

Land Classification Order NC-10-004 classifies all state land within the plan area. See Appendix B. Additionally, state land under contract for conveyance remains classified Settlement Land until this land is conveyed out of state ownership.

This Land Classification Order supersedes and replaces all previous classifications and classification orders affecting the planning area of the Eastern Tanana Area Plan with a single exception. It does not affect the classification orders pertinent to the Tanana Valley State Forest.

The potential for the reclassification of state land in the future is authorized under 11 AAC 55.240, but this action will require the revision of LCO NC-10-004 and may require, in some cases, the revision of this area plan. An amendment to the area plan is required under 11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(B) if the proposed authorization would modify the basic management intent for one or more of the subunits or if the authorization would conflict with the plan's allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines.

Also refer to the following section, "Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps." This section describes how lands inadvertently omitted in the Area Plan or acquired by the state subsequent to this revision are to be treated in terms of plan designation and classification.

Table 4-3 provides estimates of the acreage by classification and co-classification for upland and shoreland units of state land.

Table 4-3: Acreages Associated with Land Classifications and Co-classifications

Classification	Upland Acreage	Shoreland Acreage[1]
Agricultural land	56,755	
Forest Land	632,361	
Forest/ Mineral land	133,724	
Forest/Wildlife Habitat land	144,637	
Materials land	2,259	
Mineral land	240,084	
Minerals/Public Recreation land	12,827	
Minerals/Wildlife Habitat land	563,822	
Public Recreation land	97,201	
Resource Management land	1,295,294	
Reserved Use land	17,842	
Settlement land	283,285	
Transportation Corridor land	4,644	
Wildlife Habitat land	1,770,098	
Wildlife Habitat/Public Recreation land	951,201	125,586
Wildlife Habitat/Water Resources land	147,039	
Water Resources land	51,383	
Water Resources/Public Recreation land	69,433	
Totals	6,473,889	125,586

Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps

This section deals with those lands that are not designated in the ETAP or classified in the Land Classification Order. Such lands include those state lands inadvertently omitted in the ETAP and those lands that may be acquired by the state in the future but not designated or classified in the Area Plan. The state has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The purpose of this section is to give direction to the designation of these lands by the Department when future issues of parcel classification and management arise. If state land is identified subsequent to the adoption of this plan (and is not state selected land identified herein) and the requirements of this section are followed, a formal plan amendment or revision of the Land Classification Order is not required.

[1] This estimate is for the Tanana, Delta, Robertson, Nabesna, and Chisana Rivers. Shoreland acreage is combined with the adjacent upland management units for all other units.

The following guidelines of plan designation/classification and potential disposal out of state ownership are to apply:

- Parcels in or near Existing Communities. If the parcel is in or is immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the designation of Settlement and classification of Settlement Land apply. Such land can be considered for disposal use unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. Unsold lots identified for disposal in existing subdivisions and lots that return to state ownership will be available for lease, sale, or conveyance. Tracts identified for community purposes in existing subdivisions will not be sold but may be conveyed to municipalities or homeowner associations if they are not needed for state purposes and community purposes will be protected.
- Parcels near other State Land. If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, the designation of that area(s) applies. It is to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. If there are two different designations of the abutting parcels, the designation of the larger parcel shall apply. Such lands can be considered appropriate for disposal if they are designated Settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. They may also be conveyed to a municipality even if it is suitable for these public uses as long as the proposed uses are for comparable municipal (public) use.
- Parcels not near Other State Land. Parcels not near other state land or that occur within areas designated Resource Management are to be designated and classified Resource Management. These lands are to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Disposal of these lands to the adjacent landowner may be appropriate but will require reclassification to Settlement Land.
- Newly Acquired State Lands. Lands that were acquired proactively through exchange, purchase, or other methods will be managed and classified consistent with the purposes for which they were acquired. If the purpose of the acquired land cannot be determined with precision, the designation of abutting or surrounding land will apply to the newly acquired parcels of state land. If there are no abutting or surrounding lands, then the designation of Resource Management land will apply.
- Other Lands. If the designation/classification of a parcel of acquired or omitted state land cannot be adequately determined, the parcel is to be designated and classified Resource Management.

Survivor Designations and Classifications

This revision of the ETAP replaces and supersedes all previous plan designations and land classifications (termed 'survivor') that affected the ETAP planning area. It does not replace or supersede Special Use Designations predating the approval of this revision.

Municipal Entitlement

The Municipal Entitlement Act (AS 29.65) determines a municipal general grant land entitlement and identifies what lands are available for transfer to a qualifying municipality. The term "municipality" includes both incorporated cities and organized boroughs. The size of a municipality's entitlement is generally 10 percent of the vacant, unappropriated, unreserved (VUU) state general grant land within the municipal boundaries. State general grant lands that meet the criteria of VUU land as defined in AS 29.65.130 (i.e., classified as Agricultural, Grazing, Material, Public Recreation, Settlement, Resource Management, or unclassified land) may be appropriate for conveyance to municipalities with a remaining general grant land entitlement under AS 29.65.

There is one municipal entity that is entitled to receive state land within the planning area. The Fairbanks North Star Borough is entitled to 112,000 acres of state land under the Municipal Entitlement program. However, their entitlement has been fulfilled and the plan does not provide any further recommendations on entitlement issues. Should another borough be formed in the future, selections are to come from those areas designated Agriculture, Settlement, and, potentially, Materials and Public Recreation-Dispersed. However, those areas designated settlement are intended to be retained by the state for the support of the state land disposal program, while those areas designated Materials are also intended to be retained by the state. See the description of designations in the first section of this Chapter for additional guidance as to which designations are to be retained or may be potentially conveyed by the state.

State Land Selections

State Land Selections

Under the Statehood Act, Alaska is entitled to approximately 103 million acres of federal land. The selections made by the state in the planning area occurred under the "General Grant" and Community Grant programs, and much of the original state selections of federal land have been either conveyed to the state through patent or are in TA (Tentative Approval) status, which gives management authority to the state. However, there remains a large number of state selections that must be adjudicated by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and it is uncertain as to when the adjudication of state selections will occur. Many of these selections are within areas also selected by the native corporations and until BLM

adjudication has been completed land ownership patterns in this planning area will remain uncertain. The areas noted as state-selected land on the plan maps or plan text indicates those areas of federal land selected for eventual conveyance to the state. Areas of state selections on the plan maps include, in addition to state selections proper, ANILCA topfiled selections and areas subject to Public Land Orders.

There may be areas of state selections that this plan has not identified. In these instances, land conveyed to the state is to be considered classified under this plan and land classification order. In those instances where a plan designation has not been specifically assigned to a state selection, classifications are to be assigned according to the standards described in the section, "Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps." Land designated or classified according to these requirements does not require a formal plan amendment or change to the LCO.

Because the ETAP plan maps indicate the status of state land and state land selections to a specific date (2014), DNR adjudicators must review the status of state land at the time of an adjudicatory decision. It would be imprudent to rely upon the land status information contained in this plan given the changing character of state land selections. Consult DNR Alaska Mapper for the most recent state selection information.

ANILCA Topfiled Lands

There are certain areas that are topfiled by the state under the provisions of Sec. 906 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). These are selections made by the state that become valid when Native regional or village ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) selections are relinquished. It is uncertain how many of these state selections will become valid during the planning period because the amount of Native selections, in terms of acreage, greatly exceeds that allowed under the corporation's selection entitlement and the adjudication process of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has slowed appreciably. BLM is currently adjudicating all prioritized Native village and regional corporation selections so the corporations and state can receive their land. The category of "State-Selected Land" on region plan maps includes areas of ANILCA topfiled selections in addition to areas of state-selected land.

The same caution in the use of plan maps for ANILCA topfiled lands as for state land selections exist (see above), and the same procedures for classification are to be followed for areas of topfiled lands that ultimately become state land but were not identified on the plan maps. See 'State Land Selections' above.

Public Land Orders

Public Land Orders (PLO) of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management withdraw federally owned land for a specific federal use. PLOs may be rescinded if the specific use no longer occurs or the affected area is no longer needed for a federal purpose. These withdrawals may, depending on a variety of considerations, be conveyable to the state and all of the major PLOs have been topfiled by the state. Most of the PLOs within the planning area are, in terms of acreage, associated with military activities or other major government functions, and there is no indication that these uses or facilities will terminate during the planning period. Since the plan has a 20 year planning horizon, it would be premature to develop specific land use recommendations (including classifications) for these areas in this plan. In the unusual event that such land is conveyed to the state during the planning period, these areas are designated and classified Resource Management. However, this designation may need to be changed if this land is, in fact, conveyed. Should this occur, a more detailed, step-down management plan should be prepared for the conveyed areas, which will establish specific plan designations and management intent at a detailed scale.

Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders

Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires the Commissioner of DNR to determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned lands to mineral entry. This plan retains all existing mineral closing orders, but additional mineral closing orders are not recommended except for a single mineral closing order of about 4,440 acres in the Delta region to protect an area of a transportation (railroad extension) and utility corridor. A leasehold location order (LLO #34), which would affect newly designated settlement areas as well as existing settlement areas that are not now closed (2014) to mineral entry, is recommended, since there are areas where conflicts may exist between mining and sensitive surface uses given the location of the mineral deposits and settlement areas.

This is particularly the case in the Fairbanks region where extensive mining activity has occurred historically, with settlement occurring in close proximity in some cases. The other area of extensive mineralization occurs in the Delta region, which includes the Pogo Mine, but in this instance no settlement exists in this area and Settlement is not designated in this area in this plan. All of the land in the Delta - Salcha mineralized area is owned by the state so the recommendations of this plan will control, precluding the creation of settlement areas. Utilization of the LLO is therefore unnecessary in this large area.

Legislatively Designated Areas

Existing Legislatively Designated Areas

There are numerous Legislatively Designated Areas within the plan area. The largest of these are the Tanana Valley State Forest, Chena River State Recreation Area, and the Delta Junction Bison Range Area; together, these total 2,140,797 acres[2]. Several smaller sites exist, including the Goldstream Public Use Area and Creamer's Field State Game Refuge; these total 5,917 acres. In addition, there are a number of special purpose sites that have been created administratively; all are less than 640 acres in size.

These special purpose areas encompass the principal recreational and forestry, and habitat resources that require special management within the planning area and specific management plans pertain to these areas. This area plan does not provide management guidance for these areas, or for the other legislative and administratively designated special purpose sites, although it does classify them except for the Tanana Valley State Forest[3] since all state land must be classified prior to disposal and certain of the facilities that often occur in LDAs (communication and some form of utilities) require leases, which constitute a disposal of an interest in state land. This plan provides classification for all of the aforementioned sites except the Chena River State Recreation Area and the Tanana Valley State Forest, which has its own land classification order.

Additions to Legislatively Designated Areas

This plan recommends several additions to the TVSF. These additions are scattered throughout the State Forest and together total 5,917 acres. Each of these additions are included as specific management units, which are identified in the Forestry component of Chapter 2.

Transportation Corridors

The development of an efficient regional transportation system is key to resource development and can be a major determinant of land use patterns. In this plan no attempt is made to identify actual routes. Actual routes will be determined through siting analyses conducted through design analyses and the results of environmental impact statement reviews and subsequent Records of Decision. However, it is important to note that this plan

[2] This acreage figure includes the acreage of the entire Tanana Valley State Forest, a significant portion of which occurs within the YTAP planning area.
[3] It is impacted by a classification order specific to the State Forest.

recognizes the importance of access to the development of state land within the plan area and that transportation corridors (road, transmission facilities, pipelines, and the like) may cross state land general domain land in any plan designation.

There is one transportation corridor that may be developed within portions of the Delta Salcha region. This corridor is identified here to indicate that the provision of this access is considered appropriate and to prevent foreclosure of transportation and utility siting options.

Northern Rail Extension. The Alaska Railroad Corporation proposes to construct and operate a new rail line in the area between North Pole and Delta Junction[4]. The project would involve approximately 80 miles of new rail line connecting the existing Eielson Branch rail line at the Chena River Overflow Structure to a point near Delta Junction. The proposed rail one would provide freight and potentially passenger rail services serving commercial interests and communities in or near the project corridor. Details on this corridor as well as its proposed route are available on the ARR website: http://northernrailextension.com/

In the event that funding becomes available for the remainder of this facility, it is recommended that a more detailed land use analysis occur within the area of the corridor in both the YTAP and ETAP area plans.

Road to Tanana. The other major transportation project occurs in the Fairbanks region. This involves the construction of a road to Tanana from the existing highway system. This project is intended to improve access to mineral deposits and between remote villages, larger hub communities and road networks near Fairbanks. It is also intended to reduce the costs of goods in remote villages, thereby supporting their continued sustainability. The area plan recognizes this proposed facility. Once a route is chosen and funding for the Tanana Road occurs, it is recommended that the area plan be reevaluated at that time within a corridor width of 10 miles from the alignment of the proposed road, to discern if changes to the current plan are necessary[5].

Generally Allowed Uses

Under 11 AAC 96.020 there are a variety of uses and activities that are allowed on state land that usually do not require a permit from DNR. These uses are listed in 11 AAC 96.020 and are explained further in a DNR Factsheet on Generally Allowed Uses (GAUs) that may be obtained from a DNR Public Information Center. In some instances it may become necessary to limit or preclude certain uses on state land that would otherwise be permitted as a Generally Allowed Use on state land under 11 AAC 96.020. Uses may be limited under the authority of 11 AAC 96.014 when land use or natural resource management requires it,

[4] A portion of this route, the bridge crossing the Tanana River, is under construction (2014).
[5] Most of the area of the proposed road traverses the Yukon-Tanana Area Plan area.

but limits to such uses must be codified in all cases on general domain land in state administrative code. However, no such limits to GAUs are recommended to be imposed on state owned land in this plan. Uses are restricted on some borough and federally owned land, particularly the Denali National Park.

Types of Plan Changes

The various kinds of changes allowed in 11 AAC 55.030 are:

"A revision to a land use plan is subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065. For the purposes of this section and AS 38.04.065, a 'revision' is an amendment or special exception to a land use plan as follows:

An 'amendment' permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's subunits or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral entry an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership.

A 'special exception' does not permanently change the provisions of a land use plan and cannot be used as the basis for a reclassification of the subunit. Instead, it allows a one-time, limited-purpose variance of the plan's provisions, without changing the plan's general management intent or guidelines. For example, a special exception might be used to grant an eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 to purchase land in a subunit designated for retention in public ownership. A special exception might be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception.

A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A 'minor change' is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections."

Appendices

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Appendix A
Glossary

17(b) Easement. Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents. Information on 17(b) easements may be found at the DNR website: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.htm

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

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

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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

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

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

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (1980)

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

AS. Alaska Statutes

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey

Authorized Use. A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.

AWC. Anadromous Waters Catalog, see Anadromous waters.

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

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

Borough. Refers to the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

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

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

Classification Order. See Land Classification Order

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

Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR

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

Designation. See Land Use Designation

Developed recreational facility. Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational needs.

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

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

Disposal. Refers to the conveyance of state land or an interest in state land to another entity. 'Disposal', as used in this plan, is meant to convey this general meaning. The Terms "Land Disposal" or "Agricultural Land Disposal" describe particular types of disposal. See also "Land Disposal" and "Agricultural Land Disposal".

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

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DOAg. Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

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

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

ETAP. Eastern Tanana Area Plan

Feasible. Means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

Feasible and Prudent. Means consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from a proposed action.

Fish and wildlife. Any species of aquatic finfish and amphibian, reptile, bird or mammal in any stage of their life cycle found in or which may be introduced into Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both harvest and habitat areas.

FLUP. Forest Land Use Plan. FLUPs are prepared by the Division of Forestry and precede state timber sales.

FRPA. See Forest Resources Practices Act

Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Also refers to the plan designation of Forestry or the land classification of Forest Land.

Forest Resources and Practices Act. That section of Alaska Statute (AS 41.17.010-.955) that deals with the use, management, and protection of forest resources within the State of Alaska. More formally described as the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act.

Generally allowed use (GAU). An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. 11 AAC 96.020.

Goal. A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

Guideline (or Management Guideline). A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines also range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

Habitat. Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for a single or multiple species of fish and wildlife during a sensitive life history stage or are highly important to the maintenance or management of a single or multiple species of fish or wildlife. This designation, when used, applies to localized areas having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within the planning

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

Fish and wildlife categories used to identify "Ha" (Habitat) designations in this plan include the following:

- anadromous and high value fish spawning, rearing, migration and overwintering areas
- bison foraging, wintering and calving areas
- swan nesting, molting, and migrations concentrations
- other waterfowl nesting and molting areas, and areas important for waterfowl migration
- Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas and mineral licks
- fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season)
- moose rutting, wintering, and calving areas
- caribou lambing and wintering areas
- important wildlife migration corridors

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

ILMA or ILMT. See Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land use designation. A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary use or uses of state land. Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55. Referred to in this plan as 'Designation'. Designations are applied to state general domain land, but not usually to Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). A designation is only applied where the authorizing statute indicates that Title 38 (Public Land) authorities are to be retained for certain aspects of LDA management or if the LDA is not completely removed from the general public domain[1].

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

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

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

[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.

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

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

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

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

MCO. See Mineral Closing Order

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and

b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values. (AS 38.04.910)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shall. Same as "will."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water Resources. Refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land classification of Water Resources Land.

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

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

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

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

Working Forest. A "working forest" refers to actively managed forest lands that provide wood for personal and commercial use, while protecting fish and wildlife habitat, providing the public with recreation and other multiple use of state land, and maintaining public benefits such as clean air, land, and water.

YTAP. Yukon Tanana Area Plan. Refers to the plan that affects state lands generally west of Fairbanks and the Nenana River, and from Denali National Park to the Yukon River. Adopted in 2013. Revised that portion of the Tanana Basin Area Plan (1985, 1991) within this area.

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

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

Appendix C
Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 34

1.0 Order restricting to leasehold location

After the effective date of this order rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195. Approximately **102,383** acres of state land designated Settlement in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan are affected by this Order.

This leasehold location order recognizes that mineral development is possible in certain affected areas and that this use is appropriate, subject to the requirements of this Order. The state may, if requested by an applicant, permit those exploration activities the Department considers necessary to the determination of the feasibility for mineral development.

2.0 Land subject to the terms of this order

The land subject to this order affects the management units designated Settlement, and Settlement-Commercial, in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (2014), as listed in Table C-1 and as depicted in the plan maps. Units identified as 'part' means that parts of a unit are closed to mineral entry under a current mineral order and that parts have not been closed and remain open to mineral entry. The land subject to this order refer to those parts of management units not closed to mineral entry at the date this order is approved and to the entirety of those units not identified by 'part'.

3.0 Authority of the order

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

4.0 Findings and determinations

The following findings and determinations are made:

4.1 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found to be subject to potential use conflicts, which require that mining only be allowed under written leases, under AS 38.05.205. This land is designated Settlement and Settlement-Commercial, and is intended to be sold into private ownership for the purpose of remote recreational cabins, homes, potential residential or commercial development.

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

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

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

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

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

5.0 Effective date

This order is effective as of the following date: _____

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

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

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**	

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

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.

_____ Date: _____
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

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