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## **Appendices**

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# 1 Appendix A

## 2 Glossary

3 **AAC.** Alaska Administrative Code

4

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

7

8 **ACMP.** Alaska Coastal Management Plan

9

10 **ADF&G.** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

11

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

13

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

18

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

25

26 **ANCSA.** Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

27

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

29

30 **Area Plan.** A plan approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources  
31 under the authority of AS 38.04.065 that establishes the land and resource management  
32 policies for state land within a planning area. Such plans also assign land use designations to  
33 individual parcels of state land, which are subsequently converted to land use classifications  
34 in a Land Classification Order. When used in this plan, the term ‘Area Plan’ refers to the  
35 Susitna Matanuska Area Plan.

36

37 **AS.** Alaska Statutes

38

39 **ASLS.** Alaska State Land Survey

40

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

1 **DNR.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources

2

3 **DOAg.** Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

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.** Generally, an interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a  
10 specific limited use. (As applied in this plan, it also includes those easements that are issued  
11 to SCRO and are retained by the state.)

12

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

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

18

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

21

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

26

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

29

30 **FRPA.** See Forest Resources Practices Act.

31

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

35

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

39

40 **General Use.** Uplands designated General Use provide some combination of settlement,  
41 timber, recreation, habitat or other values. When used in this plan, this designation refers to  
42 areas where resource information is insufficient to warrant a specific designation,  
43 development is unlikely during the planning period of 20 years, or where a number of uses

44

1 can be accommodated within a given area. For specific General Use areas, see the  
2 management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3. Also refers  
3 to the plan designation of General Use, which converts to the land use classification of  
4 Resource Management Land.

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

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

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

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

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

- 31  
32
- anadromous fish spawning, rearing and overwintering migration areas.
  - American peregrine falcon, tule geese, and trumpeter swan nesting and molting concentrations.
  - waterfowl nesting and molting areas
  - Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas
  - fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season)
  - moose and caribou wintering and calving areas
  - important wildlife migration corridors.
- 39

40  
41 **High value resident fish.** Resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal  
42 use, commercial, or subsistence purposes (from AS 41.17.950(10)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. As most often  
12 used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those  
13 objectives for a particular management unit.  
14

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

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

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

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

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

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

42 **Mining.** Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals,  
43 including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities  
44 associated with mineral development. The term "mining" does not refer to offshore  
45 prospecting.

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

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

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

18 a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and

19 b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-  
20 term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and  
21 nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals,  
22 watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values.  
23 [AS 38.04.910]  
24

25 **Native-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.  
26

27 **Native-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by a Native corporation but not  
28 yet patented.  
29

30 **Navigable.** Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state  
31 criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and  
32 the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.  
33

34 **Ordinary high water mark (OHW).** The mark along the bank or shore up to which the  
35 presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in  
36 all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by  
37 erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other  
38 distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].  
39

40 **Permanent use.** A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable.  
41

42 **Permit.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land according to  
43 terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.  
44

- 1 **Planning period.** Refers to the length of time that the plan covers, which is 20 years.  
2 However, the area plan and the land use classifications that derive from the plan remain valid  
3 until the area plan is revised.  
4
- 5 **Policy.** An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions; in this plan, DNR  
6 policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements,  
7 management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and  
8 various other statements of DNR's intentions.  
9
- 10 **Primary use.** See Designated use.  
11
- 12 **Prohibited use.** A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the  
13 management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guideline. Uses  
14 not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit  
15 are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent  
16 statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable  
17 use requires a plan amendment.  
18
- 19 **Public Trust Doctrine.** A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands,  
20 and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as  
21 commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study. (See also  
22 Chapter 3.)  
23
- 24 **Public use.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.  
25
- 26 **Recreation.** Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to  
27 hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and  
28 sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing.  
29
- 30 **Riparian Areas.** Areas adjacent to streams and rivers and, occasionally, lakes.  
31
- 32 **RS 2477.** RS 2477 stands from Revised Statute 2477 from the Mining Act of 1866, which  
33 states that "The public right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not  
34 reserved for public use, is hereby granted. Information on RS 2477s can be accessed at the  
35 DNR website: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.htm>  
36
- 37 **Region.** A spatial unit used in area plans to describe major geographic areas within the plan  
38 boundary. Often regions occupy state lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each  
39 other and that may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this plan, there are 11  
40 regions: ten regions that encompass state general domain land and one that covers areas  
41 affected by Legislatively Designated Area designations.  
42
- 43 **Resource management.** A land classification used for lands which are presently  
44 inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources; where the lack of adequate  
45 resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource

1 development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision  
2 unnecessary; or where a number of uses can be accommodated in a given area. The plan  
3 General Use designation converts to the classification of Resource Management.

4  
5 **Retained land.** Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, submerged lands, and water that are to  
6 remain in state ownership.

7  
8 **Right-of-way.** The legal right to cross the land of another.

9  
10 **Secondary use.** A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management  
11 unit. Secondary uses are generally not used in the Susitna Matanuska Area Plan; instead, if  
12 two uses or resources are of equal importance and are generally complementary to each  
13 other, a co-designation is used. The co-designation applies to the entirety of the management  
14 unit unless otherwise stated in the management intent section of a particular management  
15 unit.

16  
17 **SCRO.** Southcentral Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska  
18 Department of Natural Resources.

19  
20 **SMAP.** Susitna Matanuska Area Plan

21  
22 **SSAP.** Southeast Susitna Area Plan

23  
24 **Settlement.** The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational,  
25 residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer the designation of  
26 Settlement or the land classification of Settlement Land.

27  
28 **Shall.** Same as “will.”

29  
30 **Shoreland.** Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the  
31 ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion or reliction. (See definition of  
32 Navigable.) Shorelands are generally lake bottoms or the beds of navigable rivers and  
33 streams. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

34  
35 **Should.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guide-lines  
36 modified by the word “should” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use discretion  
37 in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular  
38 circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline  
39 may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. (See Types of Plan Changes,  
40 Chapter 4.)

41  
42 **State land.** A generic term meaning all state land, including all state-owned and state-  
43 selected uplands, all shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state-  
44 owned land and state-selected land as well as definitions for shorelands, tidelands, and  
45

1 submerged lands. Refer to Figure 1-1 in Chapter 1 for a graphical depiction of these areas.  
2 ‘State Land’ excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust  
3 Authority, or by state agencies that have acquired through deed.  
4

5 **State-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands,  
6 tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands.  
7

8 **State-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet  
9 patented nor TAed (Tentative Approval) by the Bureau of Land Management.  
10

11 **Subsistence.** From the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA)  
12 [PL 96-486, Sec. 803]. The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild,  
13 renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing,  
14 tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible  
15 byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter  
16 or sharing of personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.  
17

18 **Suitable.** Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource  
19 development.  
20

21 **Temporary use.** A use that is one year or less in duration requiring a state permit. Any  
22 structure associated with the use must be readily removable.  
23

24 **Unsuitable.** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource  
25 development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).  
26

27 **Uplands.** Lands above mean high water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)  
28

29 **USFWS or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a  
30 division of the U.S. Department of Interior.  
31

32 **Viewshed.** Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from  
33 marine waters.  
34

35 **Water Resources.** Refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land  
36 classification of Water Resources Land.  
37

38 **Water-dependant.** From 6 AAC 80.900(17): “water-dependent” means a use or activity  
39 which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires  
40 access to the water body.  
41

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

1 **Wetlands.** Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. “Freshwater wetlands” means  
2 those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either  
3 continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt  
4 content and not exceeding three meters in depth. “Saltwater wetlands” means those coastal  
5 areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae  
6 extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water  
7 table changes.

8

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

13

14 **Working Forest:** A “working forest” refers to actively managed forest lands that provide  
15 wood for personal and commercial use, while protecting fish and wildlife habitat, providing  
16 the public with recreation and other multiple use of state land, and maintaining public  
17 benefits such as clean air, land, and water.

18

1 **Appendix B**

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

7 **Land Classification Order No. SC-09-002**

8 I. Name: Susitna Matanuska Area Plan (SMAP)

9

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

12

Area Plan: **Susitna Matanuska**  
Adopted (x) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

15

Management Plan:  
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

18

Site Specific Plan:  
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

21

22

23 III.	Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this action
24	See plan maps	9 million	GS, CG	Susitna AP 1985	See plan maps
25	SMAP 2010				SMAP 2010

26

27

28  
29 III. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders within the plan  
30 boundary of the SMAP.

31

32 IV. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065 and AS 38.05.300 to the  
33 Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby  
34 designated and classified as indicated. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands  
35 if warranted in the public interest.

36

37

38

39 Classified: \_\_\_\_\_  
40 Commissioner, Department of  
41 Natural Resources

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

42