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APPENDIX A

Glossary

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

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

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan

ADFG. 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.

Anadromous waters. A river, lake or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water used by salmon to spawn. Anadromous waters are shown in “The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes” (referred to as the Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC)) compiled by ADFG and DNR.

Anchorage. A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.

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 Southeast Susitna Area Plan.

AS. Alaska Statutes

- 1 **ASLS.** Alaska State Land Survey
2
- 3 **ATS.** Alaska Tideland Survey
4
- 5 **Authorized Use.** A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.
6
- 7 **AWC.** Anadromous Waters Catalog, see *Anadromous waters*.
8
- 9 **Buffer.** An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the
10 effect of one activity upon another.
11
- 12 **Classification.** Land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be
13 managed. All classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may be
14 considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination.
15
- 16 **Classification Order.** See *Land Classification Order*.
17
- 18 **Closed to mineral entry.** Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited
19 because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the
20 area. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by
21 mineral closures.
22
- 23 **Commissioner.** The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
24
- 25 **DEC.** Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
26
- 27 **Department.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR
28
- 29 **Designated use.** An allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit.
30 Activities in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a
31 unit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the
32 unit; the Chapter 2 guidelines; and existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct
33 how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.
34
- 35 **Designation.** See *Land Use Designation*.
36
- 37 **Developed recreational facility.** Any structure or facility that serves either public or private
38 recreational needs.
39
- 40 **Director.** The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land.
41 Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water; for
42 lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of DPOR.
43
- 44 **Dispersed recreation.** Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as
45 hunting, fishing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing.

1 **DMLW.** Division of Mining, Land and Water

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

4
5 **DOF.** Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

6
7 **DPOR.** Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR

8
9 **Easement.** An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited
10 use.

11
12 **17(b) Easement.** Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska
13 Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transporta-
14 tion purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents. Information
15 on 17(b)2 easements may be found at the DNR website:

16 <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/trails/index.htm>

17
18 **Estuary.** A semi-closed coastal body of water which has a free connection with the sea and
19 within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage.
20 [6 AAC 80.900(6)]

21
22 **Feasible.** Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period
23 of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

24
25 **Fish and wildlife.** Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any stage of
26 their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found in or which may be introduced
27 into Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term “area(s)” in association with the
28 term “fish and wildlife” refers to both harvest and habitat areas.

29
30 **FLUP.** Forest Land Use Plan. FLUPs are prepared by the Division of Forestry and precede
31 state timber sales.

32
33 **FRPA.** See Forest Resources Practices Act.

34
35 **Forestry.** Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management
36 because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Also refers to the plan
37 designation of Forestry or the land classification of Forest Land.

38
39 **Forest Resources and Practices Act.** That section of Alaska Statute (AS 41.17.010-.955)
40 that deals with the use, management, and protection of forest resources within the State of
41 Alaska. More formally described as the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act.

42
43 **General Use.** Uplands designated General Use provide some combination of settlement,
44 timber, recreation, habitat or other values. When used in this plan, this designation refers to
45 areas where resource information is insufficient to warrant a specific designation,

1 development is unlikely during the planning period of 20 years, or where a number of uses
 2 can be accommodated. For specific General Use areas, see the management intent statement
 3 of the individual management units in Chapter 3.

4
 5 **Generally allowed use.** An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of
 6 Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these
 7 uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. See AAC 11 AAC 96.020.

8
 9 **Goal.** A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals
 10 usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

11
 12 **Guideline.** A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land
 13 users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or
 14 resources. Guidelines also range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for
 15 decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed
 16 standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be
 17 followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

18
 19 **Habitat.** Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a
 20 sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could
 21 result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of the species. This designation,
 22 when used, applies to localized areas having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within
 23 the planning boundary. The “Ha” designation does not preclude human uses that are
 24 compatible with the following categories. Also refers to the plan designation of Habitat or
 25 the land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.

26
 27 Fish and wildlife categories used to identify “Ha” (Habitat) designations in this plan include
 28 the following:

- 29
 30 • anadromous fish spawning and rearing areas in fresh water or brackish intertidal
 31 zones.¹
 32 • estuaries important for rearing or schooling of anadromous fish
 33 • waterfowl and/or shorebird concentration areas
 34 • bear concentration areas (including concentrations by season)
 35 • moose winter concentration or calving areas
 36 • important wildlife migration corridors, including nearshore migration routes

37
 38 **High value resident fish.** Resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal
 39 use, commercial, or subsistence purposes (from AS 41.17.950(10))

40
 41 **ILMA or ILMT.** See Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer.

42

¹ Generally this occurs at the mouth of anadromous fish streams to a depth of -40 feet at mean lower low water.
 The exact location of this area may vary, however, and an analysis to refine the exact configuration may be
 justified if significant to a permit decision by DNR.

1 **Improvements.** Buildings, wharves, piers, dry docks, and other similar types of structures
2 permanently fixed to the uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands that were constructed and/or
3 maintained by the applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other
4 beneficial uses or purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement
5 when placed on the tidelands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils.
6 However, fill material actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be
7 considered a permanent improvement. [11 AAC 62.840]
8

9 **Instream flow.** An instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified
10 periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream.
11

12 **Instream flow reservation.** The legal water reservation for instream uses such as fish,
13 wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.
14

15 **Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer (ILMA/ILMT).** An agreement
16 between DNR and other state agencies that transfers some land management responsibility to
17 these other agencies.
18

19 **Land Classification Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of
20 Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065).
21 The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands within the planning
22 area according to the land use designations assigned to individual land parcels in the
23 Resource Allocation Tables contained in Chapter 3 of the Area Plan.
24

25 **Land disposal.** Same as Land offering, defined below; except that land disposal areas
26 referenced in Chapter 3 may include lots reserved for lease or sale for public, commercial, or
27 industrial facilities.
28

29 **Land offering.** Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010,
30 including fee simple sale and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land use
31 permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or
32 waters. (See also, Land disposal.)
33

34 **Land use designation.** A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan.
35 Designations identify the primary use of state land. Chapter 4 sets out how the land use
36 designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55.
37

38 **Leasable minerals.** Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale,
39 sodium potassium, oil and gas.
40

41 **Lease.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according
42 to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.
43

1 **LDA or Legislatively Designated Area.** An area set aside by the state legislature for special
2 management actions and retained in public ownership. Examples are State Game Refuges
3 and State Recreation Areas.
4

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

8 **Log Transfer Facility (LTF).** Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber.
9

10 **Management intent statement.** The statements that define the department's near and long-
11 term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.
12

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

17 **MCO.** See Mineral Closing Order.
18

19 **Mean high water.** The tidal datum plane of the average of all the high tides, as would be
20 established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from
21 11 AAC 53.900(14)]. Mean high water is the dividing line between uplands and tidelands.
22

23 **Mean low water.** The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be
24 established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from
25 11 AAC 53.900(16)].
26

27 **Mean lower low water.** The tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low
28 waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place
29 subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(17)]. Mean lower low water is the "zero tide
30 line".
31

32 **Mineral Closing Order (MCO).** Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to
33 mineral entry. All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable
34 minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the
35 Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made
36 that mining would be incompatible with **significant surface use** on state land
37 [AS 38.05.205]. A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to
38 include not only residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat,
39 recreational, and scenic values.
40

41 **Mineral entry.** Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.
42

43 **Mineral Opening Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that opens state land to
44 mineral entry.
45

1 **Mineral Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to
2 mineral entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issues
3 mineral opening orders or mineral closing orders. Reference in this plan is to ‘mineral
4 closing order’ since this is the instrument that was used by the Department to close areas
5 within the planning area and since state status plats make reference to ‘Mineral Closing
6 Orders’.

7
8 **Mining.** Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals,
9 including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities
10 associated with mineral development. The term “mining” does not refer to offshore
11 prospecting.

12
13 **Mining claim.** Rights to deposits of minerals, subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275, in or on
14 state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording
15 as prescribed in AS 38.05.185-38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession
16 and extraction of the minerals lying within the boundaries of the claim, subject to
17 AS 38.05.185 -38.05.275.

18
19 **Minor Change.** A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under
20 AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan’s basic
21 intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implemen-
22 tation, or make technical corrections. [11 AAC 55.030]

23
24 **Multiple use.** Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it
25 is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of
26 Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or
27 related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjust-
28 ments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; it includes:

- 29
30 a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
31
32 b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the
33 short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and
34 nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber,
35 minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic
36 values. [AS 38.04.910]

37
38 **NMFS.** See National Marine Fisheries Service.

39
40 **National Marine Fisheries Service.** Refers to a division of the U.S. Department of
41 Commerce.

42
43 **Native-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

44
45 **Native-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by a Native corporation but not
46 yet patented.

1 **Navigable.** Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state
2 criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and
3 the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.
4

5 **OPP or Offshore Prospecting Permit.** A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee
6 exclusive right to explore for, and if commercial quantities are discovered, develop locatable
7 minerals in the state's tidelands and submerged lands.
8

9 **Ordinary high water mark.** The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence
10 and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all
11 ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by
12 erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other
13 distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].
14

15 **Permanent use.** A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable.
16

17 **Permit.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land according to
18 terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.
19

20 **Planning period.** Refers to the length of time that the plan covers, which is 20 years.
21 However, the area plan and the land use classifications that derive from the plan remain valid
22 until the area plan is revised.
23

24 **Policy.** An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions; in this plan, DNR
25 policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements,
26 management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and
27 various other statements of DNR's intentions.
28

29 **Primary use.** See Designated use.
30

31 **Prohibited use.** A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the
32 management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guideline. Uses
33 not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit
34 are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent
35 statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable
36 use requires a plan amendment.
37

38 **Public Trust Doctrine.** A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands,
39 and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as
40 commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study. (See also Chapter
41 3.)
42

43 **Public use.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.
44

1 **Recreation.** Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to
2 hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and
3 sightseeing. “Recreation” does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing.
4

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

10 **Region.** A spatial unit used in area plans to describe major geographic areas within the plan
11 boundary. Often regions occupy state lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each
12 other and that may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this plan, there are eight
13 regions: six regions that encompass upland areas, one that covers tidelands and submerged
14 lands, and one that refers to Legislatively Designated Areas.
15

16 **Resource management.** A land classification used for lands which are presently
17 inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources, and where the lack of adequate
18 resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource
19 development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision
20 unnecessary. The plan General Use designation converts to the classification of Resource
21 Management.
22

23 **Retained land.** Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, submerged lands, and water that are to
24 remain in state ownership.
25

26 **Right-of-way.** The legal right to cross the land of another.
27

28 **Secondary use.** A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management
29 unit. Secondary uses are not used in the Southeast Susitna Area Plan.
30

31 **SCRO.** Southcentral Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska
32 Department of Natural Resources.
33

34 **Settlement.** The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational,
35 residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer the designation of
36 Settlement or the land classification of Settlement Land.
37

38 **Shall.** Same as “will.”
39

40 **Shoreland.** Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the
41 ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion or reliction. (See definition of
42 Navigable.) Shorelands are generally lake bottoms or the beds of navigable rivers and
43 streams (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)
44

1 **Should.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guide-lines
2 modified by the word “should” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use discretion
3 in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular
4 circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline
5 may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. (See Types of Plan Changes,
6 Chapter 4.)
7

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

15 **State-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands,
16 tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands.
17

18 **State-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet
19 patented nor TAed (Tentative Approval) by the Bureau of Land Management.
20

21 **Submerged lands.** Land covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and
22 seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by
23 the State. (See definition of Tidelands and Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)
24

25 **Subsistence.** From the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA)
26 [PL 96-486, Sec. 803]. The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild,
27 renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing,
28 tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible
29 byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter
30 or sharing of personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.
31

32 **Suitable.** Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource
33 development.
34

35 **Temporary use.** A use that is one year or less in duration requiring a state permit. Any
36 structure associated with the use must be readily removable.
37

38 **Tidelands.** Lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between mean high water and
39 mean low water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)
40

41 **Unsuitable.** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource
42 development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).
43

44 **Uplands.** Lands above mean high water (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)
45

1 **USFWS or US Fish and Wildlife Service.** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a
2 division of the U.S. Department of Interior.

3
4 **Viewshed.** Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from
5 marine waters.

6
7 **Water Resources.** Refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land
8 classification of Water Resources Land.

9
10 **Water-dependant.** From 6 AAC 80.900(17): “water-dependent” means a use or activity
11 which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires
12 access to the water body.

13
14 **Water-related.** From 6 AAC 80.900(18): “water-related” means a use or activity which is
15 not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provides goods or services
16 that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to
17 water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

18
19 **Wetlands.** Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. “Freshwater wetlands” means
20 those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either
21 continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt
22 content and not exceeding three meters in depth. “Saltwater wetlands” means those coastal
23 areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae
24 extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water
25 table changes.

26
27 **Will.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified
28 by the word “will” must be followed by land managers and users. Deviation from plan
29 designations, management intent, or management guidelines requires a plan amendment.
30 (See Chapter 4- Types of Plan Changes).

31

APPENDIX B

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

Land Classification Order No. SC-08-001

I. Name: Southeast Susitna Area Plan (SSAP)

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

Area Plan: **Southeast Susitna**

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 SSAP 2008	639,000		Willow Sub-Basin AP 1982 and Susitna AP 1985	See plan maps SSAP 2008

IV. 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. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: _____
Commissioner, Department of
Natural Resources

Date: _____