



TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN for STATE LANDS

Adopted 1985

Updated 1991



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

Although this plan is lengthy, it is organized for ease of use. The plan has two main sections:

Chapter 2 includes land management policies that apply throughout the planning area. It is organized by types of land uses or resources, such as fish and wildlife, settlement, and trail management.

Chapter 3 describes the management intent for each of eight subregions in the planning area. It is organized by geographic area.

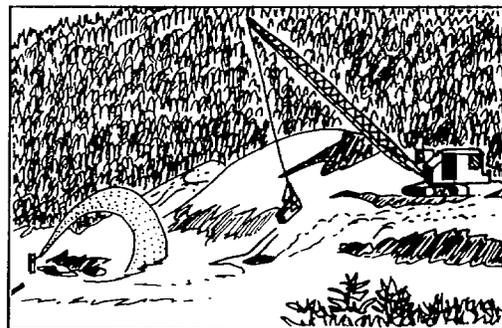
In addition, Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the plan and summarizes the plan's overall goals. Chapter 4 describes actions that will implement the plan.

Examples of how to use the plan are shown below. The Table of Contents is on the following page.

EXAMPLES:

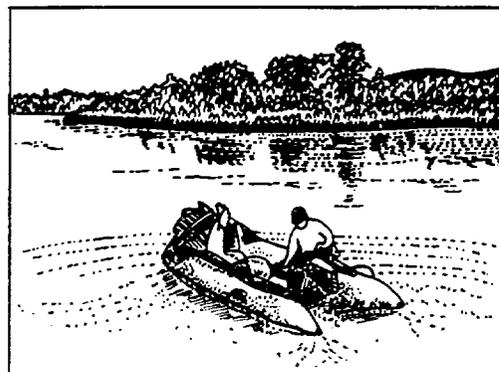
If you want to know how the plan affects a particular land use or resource -- for example, mining, wildlife habitat, or land sales -- turn to Chapter 2 for general policies that apply to the entire planning area. For example, pages 2-19 through 2-23 present policies on state land sales for the Tanana Basin Area.

Chapter 2 AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES



If you want to know how the plan affects a particular place -- for example, a parcel on the Goodpaster River -- turn to Chapter 3. The planning area is divided into 8 subregions. Subregions are shown on the index map on page 3-1. Use this index map to find which subregion your place is in. Then use the maps at the end of that subregion to find the management unit. Then turn to that management unit in Chapter 3. For example, you'll find the Goodpaster River in Subregion 7, Management Unit 7D, on page 3-215.

Chapter 3 LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT



STATE OF ALASKA

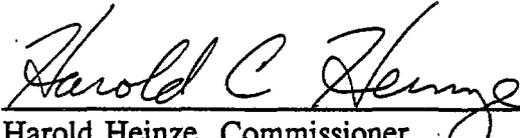
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 107005
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The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the amendment for management units 7B, 7C, 7D, and 7E of the Tanana Basin Area Plan, and for the Chapter 4 sections *Research and Monitoring*, and *Issues to Address In Next Plan Update*, and *Appendix G, 1991 Goodpaster Review Working Group*, meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-.030 for land use plans, and hereby adopts the amendment. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state land within these management units consistent with this amendment.



Harold Heinze, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

9/18/91

Date

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Department of Natural Resources in preparing this amendment to the Tanana Basin Area Plan. We appreciate the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife habitat, harvest, and public use values during the development of the amendments. The Department of Fish and Game will use the plan as guidance when implementing its authorities and when reviewing and commenting on proposed uses of state lands in the planning area.



Carl Rosier, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

9/18/91

Date

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

NORTHERN REGION
3700 AIRPORT WAY
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The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Tanana Basin Area Plan meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-.030 for land use plans and hereby adopts the plan for Management Unit 7D. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state lands within the planning area consistent with this plan. The 1990 update of the Tanana Basin Area Plan amends the Tanana Basin Area Plan and supersedes the area plan adopted in 1985.



Rod Swope, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

November 30, 1990
Date

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Tanana Basin Area Plan, 1990 Update. We appreciate the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife habitat, harvest, and public use values during the development of the plan. The Department of Fish and Game will use the plan as guidance when implementing its authorities and when reviewing and commenting on proposed uses of state lands in the planning area for Management Unit 7D.



Don Collinsworth, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

11.30.90
Date

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN for STATE LANDS

**Adopted 1985
Updated 1991**

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The planning team also expresses appreciation to the many members of the public who came to public meetings time after time and worked on maps and documents developed during this project. It is our sincere hope that this plan has responded to their concerns and that it represents a communal effort to shape the future of the use of state lands in the Basin.

PLANNING TEAM - 1990

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- **Cooperative Agency: U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service**
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 - (Bill Beaty - Section Chief thru 6/84)
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- **Fairbanks North Star Borough**
 - Chris Ballard
- **Cooperative Agency:**
 - U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service

ERRATA

Please note the following map errors in the 1991 Tanana Basin Area Plan, and correct your plan maps accordingly:

- 1) **Map C-1, Appendix C (Mineral Closure & Leasehold Location Areas):** Land along the Robertson River is incorrectly shown as a leasehold location area. This land is open to mineral entry (T20N R7E and T20N R8E, Copper River Meridian).
- 2) **Map 3-3, Subregion 1 West (Fairbanks North Star Borough):** There is an unlabeled block of land in T2N R3W. This land is part of the Tanana Valley State Forest.
- 3) **Map 3-4, Subregion 1 Inset Map 1 (Fairbanks Parcels):** There is an error in the legend. State Selected lands should be shown with a "+" pattern.
- 4) **The Summary Map (in the back pocket of the plan):** This map is incorrectly dated. The date should be "1991", not "June 1991."

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



July 21, 1992

Greetings!

Here it is at last -- the updated Tanana Basin Area Plan. We hope that you find this update clarifies and improves on the 1985 plan. We are pleased to have maps that show detailed land status and designations, and that will stay attached to the plan. Please note the errata sheet on the back of this page, and make the necessary corrections in your copy of the plan.

This updated Tanana Basin Area Plan replaces four previous plans: the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan, the 1982 Delta-Salcha Area Plan, the Nenana-Totchaket Management Plan, and the draft Little Chena Management Plan. If you have copies of these plans, you should toss them or file them in dead files. They should be used only as past history, not for current management.

Copies of the updated plan have been sent to the following locations:

- * DNR offices in Anchorage, Juneau, Delta Junction, Tok, and Fairbanks,
- * city, borough, and Native corporation offices in the planning area, and
- * all state libraries.

Copies of the plan can be purchased for 10 dollars or reviewed at the
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Land
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

A newsletter is also available, at no charge, that contains the summary map and information similar to the plan's back-pocket map. For copies of the newsletter or for more information, contact me at 451-2700.

Sincerely,

Anna Plager
Project Manager

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

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Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY OF PURPOSE

This document is the 1990 update of the Tanana Basin Area Plan. The plan designates the uses that will occur on state lands within the Tanana Basin. It shows areas to be sold for private use and areas to be retained in state ownership. It does not direct land uses for private, borough, or federal land, nor does it direct land uses for areas already legislatively designated for specific purposes, such as parks or wildlife refuges.

Because more than one use is allowed on most state lands, the plan establishes guidelines that allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. For example, on lands intended for residential use, the plan explains how public access to streams and trails will be maintained.

HOW THIS DOCUMENT IS ORGANIZED

This plan has four chapters. Chapter 1 includes a brief description of the planning area, the reasons why a plan is necessary for the Tanana Basin, the types of decisions made by the plan, an introduction to the planning process and the agencies involved in developing the plan, a brief description of plan implementation and modification, and a summary of the land designations for six major resources.

Chapter 2 includes an overview of the goals and management guidelines that affect each major resource or type of land use, and the basic policies for agriculture, cultural resources, fish and wildlife habitat, forestry, lakeshore management, materials, public access, recreation and tourism, remote cabins, settlement, stream corridors and instream flow, subsurface resources, trail management, transportation, trapping cabins, and wetland management.

Chapter 3 includes detailed descriptions of the land use designations in the plan's eight subregions. The subregions are major geographic subdivisions of the Basin. Each subregion is divided into management units (of which there are 108 in the planning area), which are generally homogeneous with respect to their resources, topography, and land ownership.

For each management unit, there is a statement of management intent, management guidelines, a chart listing primary and secondary land uses, prohibited land uses, and recommended land classifications, and maps that show designated land uses.

Chapter 4 discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These actions include recommendations for legislative designation, proposed state land selections, land use classifications, and mineral orders. The Public Trust Doctrine, management of the Tanana Valley State Forest, transportation corridors, and trail management are also discussed. This chapter also explains about municipal entitlements, discusses instream flow reservation studies, describes a proposed land trade, and lists issues to address in the next plan update. The last section of this chapter contains the procedures for changing the plan.

The appendices offer a variety of support materials for information presented in the plan: a glossary, a list of important trails in the planning area, mineral orders, settlement information, population figures, related publications, the Goodpaster Review Working Group, and an index.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The Tanana River Basin is one of interior Alaska's largest drainages, encompassing over 21 million acres (see Map 1-1, page 1-3). The basin is bounded by the Yukon-Tanana Uplands on the north, the Canadian border on the east, the Alaska Range on the south, and the Kuskokwim Mountains on the west.

To organize the planning process for such a large and diverse region, the planning area was divided into seven major subregions. The boundaries of these subregions--Fairbanks North Star Borough, Lower Tanana, Kantishna, Parks Highway/West Alaska Range, East Alaska Range, Upper Tanana, and Delta-Salcha are shown on Map 3-1, page 3-1. An eighth subregion, Remnant Rivers, includes lands beneath navigable waters that are not adjacent to state lands.

The State of Alaska owns or has selected approximately 14.5 million acres in the planning area. In addition, 1.7 million acres of federal lands are proposed for selection by the state. The lands that the state has selected or has proposed for selection include approximately 1.6 million acres of land within military reservations.

Of the remaining land, approximately 112,000 acres are owned by the Fairbanks North Star Borough; 2.4 million acres are owned by Native village and regional corporations; 771,800 acres are within the Tetlin Indian Reservation; 739,360 acres are in federal Conservation System Units (the Tetlin Wildlife Refuge and the Delta Wild and Scenic River System); and over 250,000 acres are in other private ownership. Five areas within the planning area have been designated by the Alaska State Legislature: Tanana Valley State Forest, Chena River State Recreation Area, Minto Flats State Game Refuge, Creamers Field State Game Refuge, and the Goldstream Public Use Area. These areas are (or soon will be) specifically addressed by management plans.

The 1989 population of the planning area was approximately 79,396. Most people live within the Fairbanks North Star Borough. (See Appendix E; *Population of Communities within the Tanana Basin Planning Area*).

WHY PLAN FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC LAND

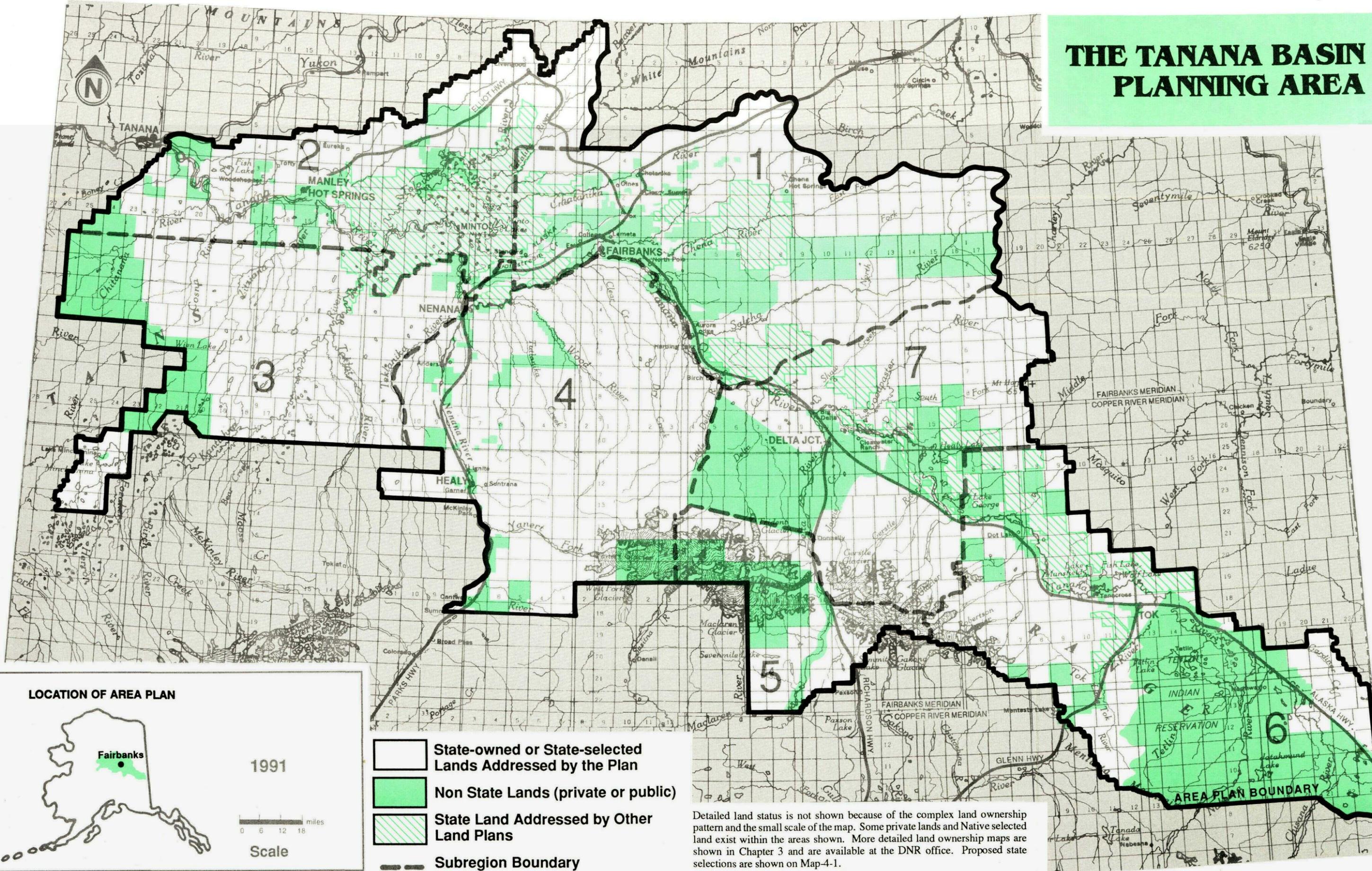
Management of state lands greatly influences physical development patterns and general quality of life in the Tanana Basin. Major development projects such as mining, timber harvests, and agriculture influence local job opportunities. Land sold for residential or private recreational use affects the character of community life, as does land retained for hunting, fishing, and other public uses. Because use of state land affects the physical landscape and quality of life, an open public process of deciding how to manage that land is essential.

The Tanana Basin planning process openly reviewed resource information and public concerns prior to making long-range decisions about public land management. It also resolved conflicting land use objectives and made clear to the public what choices were made and the reasons for those choices.

Public land managers make decisions about land use, such as whether to issue permits for roads, timber harvests, or sand and gravel extraction. Managers need clear, consistent guidelines for their decisions. Land use plans establish long-range commitments for the use of public land and provide clear policies for public land management.

Land use plans can be valuable for private landowners. If the state is publicly committed to land use patterns and policies, private investors can make decisions about their own land. For example, if someone is contemplating developing a subdivision next to state or borough land, it is important to know if the public land is likely to become a gravel pit or a recreation area.

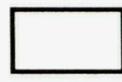
THE TANANA BASIN PLANNING AREA



LOCATION OF AREA PLAN

1991

Scale
0 6 12 18 miles

-  State-owned or State-selected Lands Addressed by the Plan
-  Non State Lands (private or public)
-  State Land Addressed by Other Land Plans
-  Subregion Boundary

Detailed land status is not shown because of the complex land ownership pattern and the small scale of the map. Some private lands and Native selected land exist within the areas shown. More detailed land ownership maps are shown in Chapter 3 and are available at the DNR office. Proposed state selections are shown on Map 4-1.

WHAT DECISIONS ARE MADE BY THE PLAN

The Tanana Basin Area Plan determines major land uses on state lands within the planning area. These uses are described in a management intent statement

for each management unit. The plan also sets management guidelines for the various resources. The plan will serve as a preliminary decision on land use action on state lands within the Basin.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The plan designates surface and subsurface uses for each management unit. Surface uses are designated primary if they are major surface uses; the unit will be managed to encourage its use, conservation or development. A secondary use is permitted when its occurrence will not adversely affect achieving the objectives for the primary uses.

Generally few surface designations are made for minerals, because minerals are covered in subsurface designations, which are either "open" or "closed." Development of subsurface resources is covered by the plan according to statutory and constitutional laws for all lands open to mineral entry or lease. A surface designation for primary use minerals is made in certain cases where intensive mineral exploration or production of statewide sig-

nificance is occurring, or is likely to occur in the near term (5-10 years). In these cases, mining is a major surface use.

The plan also identifies prohibited uses within each management unit. These are uses that will not be allowed in the management unit without specific reconsideration and plan amendment through an open public process. In an area identified as critical habitat, for example, year-round roads are sometimes prohibited. Uses that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, if the Alaska Department of Natural Resources determines the proposed uses are consistent with the statement of management intent for the unit.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREAS

In some remote areas, lands are designated for resource management rather than for a more specific designation, such as settlement or forestry. The resource management designation means that the land will be retained in public ownership until the plan is revised (approximately every five years), or until new roads, new information, or development proposals make it necessary to review the resource management designation and assign a more specific classification, such as agriculture or wildlife habitat. Until the designation is reviewed, the land will be managed for existing public uses. Changes in resource management designations must be reviewed by an interagency planning team and the public.

There are two types of resource management areas:

High Value Resource Management. Some lands have resources that can support different and conflicting land uses. However, the distance from road access or other factors make it unlikely that these lands will be developed in the near term. For example, areas with valuable agricultural soils often support good habitat or stands of timber suitable for long term forest management. Existing information is often inadequate to determine the best long range use of these lands. These lands are given a "high value resource management" designation, and the values associated with the particular area are listed.

Low Value Resource Management. Remote lands with no highly valuable resources identified (mainly high mountain areas, glaciers, and occasionally large bogs), are designated "low value resource management." These lands may contain one or more resource values, but none are of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Most public lands are intended to be managed for multiple use. The plan establishes management guidelines that allow various uses to occur without

serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities, making the allowed uses compatible.

HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The original plan was completed in 1985. Extensive public participation included 57 public meetings and workshops held throughout the planning area.

The updated Tanana Basin Area Plan is the product of one and a half years of work by the planning team, interest groups, and the general public. The planning

team includes eleven representatives from state agencies and the Fairbanks North Star Borough (see page ii). Seventeen public meetings and workshops were held throughout the planning area during the update process. The planning process is shown in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1. THE PLANNING PROCESS

1985 PLAN

Issues

- Issues identified by agencies and through public meetings (March 1982)

Alternatives

- Data collected and analyzed.
- Land use alternatives prepared.
- Public meetings held to review land use alternatives (May/June 1983)

Draft Plan

- Draft plan prepared.
- Public meetings held to review the draft plan (May/June 1984)

Final Plan

- Draft plan revised.
- Final plan adopted (June 1985)

1990 UPDATE

- Issues identified.
- Data collected and analyzed.
- Plan revisions prepared and reviewed at public meetings (May 1990)
- Final changes made.
- Final updated plan adopted (November 1990)

Changing social and economic conditions place different demands on state land. New technologies and new information could mean that some of the plan's policies might become outdated. DNR reviews each area plan once every five years to see if conditions have changed enough to warrant an update. New information, proposed legislation, and new issues in the Tanana Basin warranted an update of the area plan in 1990. In updating this plan, the planning team incorporated new resource information, clarified outdated or confusing plan policies, and resolved new issues. The following major issues were addressed by the update process:

- A review of updated resource information resulted in the modification of forestry and agriculture designations.
- Recommendations for legislative and administrative designations were reviewed. The recommendations for public reserves, state trails, and the

Robertson Lakes State Recreation Area were dropped. Recommendations for Delta Clearwater State Recreation River and the Delta River Critical Habitat Area were added.

- The Delta-Salcha Area Plan, the draft Little Chena Management Plan, and the Nenana-Totchaket Management Plan were updated and incorporated as parts of the Tanana Basin Area Plan.
- Management intent was revised for the Goodpaster and Nenana rivers.
- 1.7 million acres of new state selections were proposed, and management intent was described for all state-selected land (see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*).
- Over 75 small parcels of land near Fairbanks were reviewed and assigned management intent.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an essential part of the planning process. During the 1990 update process, 101 people attended 4 community workshops during Fall 1989, and more than 180 people attended 13 public meetings in Spring 1990.

During development of the original plan, three rounds of public workshops were held throughout the planning area and in every community in the Basin. More than three hundred people attended meetings in 1982 to identify land use concerns for the Tanana Basin. Approximately 170 people attended workshops in 1983 dealing with alternative land use plans, and 358 people commented on draft

plan in 1984. These workshops are summarized in separate documents available from the Department of Natural Resources. Throughout the planning process, members of the planning team and DNR staff met with representatives from many communities and interest groups, to inform them of the plan's progress and provide them the opportunity to review resource data and plan proposals.

Information gathered at these meetings and the written comments were instrumental in identifying important issues, gathering data on local resource values, developing and evaluating land use alternatives, and shaping the final plan.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

When signed by the commissioners of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, this plan became state policy for management of state lands in the Tanana Basin. Land use decisions (including land disposals, classifications, timber sales, mineral leasing and other actions on state lands) will comply with

the provisions of this plan. The plan does not affect fish and game regulations.

The land use designations in this plan are officially established in state records through the state's land classification system (see Chapter 4, *Land Use Classifications*). The system is a formal record of the

primary uses for which each parcel of state land will be managed. These classifications are shown on status plats (available for public use at various offices of the Department of Natural Resources).

These plats show the primary uses designated by this plan and refer the reader to the plan for more detailed information, including land management guidelines.

MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN

A plan can never provide solutions to all land use problems, nor can it be inflexible. Therefore, the land use designations, the policies, and the management guidelines of this plan may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be periodically updated as new data become available and as changing social and economic conditions place different demands on public lands. An interagency planning team will coordinate periodic review of this plan when the Alaska Department of Natural Resources considers it necessary. The plan review will include meetings with all interested groups and the general public.

In addition to periodic review, modification of the plan or exceptions to its provisions may be proposed at any time by members of the public or government agencies. Chapter 4, *Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment*, includes procedures for amendments to and minor modifications of the plan which will be followed by the Department of Natural Resources for state-owned land within the Tanana Basin. Chapter 4 also includes procedures for making special exceptions to the provisions of the plan when modifications are not necessary or appropriate.

SUMMARY OF LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The following section summarizes the land use designations made for six resources: agriculture, fish and wildlife, forestry, subsurface, recreation, and settlement (land sales).

Agriculture

Most potential agricultural lands in the Tanana Basin lie in the Lower Tanana, Kantishna, Parks Highway/West Alaska Range, and Delta-Salcha subregions. These agricultural lands are primarily class II, III and IV soils, as defined by the Soil Conservation Service. These soils have the fewest natural limitations, such as wetness or steepness, for farming. Though not always suitable for farming because of extreme isolation, these soils are the state's best potential farm land. Estimates of cultivatable soils in most of the Basin are still tentative because they are based on exploratory rather than detailed soil surveys. For accessible portions of the Basin, this plan designates about 240,800 acres of state land for agriculture, of which 195,540 is recommended for private ownership (Table 1-1 page 1-10). See Appendix D for more detailed disposal information.

Agricultural soils in the planning area that are remote are not recommended for near term sale because of the expense of providing roads to these remote areas. This is consistent with the state's policy of emphasizing development of farm land already in private ownership or state lands close to the road system. The plan protects the option of using remote agricultural lands for future agricultural use through resource management designation. Over 500,000 acres have been designated high value resource management. Other uses on these lands, such as forestry, recreation, and habitat enhancement are allowed, but nothing may be done that precludes future agricultural use until the plan is amended and the land is reclassified (see also *Resource Management Areas*, page 1-5).

Improved pasture grazing is an allowed use on agricultural lands. Improved pasture grazing will be considered on a case-by-case basis in most of the remaining land in the Basin (see Chapter 2, *Agriculture and Grazing*). Unimproved pasture grazing is an allowed use in most road accessible areas, and in much of the lowland remote areas of the Basin. Unimproved pasture grazing is not allowed in many highland areas of the Basin because of conflicts with grizzly bears and other fish and wildlife values.

Fish and Wildlife

Most areas with high habitat values are protected through the designation of habitat as a primary use, and through the application of guidelines that mitigate the effects of development activities. As a result, under the land use pattern recommended in this plan, all significant areas of habitat will continue to support populations of fish and wildlife species. About 11.5 million acres have been designated primary use wildlife habitat. Other retained lands in multiple use management will also support wildlife values.

To reduce the negative effects of land sales on fish and wildlife, sales of public land are concentrated in currently accessible areas where considerable private land already exists, or in areas not of extremely high value to fish and wildlife.

Areas of principal concern for protection of fish and wildlife habitat (which have been designated fish and wildlife) include the wetlands south of Lake Minchumina, Fish Lake, the Tanana Flats, the Stampede Trail area and the Chena and Salcha river corridors. Three areas are recommended for legislative designation: the Toklat River and Delta River spawning habitat as proposed critical habitat areas, and the area around Mt. Neuberger (near Tok) as a state game refuge.

Forestry

In the Tanana Basin the majority of the best forested land was reserved in the Tanana Valley State Forest. The State Forest should adequately meet the need for commercial and personal use timber products over the next 20 years.

Most of the remaining high quality forested land in the Basin not included in the State Forest system has been retained in public ownership. About 1.4 million acres have been designated primary use forestry. Almost all retained lands are managed for multiple use including harvest of forest products.

Recreation

Recreational activities occur in most areas of the Basin. Areas of particular recreational interest, however, are trails, rivers, and certain large relatively untouched areas used for hunting, fishing, and trapping. Recreation values are protected mainly through public retention and multiple use management. All identified trails of local, regional, or

statewide significance in the Tanana Basin will be protected by the use of publicly owned buffers (see Chapter 2, *Trail Management* guidelines).

Easements are used to protect public access when land is sold near a waterbody (see Chapter 2, *Lakeshore Management* guidelines). Rivers with recreational value are generally protected by the use of publicly owned buffers (see Chapter 2, *Stream Corridors and Instream Flow* guidelines). A minimum building setback of 100 feet is also required for all disposals that occur near a river. In this plan, three rivers in the Basin have characteristics outstanding enough to warrant the protection of legislative designation. The rivers proposed for this status are the Delta-Clearwater, Chatanika, and the Nenana.

Fielding Lake has high value for public recreation and is recommended for designation as a state recreation area. Several smaller sites and access sites to recreational opportunities are also recommended for single use recreation management to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Recreation is designated as either a primary or secondary use in most areas of the Basin that receive significant recreational use. Under the land use pattern recommended in this plan, most significant recreation opportunities currently enjoyed by interior residents will continue to be available. About 4.8 million acres will be retained and managed for multiple use, emphasizing recreation. Other retained lands managed for multiple use will also be available for recreational use.

Settlement

This plan designates about 821,000 acres for settlement, and recommends about 69,600 acres of land being available for private ownership over the next 20 years. These lands are listed for each subregion and management unit in Chapter 3. Appendix D lists all the disposals alphabetically.

The public should have an opportunity each year to acquire some of the most suitable settlement land the plan has to offer. As a result, the best land should not all be offered in the near term but distributed over the life of the plan. This may require offering certain land disposals in phases, rather than all at once. The department should offer land disposals in a variety of locations, within the constraints of public demand and available funding.

Before land is sold, the Division of Land will conduct further review of proposed land disposals through the Land Availability Determination System (LADS). The LADS identifies, processes, and offers state land for sale to the general public under a variety of programs authorized by statute.

One of the objectives of LADS is to encourage further agency and public involvement in the land disposal process. Public and agency input is welcome throughout the LADS process, however, it is most critical during the first two phases; 1) the identification and nomination portion of Phase I; and 2) the design/development stage of Phase II. Phase III is the sale procedure. The LADS phases are described in more detail in Appendix D.

Lands classified for a disposal by this plan are subject to a LADS Phase I review. If there are notable differences between the original intent of the plan/classification and the LADS proposal, those differences must be resolved during the review process and/or by reclassification. For example, if an

area is classified for agriculture homesteads, but discovered not suitable for agriculture, it may be nominated for fee simple homesteads by the region. The project would undergo a plan amendment which requires review by the Planning Team (resource agencies) and public notice. Conflicts would have to be resolved prior to a plan amendment.

Table 1-1 presents the estimated net acreage recommended for private ownership in the basin's subregions. Net acreage is the amount of land that may actually be transferred to private ownership. About 11,400 of the 265,200 acre total will be for subdivisions and homesites, 58,200 acres for homesteading, and 195,500 acres for agriculture sales or homesteading. Lands designated Resource Management are not shown in the table, although some of those lands may contain settlement potential (see *Resource Management Areas*, page 1-5). Appendix D shows the estimated acreage available for each disposal.

Table 1-1.
SUBREGION SETTLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

SUBREGION	SUBDIVISIONS	FEE HOMESTEADS	AGRICULTURE	TOTAL
Fairbanks North Star Borough	4,748	14,400	28,930	48,078
Lower Tanana	800	12,550	6,100	19,450
Kantishna	2,100	20,920	147,000	170,020
Parks Highway	2,350	7,700	11,830	21,880
Alaska Range-	0	0	0	0
Upper Tanana	1,320	2,650	1,000	4,970
Delta Salcha	100	0	680	780
TOTALS	11,418	58,220	195,540	265,178

** This chart summarizes disposals proposed after 1990, and does not include the acreage offered from 1985 to 1990. Disposals shown in the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan that have been offered are listed in this update in Chapter 3 and in Appendix D.

Subsurface Resources

Ninety-eight percent of the known mineralized areas in the Basin are open to mineral entry. With few exceptions, the areas closed to mineral entry in this plan do not occur in areas with high mineral potential. The 1985 plan closed approximately 445,000 acres to mineral entry: about 140,000 due to very high recreation values, about 280,000 due to very important wildlife values, and about 25,000 for agriculture. The 1990 update opens 29,040 acres on the Nenana and Robertson rivers to mineral entry, and closes 20,017 acres on the Delta Clearwater River, the Delta river, and Fielding Lake to mineral entry (see Appendix C, *Mineral Orders*). An additional 821,000 acres of land designated for settlement or agriculture may be closed prior to land disposal (see *Settlement*, page 1-9).

Mineral entry will be allowed only through leasehold location on 172,960 acres to protect Dall sheep mineral licks in the Alaska Range. The leasehold location process allows miners to stake, explore, and develop a mineral property just as they would under a mining claim; however, under the leasehold process the miner must obtain a lease before commercial production begins. Leasehold location in these areas will protect the habitat values while still allowing for exploration and development.

Coal prospecting and leasing is allowed throughout the Basin except in areas proposed for sale. Oil and gas leasing is allowed throughout the Basin.

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 resource or land use categories affected by the plan: agriculture and grazing, cultural resources, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, forestry, materials, recreation and tourism, remote cabins, settlement, subsurface resources, transportation, and trapping cabins. The chapter also presents management policies for several specific land management concerns: lakeshore management, public access, stream corridors and instream flow, trail management, and wetland management.

These policies apply to state land throughout the region, regardless of the land use designation.

The policies in this chapter consist 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 occur.

DEFINITIONS

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

AGRICULTURE & GRAZING

Goals

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

1. encouraging expanded production and availability of competitively priced farm products from existing agricultural lands;
2. increasing the acreage available as demand and market opportunities warrant; and
3. preserving the future option to use some potential agricultural lands for agricultural use.

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

Conservation of Agricultural Resources and Protection of the Environment. Design all agricultural disposals in a manner that maintains or enhances the productive capability of the soil and protects or enhances the quality of the natural environment.

Management Guidelines - Agriculture

- A. Disposal of Agricultural Development Rights.** Agricultural development rights only will be conveyed to private ownership where the department disposes of state lands that are designated for agricultural use.
- B. Farm Development Schedules and Conservation Plans.** When agricultural development rights are conveyed to private ownership, terms of conveyance will include the requirement to comply with a farm development schedule and farm conservation plan. Conservation plans will be approved by DNR in consultation with DF&G prior to farm development. The plans will incorporate soil, water, and wildlife conservation practices as developed by the SCS and other affected agencies. DF&G's technical assistance to farmers and Soil and Water Conservation Districts in the preparation of farm conservation plans will be the primary means of incorporating fish and wildlife concerns into these plans.
- C. Agricultural Disposal Program.** Large blocks of designated agricultural lands (2,000 or more generally contiguous acres) should be used

primarily to support commercial farming under the state's agricultural land disposal program (rather than under the homestead program, which limits farm size to 160 acres, and imposes a relatively lenient development schedule). Scattered, smaller parcels of designated agricultural lands should be considered for disposal such as under the agricultural homestead program.

- D. Protecting Options for Agricultural Development.** Remote state land with good agricultural potential, but not scheduled for sale or homesteading, should generally remain in public ownership and be classified "resource management" to protect the option for agricultural use. Exceptions to this policy may occur when exceptionally high forestry, habitat, or recreation values merit a long-term retention classification. Potential agricultural lands classified resource management will be available for uses that do not preclude agricultural development or impact other primary resource values. Such uses include habitat protection and enhancement, recreation, and forestry management.
- E. Protecting Wetlands, Lakes, and Streams.** A minimum buffer width of 100 feet (publicly owned or reserved as an easement or covenant) will apply to all agricultural land sales. (See *Wetland Management, Stream Corridors and Instream Flow, and Lakeshore Management* sections of this chapter, pages 2-12, 2-24, and 2-35).
- F. Timber Salvage on Agricultural Lands.** See Guideline B, *Timber Salvage* page 2-10.
- G. Depredation.** Depredation of crops by wildlife will be minimized by avoiding agricultural disposals in areas where depredation is likely to be a major problem and by integrating game movement corridors into the design of agricultural projects. When depredation does occur on agricultural land, non-lethal means of control are preferred.
- H. Floodplains.** DNR will generally avoid agricultural disposals in the 10-year floodplain. Where the 10-year floodplain has not been identified, 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 will be avoided.

I. Other Guidelines Affecting Agriculture. Other guidelines may affect agriculture. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
Forestry
Lakeshore Management
Materials
Public Access
Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
Subsurface Resources
Trail Management
Wetland Management

Management Guidelines - Grazing

A. Improved Pasture Grazing.

1. **Fish and Wildlife Conflicts.** Improved pasture grazing will not be allowed in habitat categories A-1, A-2, and B-1 (see Appendix A, *Glossary*) to avoid spreading disease, creating conflicts with natural predators, and preventing competition with wildlife. The habitat categories are identified in the Fish and Wildlife Element of the Tanana Basin Area Plan. These categories are further defined and mapped in the Fish and Wildlife Element, Tanana Basin Area Plan (DNR and DF&G, 1983).
2. **Lands Classified Agriculture.** Improved pasture grazing will be allowed on those lands classified for agriculture.
3. **Lands Classified Resource Management.** Improved pasture grazing may be allowed in areas classified resource management if DNR determines that agriculture is the primary value present, after considering conflicts with other resources.
4. **Other Lands.** In the remainder of the Tanana Basin, improved pasture grazing may be allowed provided that (1) land included under sections 2 and 3 above is not reasonably available, and (2) at a minimum the following criteria are met:

- The area meets the requirements of Section 1 above.

- Improved pasture grazing is shown to be consistent with the primary use of the area.
- Resulting activities will not cause access problems such as blocking trails or restricting access to public lands.
- A statement is obtained from the Soil Conservation Service indicating that the soils are suitable for improved pasture grazing without draining.
- Fencing of the area will generally be required. Riparian habitat adjacent to waterbodies with habitat, watershed, or public recreation values of regional or statewide significance must be protected through fencing, unless other feasible and prudent methods are found.
- All improvements must be removed upon termination of the lease at the discretion of the director of Division of Land in consultation with DF&G.
- Department of Environmental Conservation recommendations regarding possible non-point source pollution problems are addressed.
- Livestock feedlots are prohibited.
- All activities are subject to a Grazing Operation Plan.

- B. Unimproved Grazing Lands.** In the Tanana Basin, grazing generally will be discouraged in roadless areas with little natural grazing potential and in areas where there are no feasible farm headquarters sites. This policy is intended to direct the department's leasing and permit program and range management plans to areas where grazing is economically feasible and to minimize the impacts of grazing on soil stability, water quality, and habitat. Grazing will be prohibited in high value Dall sheep and grizzly bear habitats. In other areas grazing will be permitted on a case-by-case basis if consistent with the statement of management intent for the management unit in question.

C. Multiple Use Management of Grazing Lands.

1. **Multiple Use.** Grazing lands will be managed as multiple use lands to support a variety of public benefits to livestock production, including the following:

- fish and wildlife maintenance
- water quality maintenance
- public recreation
- timber
- soil conservation

2. Forage for Domestic Stock and Wildlife. Grazing lands will be managed to ensure sustainable forage for domestic stock and wildlife.

3. Public Access. Public access across, and public use of, grazing lands may not be limited to persons holding grazing leases or permits unless approved as part of a grazing operations plan.

D. Grazing Permits and Leases. A grazing lease or permit issued by DNR is required for any person who releases livestock on state grazing lands. Grazing leases will be granted for a period not to exceed 25 years. Permits must be renewed annually. Permits, rather than leases, should be issued in areas especially susceptible to soil erosion or water quality degradation and other environmentally sensitive areas. These areas will be identified through DNR's range management plans (see Guideline E, below).

The requirements stated in these guidelines will be implemented through appropriate lease and permit stipulations.

Provisions of existing grazing leases and permits are not affected by these guidelines. In areas where grazing leases and permits have been issued previously, new permits may be issued and existing leases may be renewed prior to the completion of range management plans. However, such permits or leases will be subject to these management guidelines.

E. Range Management Plans. When grazing is anticipated to be a significant, widespread land use with potential for creating environmental harm, DNR will develop range management plans (RMP) before issuing grazing leases or permits. RMPs will be developed by DL in consultation with the Divisions of Agriculture and Forestry, DF&G, SCS, and Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The provisions of RMPs will provide the basis of approval of grazing operations plans (see F below) and of stipulations to be included in grazing leases and permits. RMPs will not be required where grazing is a minor use

with few animals and little land area involved. DNR will determine where range management plans are appropriate based on consultation with other affected agencies, including DF&G. RMPs shall address, at minimum, the following items:

1. Stocking Densities. The state shall use standard United States Department of Agriculture range assessment procedures or other scientifically acceptable methods to identify the abundance, distribution, annual productivity, nutrition, and seasonal availability of range vegetation available for grazing. Forage availability, expressed as animal unit months shall be used with proposed grazing schedules to establish maximum allowable stocking densities. Consideration will be given for meeting wildlife forage requirements. Stocking densities will provide sustained range production and condition.

2. Water Quality Protection. Range management plans will state how anadromous fish and streams, other waterways, and lakes are to be protected from adverse impacts of grazing. Fencing may be required to protect portions of waterbodies. Identification of specific watering sites, feeding stations, headquarter sites, or other improvements may be required to minimize the adverse impacts of grazing.

3. Annual Grazing Schedule. Range management plans will establish spring and fall dates for release and removal of stock on grazing lands. This may be necessary to protect the range and to minimize competition between stock and wildlife.

4. Map of Proposed Grazing Areas. Range management plans will include a map that shows the location, acreage, and configurations of proposed lease and permit areas.

5. Physical Improvements. Range management plans will show proposed feed lot sites, stock watering sites, supplemental feeding stations, farm headquarter sites, fences, and other improvements necessary to minimize conflicts between grazing and other resource values. Range management plans shall include, where appropriate, guidelines for the design, location, and use of roads, trails, bridges, and other improvements or actions that may be necessary or incidental to grazing operations.

- 6. Environmental Monitoring.** Range management plans will establish procedures to monitor the impacts of grazing on wildlife, vegetation, and soil stability and establish conditions under which a lessee's or permittee's grazing operations plan may be modified to prevent environmental degradation.
- 7. Disease Transmission and Livestock-Predator Conflicts.** Range Management plans will establish measures necessary to minimize transmission of disease between domestic stock and wildlife and to minimize livestock-predator conflicts.
- 8. Modification of Vegetation.** Artificial modification of natural vegetation (for example, clearing, burning, seeding) will be permitted only in locations and under guidelines specified by applicable range management plans.
- F. Grazing Operations Plan.** Before receiving a grazing permit or lease, an applicant must have an approved grazing operations plan. DNR will assist a lessee or permittee in plan preparation with consultation of DF&G and SCS. A grazing operations plan will be included as a condition of a lease or permit. Minimum requirements of a grazing operations plan are as follows:
- 1. Agreement with Soil and Water Conservation District.** Cooperative agreement between the lessee and the appropriate Alaska Soil and Water Conservation District.
 - 2. Resource Map.** A physical resource map identifying: (1) location, acreage, and configuration of the proposed lease or permit area(s); (2) proposed feedlot sites, stock watering sites, and supplemental feeding stations; (3) farm headquarter site, outbuildings, fences, and other proposed improvements.
 - 3. Proposed Management Activities.** A statement of the lessee's proposed management activities, including (1) range management practices considered essential or desirable, including clearing and modification of vegetation; (2) livestock species to be stocked; (3) annual grazing schedule and (4) forage balance sheet.
 - 4. Proposed Stocking Densities.** A maximum stocking density will be based on DNR's range management plan for the area concerned (if such a plan exists). A minimum stocking den-
- sity with a schedule for achieving it will also be established as a part of each grazing operations plan to ensure efficient use of state grazing land.
- G. Standards of Approval -- Grazing Operation Plans.** A grazing operations plan will be approved only when it is in compliance with an applicable range management plan. Where there is no range management plan in effect, approval will be based on consideration of the potential effects of grazing on other natural resources, including water quality, riparian lands, soil stability, disease transmission, livestock-predator conflicts, and competition between wildlife and stock for forage. DNR, in consultation with affected agencies, may require that appropriate measures be specified in a grazing operations plan to minimize adverse impacts.
- H. Modification of Grazing Operations Plan.** Modification of grazing operations plans may be required if grazing activities are determined to cause significant degradation to the range or wildlife habitat, including water quality, soil stability, or sustainable forage for stock and wildlife. Determination that modification of a grazing operations plan is necessary will be made by DNR in consultation with the lease or permit holder, DEC, and DF&G.
- I. Other Guidelines Affecting Grazing.** Other guidelines may affect grazing. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
 - Forestry
 - Lakeshore Management
 - Materials
 - Public Access
 - Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
 - Subsurface Resources
 - Trail Management
 - Wetland Management

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal

Cultural Resources. The Alaska Historic Preservation Act, AS 41.35, establishes the state's basic goal: to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources of Alaska.

Management Guidelines

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

1. cultural resources surveys conducted by Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation 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, local, or Native groups.

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

1. As part of the agency review process, the Office of History and Archaeology within DPOR reviews authorizations for potential conflict with cultural resources. The office determines if there may be an adverse effect on cultural resources and makes recommendations to mitigate those efforts.

2. Cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.

C. Other Guidelines Affecting Cultural Resources. Other guidelines may affect cultural resources. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
Forestry
Public Access
Recreation and Tourism
Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
Trail Management

FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT & HARVEST

Goals

Maintain and Protect Publicly Owned Habitat Base. The state will maintain in public ownership and protect the habitat values of sufficient suitable lands and waters to provide for the habitat needs of fish and wildlife resources necessary to maintain or enhance public use and economic benefits.

Ensure Access to Public Lands and Waters. Ensure access to public lands and waters where appropriate to promote or enhance responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources. Access improvements should be designed to match the public use objectives for the area under consideration.

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

Contribute to Economic Diversity. Contribute to Alaska's economy by working to achieve the economic development of other resources while protecting the fish and wildlife resources and habitats that contribute directly and indirectly to local, regional, and state economies through commercial, subsistence, sport, and non-consumptive uses.

Management Guidelines

A. Mitigation. When issuing permits and leases or otherwise authorizing the use or development of state lands, the Department of Natural Resources will recognize the requirements of the activity or development and the benefits it may have to habitat when determining stipulations or measures needed to protect fish and 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 and wildlife, or their habitats.

The department will enforce stipulations and measures, and will require the responsible party to remedy any significant damage to fish and 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 the following steps in order of priority. Mitigation requirements listed in other guidelines in this plan will also follow these steps.

1. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish and 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 adverse effect of the use or development will be minimized.
3. If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified, to the extent feasible and prudent, by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a useful state.
4. DNR will consider requiring replacement with or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. DF&G will clearly identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. Replacement with or enhancement of similar habitats of the affected species in the same region is preferable. 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 only 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 permit review process. Replacement may include structural solutions, such as creating spawning or rearing ponds for salmon, creating wetlands for waterfowl; or non-structural measures, such as research or management of the species affected, legislative or administrative allocation of lands to a long-term level of habitat protection that is sufficiently greater than that which they would otherwise receive, or fire management to increase habitat productivity.

B. Habitat Manipulation. Controlled burning, water control, timber management practices, or other measures may be used to improve habitat for certain fish and wildlife species where feasible and compatible with other designated primary uses.

C. Structures in Fish Habitat. Structures in fish-bearing waters will, to the extent feasible, be designed to minimize impacts on fish migration and other important life stages and activities, including spawning and rearing.

D. Water Intake Structures. When issuing appropriations for waters providing fish habitat, DNR will require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not entrain or impinge upon fish. The most simple and cost-effective technology may be used to implement this guideline.

Where necessary to protect fish, water intake structures will 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. Screen size, water velocity, and intake design should be recommended by DF&G when DF&G reviews the DNR authorization request.

E. 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 their continued use of an area, and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat. Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. Within the Tanana Basin, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and DF&G list the Arctic peregrine falcon as threatened and the American peregrine falcon as endangered under the state and federal Endangered Species Act, as amended.

Activities that potentially affect bald and golden eagles will be consistent with the federal and state endangered species act and the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended.

Where there is reason to believe any activity may impact a threatened or endangered species, or bald eagle, DNR will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Department of Fish and Game.

F. Trumpeter Swan Nesting Areas. In trumpeter swan nesting areas, all land use activities that would disturb nesting swans or detrimentally alter the nesting habitat will be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent. Leases or permits may include seasonal restriction on activities to avoid disturbance to swans. Consultation with DF&G should be used to identify current or potential nesting habitat and to determine guidelines to follow and activities to avoid.

Construction of transmission lines in trumpeter swan habitat should be avoided. If transmission lines are constructed they should be sited in forested areas and kept close to treetop level, and wires should be strung in one horizontal plane rather than in multiple, vertical stakes. Where wires cross rivers, marshes, and other open spaces, wires should be marked in a fashion to make them visible to swans.

G. Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat. In important waterfowl habitat, activities requiring a permit, lease, or development plan, and producing high levels of acoustical or visual disturbance from sources such as boat traffic, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations, will, to the extent feasible and prudent, 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 mitigative measures will be considered to attempt to avoid significant impacts. The Department of Fish and Game will be consulted for assistance in identifying areas of important waterfowl habitat.

H. Dredge and Fill in Important Waterfowl Habitat. Permits for dredging and filling in important waterfowl habitat, including permits for gravel extraction and construction of roads and pads, will not be granted unless it is determined that the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important waterfowl or that no feasible and prudent alternative exists. Where dredging or filling does not take place, other mitigative measures will be considered to attempt to avoid significant impacts.

- I. Conflicts with Traditional Uses of Fish and Game.** Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.
- J. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Habitat.** Other guidelines may affect the protection and management of fish and wildlife habitat. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture and Grazing
- Forestry
- Lakeshore Management
- Materials
- Public Access
- Recreation and Tourism
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

FORESTRY

Goals

Economic Development. Provide an adequate supply of timber at reasonable development cost to support a forest products industry that offers jobs and income to Alaskans.

Personal Use. Meet the personal use forestry needs of Alaskans.

Resource Management. Manage forests of the area to ensure continuous productivity, continuous availability of forest products at reasonable cost, maintenance or enhancement of other public resources over the long term, and access for public use and enjoyment.

Protect, as appropriate, public and private forests from wildfire, insects, and other destructive agents.

Management Guidelines

A. Multiple Use Management. Unless particular forms of natural resource use are specifically prohibited, all lands designated for forest use are intended to be managed for the fullest possible range of beneficial uses. The relative importance of each use will be specified in the management intent statements and controlled by the management guidelines for each management unit.

B. Timber Salvage. Timber salvage on lands that are to be cleared for other purposes, such as farms, transportation corridors, or utility corridors will meet the requirements of AS 41.17.083 (clearing of forest land for non-timber purposes). This will be accomplished by adherence to the following guidelines:

1. Review. The Division of Forestry will review proposals for significant land clearing actions to evaluate if the timber is worth salvaging and to advise the Director of the Division of Land on appropriate salvage methods.

2. Scheduling. Projects that involve clearing large amounts of forested land, such as agricultural projects, will be planned far enough in advance to allow a reasonable period to arrange for and conduct commercial salvage of timber. This advance planning includes sufficient time to conduct inventories and harvest.

3. Timber Value. If timber is not salvaged prior to sale of land to farmers, the value of the timber will be included in the evaluation of the land and in the price paid by the farmers, so that the state will be compensated for the loss of this public resource.

4. Marking Leave Areas. Where necessary as part of the most appropriate method of timber salvage, future farm home sites, wood lots, wooded wind breaks, and other areas to be left uncleared will be delineated. This may be done if timber on the project area is to be harvested in large blocks before sale of the farms, or if farms will be sold with the timber and then individual farmers are to be responsible for land clearing and possible timber harvest. The Division of Forestry will work with the Division of Agriculture, Division of Land, Department of Fish and Game, and the Soil Conservation Service to identify areas to be left uncut. Identification will include flagging or otherwise marking in the field so the timber harvest operator or landowner can distinguish the areas to leave.

C. Forest Practices Act. Guidelines for forest management in this plan assume compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices Act and regulations. That act and implementing regulations will guide forest management and help ensure protection of non-timber forest resources. The guidelines in this plan apply to forest management in addition to the direction given by the Forest Practices regulations. For more information, see the Forest Resources and Practices Act, AS 41.17, and its regulations, 11 AAC 95 (see also Stream Corridors and Instream Flow Guideline F, *Timber Harvest Near Streams*, page 2-26).

D. Personal Use Wood Harvest. An important objective of forest management is to provide opportunities for people to harvest firewood and houselogs from public land for their personal use. Therefore, when forested lands are available near communities and where personal-use harvest is consistent with other purposes for which the land is being managed, some of this land should be managed to help provide wood products for personal use. (See also Settlement Guideline D4, *Personal Use of Nearby Resources*, page 2-22).

E. Fire Management. Fire management practices, including prescribed burning, will be designed to implement the land management policies laid out in the area plan. These practices are described in the Tanana-Minchumina Fire Management Plan developed by the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Council.

F. Other Guidelines Affecting Forest Management. Other guidelines may affect forest management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Lakeshore Management
- Materials
- Public Access
- Settlement
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT

Goals

Recreation. Protect and enhance a variety of lakeshore public recreation opportunities. Protect visual quality of lakeshores.

Habitat. Protect fish and wildlife habitat along lakeshores.

Private Ownership of Land. Provide opportunities for private ownership of lakeshore property.

Water Quality. Maintain water quality.

Management Guidelines

A. Land to be Retained. All islands and at least 50 percent of all public land within 500 feet of the lakeshore will be retained in public ownership and not made available for remote cabin permits on all lakes with significant recreation values. Retained lands shall include 50 percent of the actual shoreline. These percentages may be increased or decreased case-by-case if warranted by topography, amount or use, or other local conditions. A significant portion of the lakefront land retained in public ownership should be suitable for recreational activities. Where feasible, the publicly retained land should include land adjacent to lake inlets and outlets.

B. Easements and Setbacks. Where lakefront property is conveyed to private ownership or made available for remote leasing or cabin permits, a minimum public access easement of 50 feet will be reserved along the shoreline, and a minimum building setback of 100 feet will be required.

C. Structures in Fish Habitat. See Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Area Guideline C, page 2-8.

D. Water Intake Structures. See Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Area Guideline D, page 2-8.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Lakeshore Management. Other guidelines may affect lakeshore management. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Agriculture and Grazing

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest

Forestry

Materials

Public Access

Recreation and Tourism

Settlement

Subsurface Resources

Trail Management

Transportation

Wetland Management

MATERIALS

Goals

Land for Publicly Owned Materials Sites. Maintain in state ownership and make available to public and private users sufficient, suitably located materials sites to economically meet the area's long-term need for materials.

Management Guidelines

A. Preferred Material Sites. When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials, the highest priority should be to use existing material sources. Using materials from wetlands and lakes should be avoided unless no feasible alternative exists. Sales or permits for sand, silt, or gravel extraction will not be permitted in fish spawning areas identified by DF&G unless extraction would enhance the site for rearing and DF&G determines that the activity is compatible with fish habitat values.

B. Material Sites. To minimize the construction and maintenance cost of transportation facilities, material sites should be located as near as is feasible to the site where the material will be used.

Design of projects will be on a case-by-case basis in consultation with other agencies. The following are general guidelines for extracting materials:

1. Material Sources. Consideration should be given to all potential material sources. Location and design of sites should take into account factors such as scenic quality, transportation to the site, and effects to fish and wildlife habitat.

2. River Size and Recharge Rates. Selection of gravel sites in floodplains should take into account the volume of gravel available from various stream types. Generally, the largest river feasible, or the one with the largest gravel recharge rates should be chosen.

3. Reclamation. Reclamation of material sites will be accomplished consistent with AS 27.15.

4. Extraction from Active Channels. When extracting gravel in active or inactive floodplains, maintain buffers that will minimize sedimentation and will contain active channels in their original locations and configurations in the short term.

C. Maintaining Other Uses and Resources when Siting and Operating Material Sites. Before allowing the extraction of materials, the manager will ensure that the requirements of the permit or lease give adequate protection to other important resources and uses including existing water rights, water resource quantity and quality, navigation, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, commercial forest resources, recreation resources and opportunities, historic and archaeological resources, adjacent land uses, and access to public or private lands. Disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and management guidelines of the plan.

The manager should also determine if other existing material sites can be vacated and rehabilitated as a result of opening a new material site.

D. Screening and Rehabilitation. 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. Where appropriate, rehabilitation of material sites will be required. For additional guidelines affecting material extraction see policies under the subsurface resources section.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Materials. Other guidelines may affect materials. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
Settlement
Subsurface Resources
Transportation

PUBLIC ACCESS

Goals

Public Access. Maintain, enhance, or provide adequate access to public and private lands and resources.

Management Guidelines

- A. Retain Access.** Improve or maintain public access to areas with significant public resource values by retaining access sites and corridors in public ownership, by reserving rights of access when state land is sold or leased, by acquiring access, or by asserting rights-of-way through Revised Statutes Section 2477 (RS 2477). Generally, section line easements should not be vacated unless alternative, physically usable access can be established.
- B. Management of 17(b) Easements.** Generally, DNR will not accept management of 17(b) easements unless it already actively manages a portion of the trail, or state management of the easement will best protect public access to state lands.
- C Access for Development.** When an access route is constructed for resource development, existing public access should be maintained or improved to mineralized areas, recreation, fish, wildlife, forest resources, agriculture areas, and other public resources. When determining whether or not to improve existing access, the potential for increasing user conflicts and resource degradation will be considered and solutions sought.
- D. Adequate Access Rights.** Where practical and within the limits of available funding, full public rights of access should be provided when roads are constructed by state or local governments. Easements should be acquired and recorded when the state acquires access rights across property in other ownerships.
- E. Coordination with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF).** Access needs, such as right-of-way widths or road locations, should be coordinated with DOT&PF.

- F. Limiting Access.** Developed access to public lands may be curtailed to protect public safety, to allow special uses and to prevent harm to public resources. Examples of conditions that may justify limiting public access are fire management, timber harvest operations, and high soil moisture content when traffic may cause extensive damage to roads and trails.
- G. Purchase of Access Sites.** Public appropriations may be requested to purchase access sites, easements, or reservations to public use areas and to proposed settlement and agricultural projects.
- H. Access to Non-state Lands.** Reasonable access will be accommodated across state lands to other public and private lands. Existing legal access will not be precluded unless equivalent access is available.
- I. New Access.** Where new or additional access is warranted, such access should be provided on public land where possible. Where suitable public land is not available, attempts should be made to arrange for such access across private land. Possible means of doing this include easements granted by land owners, state purchase of limited rights, fee-simple purchase of the land, or land exchange.
- J. Other Guidelines Affecting Public Access.** Other guidelines may affect public access. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture and Grazing
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Forestry
- Lakeshore Management
- Materials
- Settlement
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

RECREATION & TOURISM

Goals

Recreation Opportunities. Provide the full spectrum of accessible, developed, and undeveloped recreation opportunities for Alaskans and visitors.

Resource Protection. Protect ecologic, scenic, and other recreation resources for present and future generations.

Economic Development. Manage Alaska's recreation resources to support a tourism industry that supplies jobs, income, and revenue.

Meet the three goals above through

1. **State Park System.** Developing a system of parks, recreation areas, trails, historic parks, rivers, and sites that provide a wide range of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities, and areas of unchanged scenic landscape for all ages, abilities and use preferences.
2. **Other State Lands.** Providing recreation opportunities on land and water areas which serve multiple purposes such as habitat protection, timber management, and mineral resource extraction.
3. **Community Assistance.** Assisting communities through cooperative planning of state and municipal lands and grants-in-aid for parks and trails within population centers.
4. **Private Recreation Facilities.** Encouraging commercial development of recreation facilities and services through land sales, leases, and technical assistance where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise.

Management Guidelines

A. The Roles of Different Public Land Owners in Providing Public Recreational Opportunities

1. Generally the state's proper role is to retain and manage land supporting recreational opportunities of regional or statewide significance. The state and federal governments are particularly capable of providing recreational opportunities, such as hunting, dispersed wilderness hiking, or boating, that require large land areas. In general, the role of a

municipality or borough is to provide and manage community recreational opportunities.

2. In recognition of a municipality's role in meeting community recreational needs, the state should consider, under AS 38.05.810, eventual transfer of certain state recreation sites near communities to municipal ownership. Selection of these sites shall be agreed to by the municipality and the state and shall be contingent on the municipality's commitment to develop and maintain the recreational values of the sites as required by AS 38.05.810.
- B. Public Use Cabins.** A system of public use cabins should be established in the Tanana Basin. The Department will develop administrative procedures for managing a state public use cabin program, set priorities for cabin sites, and seek a budget for construction and maintenance, and for program management. Cooperation will be sought with borough or federal governments or local non-profit organizations for construction or maintenance of some cabins.
- C. Commercial Recreational Facilities on State Land.** Lodges, tent camps, or other private facilities designed as private recreational facilities will be permitted or leased where a management plan or AS 38.05.035 finding shows the following.
1. **Recreation Opportunities.** Commercial recreation development adds to or enhances available recreation opportunities.
 2. **Impacts on Other Uses.** The commercial facility and the use it generates will avoid significant negative impacts on the amount and quality of existing uses, including fish and wildlife harvest. It is recognized that a quantitative determination of the effects of the proposed facility will rarely, if ever, be possible, but an assessment of the impacts should use information as available from DNR, DF&G, or other available sources.
 3. **Siting, Design, Construction, and Operation.** The facility will be sited, designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that creates the least conflict with natural values and traditional uses of the area.

4. Other Guidelines. The facility will be sited and designed in accordance with stream corridor, access, wetlands, and other guidelines in this plan.

Final approval of a permit or lease for the facility will be given only after consultation with DF&G and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

D. Optimum Use of Sites. Achieve optimum use of recreation sites consistent with maintaining high quality recreation experiences, wildlife harvest, environmental quality, and safety.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Recreation. Other guidelines may affect recreation management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Forestry
- Lakeshore Management
- Public Access
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Trail Management
- Wetland Management

REMOTE CABINS

Goals

Providing Opportunities for Private Use of State Lands. Providing opportunities for isolated cabin development in remote parts of the Tanana Basin planning area where survey and conveyance are impractical, where disposal of land would cause potential conflicts with other resources and uses, and where a long-range interest in public ownership and use exist.

Community and Social Impacts. When offering remote cabins, consider the needs and demands of all state residents and minimize the impacts on communities and resources.

Management Guidelines

A. Planning Requirements for the Remote Cabin Program

1. **Planning Requirement.** Remote cabin permits can be offered only in management units where their use has been allowed by this area plan and where a subsequent more detailed interagency planning process decides that permits are in fact appropriate.
2. **Planning Criteria.** A unit may be eligible for remote cabin permits if
 - a. access by road or railroad is not likely for at least ten years; and,
 - b. settlement disposal of land in the local area is not desirable or practical because of public resource values, the area's remoteness, or the expense of surveying or,
 - c. in a settlement area, after disposal offerings are completed or on parcels of land unusable for disposal for reasons such as being too small or scattered.
3. **Location and Amount.** Remote cabins will be allowed only in locations, numbers, and under management guidelines when resource use and management of wildlife habitat, forestry, agriculture, public recreation, and mining are expected to be minimal.
4. **Pacing.** When remote cabins are offered, they should be offered periodically over many years to make them available to as many different

people as possible. The numbers of areas opened and permits available should be set to achieve this. Remote cabin permits also will be offered in several locations at one time and in sufficient numbers to avoid a sense of scarcity.

B. Minimize Conflicts. To avoid conflicts with public access, important fish and wildlife habitat, public use, and trapping, permittees will not be allowed to build remote cabins in the following areas:

1. where public access for hunting, trapping, fishing, recreation, or mining would be hindered; or
2. within one-quarter mile of existing airstrips used by the public.

Persons receiving a remote cabin permit are responsible for installing a wastewater system that complies with the Department of Environmental Conservation's wastewater regulations.

C. Fire Protection. DNR will not alter its fire management plan because of the presence of remote cabins. Cabin permit holders will be advised before permit issuance and in the permit that DNR does not assume liability due to loss or damage to the cabin from wildfires and will not provide fire protection if the fire management plan does not call for such protection in the area.

The Division of Land will notify the Division of Forestry Fire Management Planning Team of the location of all authorized remote cabins.

D. Spacing Cabins. Remote cabins will be spaced at least one-half mile from another remote cabin or trapping cabin unless a different spacing requirement is established for a particular area in an adopted land-use plan or best interest finding. The distance between a remote cabin and a trapping cabin may also be reduced if one person is the permittee for both structures or the adjacent permittee expresses a non-objection.

E. Legal Access. To avoid trespass problems DNR will provide remote cabin permit holders with information on legal access routes to the remote cabin area.

F. Buildings, Density, and Specific Guidelines. Limitations on the number or size of buildings, location of cabin sites, allowed or prohibited forms of access, and any other considerations appropriate to the area and consistent with remote cabin regulations may be established before remote cabin permits are offered.

The densities established for remote cabin permits in each unit are for new cabins and are not affected by the existence of unauthorized cabins or their eventual disposition.

To reduce cost to the state and increase satisfaction for the permittee, remote cabin permittees should be allowed to choose their own cabin sites within the constraints of the guidelines of this plan and the remote cabin regulations, rather than having the department establish the sites.

G. Type of Interest in Land. Remote cabin permits are not intended to be converted to fee simple disposals of land that otherwise would be retained in state ownership. Guidelines for remote cabins in each area are designed to avoid creating future pressures for actual disposal (for example, by setting appropriate number and density limitations).

H. Rights-of-Way. New rights-of-way to remote cabin sites will not be granted unless doing so protects other important public values.

I. Mineral Entry. Unless closed for other reasons than the presence of permitted remote cabins, remote cabin permit areas will remain open to mineral entry.

J. Other Guidelines Affecting Remote Cabins. Other guidelines may affect remote cabin management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
Lakeshore Management
Public Access
Settlement
Stream Corridors and Instream Flow

SETTLEMENT

Goals

Private Land Use. Make available to present and future Alaskans suitable public land necessary for private settlement purposes. DNR can identify and offer lands that have characteristics which make them suitable for year-round residence, seasonal residence, or self-sufficient remote residence, but once the land is sold the owner will decide how to use the land. DNR can not guarantee that, for instance, land sold to satisfy the demand for seasonal residences will not be used for permanent residences. DNR's settlement program is designed to accommodate five categories. Within the planning area DNR will attempt to meet at least some of the demand for each of the five categories of settlement. However, given the nature of demand for settlement lands in the region and that there is little state land near existing communities, the department's emphasis will be on meeting demand for recreational use and seasonal residences. The five categories area:

A. Recreational Use or Seasonal Residences. This category is the most common use of land disposed of by the state. DNR will, where feasible, avoid poor quality sites, such as north-facing slopes, and offer quality sites with characteristics such as proximity to water, views, good hunting, or interesting topography. Because there is a limited supply of highly desirable state land, the state will offer some lands that do not have exceptional amenity values to meet the demand for recreational and seasonal use.

The state will also offer opportunities for short term-private use of state-owned lands through the state's remote cabin program (see the Remote Cabin section of this chapter).

B. Year-round Residences or Community Expansion. There is little state land near existing communities. Where it can, DNR will offer accessible land suitable to meet the needs of growing communities. This category serves people whose principal place of residence--and usually work--is or will be in the area of the disposal.

C. Year-round, Relatively Self-sufficient Remote Residences. DNR will provide opportunities for those who wish to pursue a remote, more or less self-sufficient lifestyle. Generally, the state will not offer tracts large enough for families to sub-

sist on, but will offer smaller parcels adjacent to public land on which the public can gather firewood and houselogs, and hunt and fish. Under current programs, homesteads are limited to 40 acres or less when located adjacent to public land on which the public can gather firewood and houselogs, and hunt, fish, and trap.

This category, although important, will not be a high priority in the disposal program because it is expensive (due to survey costs) and requires a commitment of large amounts of public land to satisfy relatively few people. It is less in demand than the preceding two categories.

D. Settlement Associated with Natural Resource Development Projects. The state will set a high priority on making land available for the development of new communities or the expansion of existing communities adjacent to major resource development projects. In some cases, the state must decide if leasing lands for a campsite or temporary settlement is preferable to selling land for a townsite.

E. Industrial or Commercial Development. To stimulate or facilitate economic development, DNR will sell, lease, or protect suitable land for private, commercial, and industrial future use. Requirements for these uses are highly site-specific, and disposal decisions will be made case-by-case as demands arise.

Resource and Economic Impacts. Contribute positively to other uses of natural resources and minimize the undesired impacts of land offerings on opportunities for resource use.

Land Acquisition. At this time it is the state's goal to provide individuals a range of options for acquiring title to state land. Under the current homestead and homesite programs state land may be acquired by various combinations of residing on the property, constructing a dwelling on the property, and purchasing the property. Public lands offered for private ownership under the general land disposal program will be sold for current fair market value, subject but not limited to the exceptions noted in AS 38.05.055 and 38.05.057.

Community Land Needs. To stimulate or facilitate community development, DNR should sell, lease, or protect for future use suitable land for community use. Requirements for these uses are highly-specific

and disposal decisions will be made case-by-case as demands arise. The state will set a high priority on making land available for the expansion of existing communities.

Fiscal Impacts. Minimize future fiscal costs to local or state government for services, wildfire management, and infrastructure requirements that result from settlement of state lands.

Community and Social Impacts. Minimize undesired changes in the character of life among nearby communities or residents caused by land disposal projects while considering the needs and demands of all state residents.

Coordination with Local Governments and Landowners. Coordinate state land offering programs with similar programs of local governments and major landowners to best achieve common objectives. Consider availability of land in private ownership when determining the amount, type, and location of state land offerings.

Management Guidelines

A. Planning and Coordination

- 1. Long-term Program.** Under this plan 271,770 acres may be offered for settlement. Another 41,200 acres with settlement potential will be kept in public ownership for the short-term and classified resource management. The disposal program will be designed to make land available for at least 20 years to ensure that Alaskans have the opportunity to acquire public land. The pacing of land disposals will be controlled through the statewide disposal plan and through the guidelines in Chapter 3.
- 2. Competition.** Although the state will coordinate its offerings with those of other landowners, it may compete with the private sector or local governments if necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate prices.
- 3. Local Plans.** DNR will comply with provisions of local comprehensive plans regarding the pace, location, and density of land development to the extent that local requirements are not inconsistent with a major overriding state interest.
- 4. Design Review Boards.** In addition to holding public meetings, a local design review board will be established when, in the opinion of the Direc-

tor of the Division of Land, it would be a constructive way to involve persons affected by a disposal project. A design review board will consist of a maximum of five citizens and local government officials appointed by an appropriate local government official. Where local government does not exist or is unwilling to appoint such a board, DNR will make the appointments if sufficient interest exists.

The design review board is advisory and will participate in and review all stages of design, including location, design of parcel size, transportation routes, and open space. The board will make recommendations to the Director of the Division of Land at appropriate times during the design process.

5. Coordination with Local Governments.

Where DNR and a municipality both have land, state land offering programs should be coordinated with similar programs of local government to best achieve common objectives. DNR would develop a joint disposal plan for state and municipal lands with any municipality that is interested. This plan would consider the municipality's fiscal planning for road extension priorities and its plans for levels of services in different areas. If a municipality has a comprehensive land use plan, that plan will provide direction for disposal priorities. The disposal plan should demonstrate what community objectives would be met and how the requested capital improvement funds would support municipality-wide priorities for roads and service extensions to benefit current and future residents. The disposal plan should demonstrate how increased access and development will promote use of other resources such as agriculture, mining, forestry and recreation, and thus provide statewide and regional benefits.

B. Types of Offerings. The types of offerings are established by the legislature and are subject to change. The following guidelines relate to several types of offerings available to the department at this time:

- 1. Predesignated Parcels.** In areas where severe land use conflicts and inefficient use of resources are expected to result from staking by the entrant, DNR may offer homestead parcels with predesignated boundaries.

2. Staking Outside Designated Project Areas.

Entrants are responsible for establishing the location of their parcels accurately. Title will not be granted to parcels located outside the boundaries of project areas. Entrants who incorrectly locate parcels outside designated areas may be given a second opportunity to stake within the proper area.

3. Isolated Parcels of State Land. The state has acquired--and will continue to acquire--isolated parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The following guidelines apply to management and possible disposal of these parcels.

a. In or Near Existing Communities. If the parcel is in or immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the parcel can be offered for settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, gravel pits, roads, parks, sewer treatment plants, or other public facilities.

b. Parcels Near Other State Land. If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, it should be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands.

c. Parcels Not Near Other State Land. Isolated parcels, such as property acquired through foreclosure or escheat, which is surrounded by federal land, should be considered for sale or exchange to the adjacent federal land owner.

4. Leases for Private Recreation Cabins.

Leases for private (non-commercial) recreational cabins are prohibited.

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

1. Protection of Life and Property. The state will, to the extent feasible and prudent, discourage development in areas of flooding, unstable ground, significant avalanche risk, and other hazards. The department will achieve this objective by retaining public land, requiring building setbacks, and through public education.

DNR will discourage development of non-water-dependent structures in the 100-year floodway by requiring necessary residential building setbacks and by providing available

information about flood zones in land disposal brochures when a disposal is in a potential flood hazard area.

In drainages where the 100-year floodway has not been surveyed, the best available information will be used to determine the flood hazard zone that should remain in public ownership.

2. Protection and Management of Valuable Environmental Processes. In areas to be conveyed to private ownership, the state will provide a publicly owned open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, riparian lands, watersheds, and surface and ground water recharge areas. (See policies on these subjects for details, especially Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Guideline I, *Conflicts with Traditional Uses of Fish and Game*, page 2-9).

Wetlands with important hydrologic, habitat, or recreational values, and adjacent buffer strips, will be retained for open space. Systems of publicly owned open space will 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 retained to provide adequate terrestrial habitat.

3. Protection and Enhancement of Scenic Features. Generally, the state will retain in public ownership unique natural features such as cliffs, bluffs and waterfalls, and foreground open space for panoramic vistas. Public access to such amenities will also be preserved. Islands in rivers or lakes will be retained in public ownership for enjoyment and use by the public.

4. Protection and Enhancement of Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Opportunities. Protect the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved. (See also Cultural Resources guidelines page 2-6, regarding cultural resource surveys for land offerings).

5. Protection of Material Sources. Generally if a designated settlement area contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources, and other similar

high value material resources, a pit area will be identified and retained in public ownership for future use.

- 6. **Cumulative Effects.** Chances for inadvertent and undesired cumulative effects of land offerings and disposals will be minimized by examining the impacts of various region-wide comprehensive land use alternatives. DNR's area planning program does this and will establish and revise regional land offering and disposal policies for state lands.

D. Design

- 1. **Provision of Public Land for Communities.** Protect the need for and retain appropriate greenbelts, public-use corridors, personal-use woodlots, buffer areas, commons, building setbacks, sites for schools, gravel pits, roads, parks, and other public facilities, such as sewer treatment plants and health clinics, and other open spaces to help create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas.
- 2. **Cost of Public Services.** In accordance with AS 38.04.010, DNR will attempt to direct year-round settlement toward 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 or 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. **Provision of Access.** The state will ensure that legal, practical public access (landing areas, rivers, trails, or other options most appropriate to the particular situation) is identified and reserved within land offerings.
- 4. **Personal Use of Nearby Resources.** One of the considerations in deciding the location, size, and design of land disposal projects will be the nearby supply of resources, such as firewood and houselogs, and the expected demand from people who will own the parcels. Where it is anticipated that land recipients will want to use timber resources, nearby woodlots may be retained instead of selling individual

parcels large enough to meet the personal use demands of the owner. This would provide some nearby public land on which firewood and houselogs can be gathered while keeping open options for other uses of those lands when access develops or new demands are identified.

- 5. **Subdivision Design.** If subdivisions are offered, they 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.

The following slope and lot size standards should generally be applied in state subdivisions, assuming that the parcels have been reviewed and approved as required by Department of Environmental Conservation regulations:

Percent Average Slope	Minimum Lot Size
0-12	1 acre
13-20	4 acres
21-30	10 acres
greater than 30	no development

Other procedures and standards for subdivision design are described in "Design of Residential and Recreational Subdivisions", in the Division of Land's Policy and Procedures Manual.

- 6. **Boundaries of Settlement Designations.** Boundaries of land use designations shown on the maps in Chapter 3 may be modified through on-the-ground implementation activities -- for example, site planning for disposals -- if the modifications adhere to the management intent for the subunits affected.
- 7. **Easements.** Easements will be used as one means to retain public use rights needed on privately owned lands.

Easements generally will not be used to retain a public interest in lands within a subdivision. Instead, DNR will generally retain such lands in public ownership. Exceptions to this policy may be made where the interest protected is very limited, such as for local pedestrian access that is not part of an integrated neighbor-

hood or community trail system. This policy will minimize confusion between public use and private ownership rights.

8. Design of Settlement Areas near Mineralized Areas. When siting a settlement area near or adjacent to a mineralized area is unavoidable, DNR will take measures to reduce conflicts between existing or future mineral development and settlement. These measures may include retaining buffers that will remain closed to mineral entry in the design of the settlement area.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Settlement. Other guidelines may affect settlement. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture and Grazing
- Cultural Resources
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Forestry
- Lakeshore Management
- Materials
- Public Access
- Recreation and Tourism
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

STREAM CORRIDORS & INSTREAM FLOW

Goals

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

Habitat. Protect riparian fish and wildlife habitats.

Private Ownership of Land. Provide opportunities for private ownership of land near streams.

Water Quality. Protect water quality to support domestic uses, fish and wildlife production, and recreational activities.

Forest Products. Where consistent with the management objectives of a stream corridor, provide for timber harvest from riparian forests.

Management Guidelines - Stream Corridors

A. Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors.

Along most streams, DNR will set a higher priority on protecting public use values in stream corridors than on providing opportunities for private ownership of land. However, the department recognizes the strong 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. Disposals near streams having important recreation value will be designed to protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities.

B. Retention of Publicly Owned Buffers

1. Management Intent. When the management intent for land adjacent to a stream includes uses such as fishing, picnicking, hunting, timber harvest, building fires, camping, or other similar active uses, public ownership of stream buffers should be used rather than easements to provide for these uses. These buffers will not be opened to remote cabin permits.

2. In Subdivisions or Agricultural Sales. In state subdivisions or agricultural sales, when it

has been determined that stream buffers should be kept in public ownership (see criteria in B-1, above), stream buffers will either be retained in public ownership or dedicated to the public or the local government. If streams in subdivisions or agricultural sales have recreation, public use, or habitat values of regional or statewide importance, or are identified as public waters, buffers should be retained in state ownership.

3. Length of Stream Buffers. Publicly owned buffers adjacent to a stream may be retained along the full length of the stream or on the segments determined to have high current or future use and habitat values.

C. Retention of Access Easements

1. Easements for Travel. An easement rather than a publicly owned stream corridor may be retained where the primary management intent is to protect the public's right to travel along or across a stream rather than to retain an area for public use. An easement should state the rights that it reserves. State access easements usually should reserve the rights of ingress and egress plus associated or incidental uses of the public resources of the waterbody, such as resting, loading and unloading boats, and fishing. Boat storage and camping are not considered incidental uses of the waterbody and usually should not be reserved. On a case-by-case basis, the state should decide which rights are appropriate for individual easements and may reserve more or fewer rights than are listed above. Easements established before this plan was updated (1990) are not affected by this guideline.

2. Type of Travel in the Easement. Easements along streams should establish the right to travel by foot, dogsled, horseback, and snowmobile. On a case-by-case basis the right to travel by all terrain vehicles and wheeled vehicles may be reserved, where doing so is in the public interest. Easements should be reserved for roads or railroads only if they are likely to be built.

3. Easements in Combination with Buffers. Easements and publicly owned buffers may both be used on a stream to provide opportunities for private ownership near the stream

while protecting public use or habitat values on other portions of the stream. Therefore, although easements should not be used where significant public use is to be encouraged, they may be used on portions of a stream with important public recreation and habitat values when most land adjacent to the stream is retained for public use.

D. Establishing Widths of Buffers, Easements, and Setbacks

1. Reasons for Varying Widths. Width of easements, setbacks, and publicly owned buffers along a stream will vary according to management intent for the stream and adjacent uplands. In addition, the buffer width for any given stream may vary along the stream course depending on topography, vegetation, and land ownership. Establishing buffer widths for particular streams will be based, at a minimum, on the following: recreational activities to be accommodated, habitat protection and management, noise abatement, visual quality, water quality, prevention of riverbank erosion (in which case the buffer should be widened to compensate) and land disposal.

2. Guidelines for Establishing Widths. Although buffer, easement, and setback widths may vary from stream to stream, a basic level of consistency is necessary to avoid confusion about the width of public use and access areas along the state's many streams; also fieldwork and site analysis to establish separate buffer widths for each stream corridor would be prohibitively expensive. The following guidelines are intended to establish a reasonable degree of consistency in buffer, easement, and setback widths used by the department when disposing of an interest in state land.

- **Standard Buffer Width:** 100 to 200 feet. When it is determined that a publicly owned buffer is appropriate, a standard minimum buffer width (for example, a staking setback) of 200 feet should generally be established landward from the ordinary high water mark on each bank unless the use or activity is water-dependent or water-related. This width may be reduced to a minimum of 100 feet on each bank in individual cases when consistent with the management objectives for the stream corridor. The width of the

setback will be adequate to maintain public access to riparian areas and protect water quality in accordance with water quality standards established by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Forest Practices Act (see Guideline F, page 2-26).

- **Buffer Widths Along Streams Recommended as State Recreation Rivers.** As a general standard, publicly owned buffers of at least one-fourth mile landward from the ordinary high water mark on each bank should be retained on streams recommended for legislative designation as State Recreation Rivers. Exceptions to this policy may be made where land ownership, topography, natural resource values, or the nature of anticipated public uses in a stream corridor warrant.

- **Standard Easement Widths:** 50-foot minimum. When it is determined that a public access easement will be reserved on land adjacent to a stream, a minimum easement of 50 feet landward from the ordinary high water mark on each bank will be reserved.

- **Building Setbacks in Land Sale Areas.** In all cases where land is sold near a stream, a minimum building setback of 100 feet landward from the ordinary high water mark on each bank will be established. The width may be reduced when land adjacent to the stream is stable and development or use does not pose a risk to water quality or other values, such as wildlife or recreation. In some cases stream buffers may be reduced to allow for an adequate publicly owned buffer or setback on a nearby, more valuable wetland or lake.

E. Uses Allowed in Easements, Setbacks, and Buffers. Water-dependent structures, such as docks and boathouses, are allowed within easements, setbacks, and publicly owned buffers. If a structure would block public access, alternative access must be provided. Commercial or industrial uses and activities that are neither water-dependent nor water-related may occur within 100 feet only if there is no feasible and prudent alternative to meet the public need. Where it is not feasible and prudent to maintain a setback adjacent to fish habitat, public water supplies, or recreational waters, other measures will be used to mitigate the impacts.

- F. **Timber Harvest Near Streams.** Timber harvest near streams will be consistent with the Forest Practices Act and regulations (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95). See AS 41.17.118(a)(1) for harvest within 100 feet of an anadromous or high value resident fish waterbody.
- G. **Structures in Fish Habitat.** See Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Guideline C, page 2-8.
- H. **Water Intake Structures.** See Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Guideline D, page 2-8.
- I. **Alteration of the Hydrologic System.** To the extent feasible, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter natural hydrologic conditions and have a significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided.
- J. **Soil Erosion.** Soil erosion will be minimized by restricting the removal of vegetation adjacent to streams and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible. Projects to stabilize a streambank require an authorization.
- K. **Other Guidelines Affecting Stream Corridors.** Other guidelines may affect stream corridors. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture and Grazing
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Forestry
- Public Access
- Recreation and Tourism
- Settlement
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

Management Guidelines - Instream Flow

- A. **Streams and Uses to Consider.** Under AS 46.15, reservation of instream flow is possible for four types of uses: (1) protection of fish and wildlife habitat, migration and propagation; (2) recreation and park purposes; (3) navigation and transportation purposes; and (4) sanitary and water quality purposes.
- B. **Process for Determining Reservations.** The process for determining instream flow reservations is outlined in 11 AAC 93.141 - 11 AAC 93.147. Before beginning the process to determine instream flow reservations, an applicant should contact the Water Management Section of the Northern Region Office of DNR. If the application will involve habitat resources, the applicant should contact DF&G.
- C. **Priorities.** High priority streams and other waterbodies for instream flow study and possible reservation are identified in Chapter 4, *Instream Flow Reservations*. These have been identified because of their high public values, particularly for habitat and recreation, and the high potential for conflicts with these values from resource developments.
- D. **Other Guidelines Affecting Instream Flow.** Other guidelines may affect instream flow. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:
 - Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
 - Materials
 - Recreation and Tourism
 - Subsurface Resources
 - Transportation

SUBSURFACE RESOURCES

Goals

Mineral and Energy Supplies. Make metallic and non-metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas, and geothermal resources available to contribute to the energy and mineral supplies and independence of the United States of America.

Economic Development. Contribute to Alaska's economy by making subsurface resources available for development, which will provide stable job opportunities, stimulate growth of secondary and other primary industries, and establish a stable source of state revenues.

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

State Support for Mining. Aid in the development of infrastructure such as ports, roads, and railroads and continue to provide geologic mapping and technical support for the mining industry.

Management Guidelines - Mineral and Coal Development

A. Mineral and Coal Exploration. Recognized exploration methods for locatable minerals will be allowed on all state lands unless specifically closed to prospecting. Exploration methods may be subject to the conditions of a land use permit.

Prospecting for coal may be permitted adjacent to anadromous fish streams (other than those protected in specific corridors); however, if a lease is issued, the department reserves the right to restrict surface entry where it determines the surface values are significant enough to warrant such a restriction. Decisions on surface entry for coal adjacent to streams will be made in consultation with the affected agencies.

B. Open to Mineral Entry. All state lands open to mineral entry are multiple use areas where mineral development will be accommodated and encouraged consistent with applicable state law and the policies of this plan.

C. Reclamation of Mined Land. Land use permits and plans of operation for mineral development and gravel extraction will specify measures necessary to return the land to a useful condition. Specific measures and any requirement for a performance bond will be consistent with AS 27.19. Specific measures may include storage and reuse of topsoil, disposal, or overburden, regrading of tailings and revegetation, reestablishment of natural (not necessarily original) contours, reestablishment of natural drainage system, long-term erosion control measures, and removal of equipment, improvements, and other man-made items.

D. Access for Mineral and Coal 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 (See also Transportation Guidelines, page 2-32).

E. Control of Impacts. Guidelines will be developed as necessary through the land use permit or leasing process to minimize adverse impacts of mining, especially in settled areas, recreation areas, and in areas viewed from roads. In such areas, guidelines should consider, at a minimum, the following items: control of solid wastes, removal of vegetation, siting of mining structures, tailings and overburden, roads, noise pollution, and rehabilitation of mining sites.

F. Coordination with Local Governments. Coordinate subsurface development with local government zoning authority to best achieve common objectives.

Application of Locatable Mineral Closures and the Locatable Mineral Leasing Program

A. Background

Locatable mineral closures are the most restrictive management tool that can be used by DNR to resolve subsurface and other resource conflicts. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that before an area of state land can be closed to mining or

mineral location, the commissioner must make a written finding that mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses.

Requiring that locatable mineral developments occur under a lease is a more flexible management tool than mineral closure. Therefore, mineral leasing is preferred over mineral closure as a management option to resolve conflicts between other significant resources and mining and mineral location. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that for mining to be allowed only under written leases issued under AS 38.05.205, the commissioner must determine that there are potential use conflicts on state land or the land was mineral in character at the time of state selection. Under 11 AAC 86.135(b), if a surface disposal area is not closed entirely to mineral entry, it will be made available only by leasehold location.

After consultation with DF&G and Department of Environmental Conservation, and concurrent with the designation of an area being open to locatable mineral entry under lease, DNR will identify potential conflicts between mining and other resources that require protection. DNR will also state the general nature of stipulations to be used in leases to protect those other resources.

B. Areas Closed To Mineral Entry

Using the criteria established in AS 38.05.185(a), DNR generally finds mining to be incompatible with the types of surface uses listed below and closes the area to mining or mineral location at the specified times in the decision making process. However, each situation will be evaluated separately when mineral orders are prepared and a determination made that the requirements of AS 38.05.185(a) have been met.

1. Lands Offered for Sale or Transfer to Other Owners.

a. Areas Scheduled for Disposal. Land scheduled for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or subdivision sale will be closed to mining and mineral location at the end of the first year of the Land Availability Determination System (LADS) process (that is, approximately two years before the anticipated land sale).

b. Homesteading Areas. Lands available for homesteading (including agriculture homesteading) will be closed to mining and mineral location at the end of the first year

of the LADS process (that is, approximately two years before the anticipated land sale). These areas will remain closed until the allowed number of homestead entries has occurred. At that time, those portions of the project area with few or no homesteads will be reopened for mineral entry and location, unless it is determined that the resulting settlement pattern creates significant, irreconcilable land use conflicts.

c. Land Proposed for Exchange. Lands proposed for exchange or trade will be closed to mineral entry and location at the time a preliminary agreement to exchange the land is reached.

d. Land to be Transferred to Another Public Agency. Lands reserved for transfer to another public agency for development of a public facility or reserved as a future townsite will be closed to mineral entry and location at the time the area is classified "Reserved Use" or when an Interagency Land Management Agreement is signed.

2. Retained Lands. Lands and waters that support production or maintenance of fish or wildlife species having significant economic, recreational, scientific, educational, or cultural values or which have been given special protection through state or federal legislation or international treaty may be closed to mineral entry (see Chapter 4, *Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation*, and Appendix C, *Mineral Orders*).

C. Leasehold Location Areas

Using the criteria established in AS 38.05.185, DNR has determined that on certain lands in the Tanana Basin area, mining will be allowed only under leases issued under AS 38.05.205. The areas subject to leasehold location requirements are certain mineral licks that are important for wildlife populations. The location of these mineral licks and relevant guidelines for leaseholds, are found in management units 4P2, 5C1, 6E2, and 7M2 (see Appendix C, *Mineral Orders*).

D. Other Resource Values That May Conflict with Coal or Mineral Development

In some circumstances, the commissioner may find that some values may require locatable mineral leasing, closure, or a prohibition of coal

leasing and prospecting to protect continued productivity and availability. In other circumstances, care during mineral development is all that may be necessary to protect these resources. It is impossible to predict the degree of conflict that could occur between mining and any other resource value in all circumstances. Therefore, in future updates, the following categories of resource values are evaluated to determine if locatable mineral leasing, prohibition of coal leasing or prospecting, or another management option is necessary to protect the continued productivity and availability of the resource in conflict. The sites within the planning area that are judged at this time to need these types of protection are identified in sections B and C above.

1. Retained Lands with Significant Commercial, Industrial, or Public Use Values

Lands with significant coal, oil and gas, timber, or other commercial potential.

Lands recognized as future transportation corridors where access for pipelines, roads, railroads, or other surface transportation infrastructure could be blocked or impeded by mining claims. (After the alignment is established, areas will be reopened if they are surplus land).

Lands and waters that provide unique or unusual opportunities for human use and enjoyment.

Lands and waters that provide significant recreation opportunities, such as clear water rivers that are now or are expected to be important for recreation, key public access sites, and sites for recreation facilities.

Lands and waters that are the watershed of a community water supply.

Sand and gravel pits, stone quarries, or other significant known material sites where development might be impeded if mineral claims were staked.

2. Retained Lands with Significant Fish or Wildlife Resources.

Lands and waters that support protected species of plants, fish or wildlife (bald and golden eagles), threatened species (arctic peregrine falcon), or endangered species (American peregrine falcon).

Lands and waters that support production or maintenance of fish or wildlife species that have significant economic, recreational, scientific,

educational, or cultural values, or which have been given special protection through state or federal legislation or international treaty.

State game refuges, critical habitat areas, and sanctuaries. In decision Memorandum 44, signed by the commissioner in January 1984, DNR set the statewide policy that within legislatively established Critical Habitat Areas and Game Refuges, mining will only occur under lease, though the policy has not been implemented yet. Also, individual legislatively designated areas may be recommended for mineral closure, but such closure would be decided on a case-by-case basis using the criteria found in AS 38.05.185(a).

Other lands and waters not included above that are known to support unique or unusually large concentrations of fish and wildlife.

Management Guidelines - Oil and Gas

The plan defers any decisions regarding leasing for oil and gas and other energy resources to DNR's existing leasing processes. No lease sales are currently proposed. Oil and gas guidelines specific to a particular management unit are found in Chapter 3. The department's statewide policies for oil and gas are found in the Five Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program. Specific stipulations for oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities will be developed and applied case-by-case using the oil and gas lease sale process.

Other Guidelines Affecting Subsurface Resources and Materials

Other guidelines may affect subsurface resources and materials. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Public Access
- Settlement
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Trail Management
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

TRAIL MANAGEMENT

Goals

Public Use Opportunities. Ensure continued opportunities for public use of important recreation, public access, and historic trails of regional and statewide significance.

Local Trails. Assist in establishing local trail systems that provide access to community recreation areas.

Trail Corridors. Protect or establish trail corridors to meet projected future use requirements as well as protecting current use.

Management Guidelines

A. Corridors for Special Trails. Some trails require unusual widths or management practices because of historical significance or unique values. Management guidelines should be developed for such trails on a case-by-case basis. As a general policy, special trails will be protected by publicly owned corridors. These corridors will generally be wider than the 100-foot minimum trail buffer width established for trails of regional or statewide significance in Guideline B below.

B. Corridors for Trails of Regional or Statewide Significance. This category includes the majority of trails on state land that are identified in the Tanana Basin Trail Mapping Project. These trails provide foot, dogsled, horse, or sometimes vehicle access for a variety of purposes, some of which may require authorization from DNR. Most have a history of public use, and increased use can be expected as the state's population increases.

Trail Buffer Width. Trails of regional or statewide significance on state land will be protected by publicly owned corridors that have a minimum width of 100 feet (50 feet each side of centerline). These corridors should be designed to protect the quality of the experience of the user and to minimize negative effects, such as noise or dust, from adjacent land uses. Corridor widths may be increased to minimize land use and ownership conflicts, to protect the privacy of adjacent landowners, to separate motorized from non-motorized uses, to allow

future siting of public facilities, to allow flexibility for rerouting, or to adapt a trail to allow specific public uses or aesthetic or environmental concerns. Corridor widths may vary along the length of a trail because of the above considerations. The width of a corridor on any portion of a trail should also be based on the management intent for adjacent public land as expressed through applicable land use plans. However, in no case should the width of the buffer be less than 100 feet. Trail corridors should be designed in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, DF&G, DOT&PF, and local trail committees. Activity areas of 10-40 acres may be identified along trails for activities such as camping areas and rest areas.

C. Corridors for Neighborhood and Community Trails. Local trails that are not of regional or statewide significance will be identified and protected through management plans or disposal design under guidelines recommended in the department's subdivision design manual. The following criteria should be used to determine whether a local trail should be protected by easement or public ownership:

- 1. Neighborhood Collector Trails.** If the local trail serves as a neighborhood collector trail that connects to a public open space system or a regional statewide trail, it will be kept in public ownership.
- 2. Use By Neighborhood Residents.** If the trail is to be used mostly by neighborhood residents for their own use, it should be dedicated to the public or local government.
- 3. Local Pedestrian Access.** If the objective is to provide local pedestrian access that is not part of an integrated neighborhood or community trail system, an easement may be used. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between two lots in order to improve pedestrian circulation within the subdivision where a greenbelt and neighborhood trail system does not provide adequate access or where it is impractical to establish such an integrated trail system.
- 4. Buffers and Easements.** In cases of land disposals where lots are not pre-designated, either a publicly owned buffer or an easement

will be used to protect designated trails. If a trail has the characteristics described in 1 or 2 above, it will be retained in public ownership. If it has the characteristics described in 3 above, an easement will be reserved.

D. Identification of Trails. Prior to lease or disposal of public lands, trails that merit protection by one of the methods described in guidelines A through C, above, should be identified. The Division of Land will be the lead agency for identification of trails and will consult with the other divisions of DNR, DOT&PF and DF&G. In addition, any agency, organization, or individual may identify public trails to be considered for protection.

E. Land Use in Trail Corridors. To the extent feasible and prudent, land use activities within a trail corridor--for example, permits, leases, timber sales, and material sales--will be managed and permits and leases issued so as to not adversely affect trail use or the aesthetic character of the trail. This does not preclude trail crossings or rerouting of trails as described below.

F. Rerouting Trails. Rerouting trails for a short distance may be authorized to minimize land use conflicts or to facilitate use of a trail if alternate routes provide opportunities similar to the original. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type of use. Rerouting trails should be done in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, DOT&PF, DF&G, and local trail committees. Historic trails that follow well-established routes should not be rerouted unless necessary to maintain trail use.

G. Trail Crossings. When it is necessary for powerlines, pipelines, or roads to cross trail corridors, crossings should be at 90° angles when feasible. An exception is when a trail corridor is deliberately combined with a public utility or transportation corridor. Where feasible, vegetative screening should be preserved when a utility crosses or co-locates within a trail corridor.

H. Other Guidelines Affecting Trail Management. Other guidelines may affect trail management. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture and Grazing
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Forestry
- Lakeshore Management
- Materials
- Public Access
- Recreation and Tourism
- Settlement
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Subsurface Resources
- Transportation
- Wetland Management

TRANSPORTATION

Goals

These goals pertain to all forms of surface, air, and water transportation, and all forms of utility or resource transportation corridors.

Support Plan Designations. Provide for a transportation system that supports the land use designations made by this plan and is integrated with other area-wide transportation needs.

Minimize Costs. Provide for a transportation system having the lowest possible long run costs, including construction, operations, and maintenance.

Minimize Adverse Impacts. Provide for a transportation system with minimal adverse impacts on the aquatic environment, the terrestrial environment, and aesthetic and cultural features.

Promote Efficiency. Provide for a transportation system that uses energy efficiently and encourages compact, efficient development patterns.

Ensure Public Safety. Provide for a transportation system with a high standard of public safety.

Management Guidelines

A. Identification of Potential Transportation Routes. This plan provides general recommendations for transportation routes necessary to support the land use designations. However, more detailed route alignment and feasibility analysis must be completed before the routes can be considered final.

To the extent feasible and prudent, DNR will avoid actions incompatible with the eventual construction of any potential transportation routes identified in this plan until final decisions are made on the feasibility of these routes.

B. Access Plans for Land Offerings or Resource Development Projects. Before a land disposal or the start of a resource development project, DNR will work with DOT&PF to identify appropriate locations for access and will also identify responsibilities for design, construction, and maintenance of any proposed transportation facilities. Access plans will be developed in consultation with DOT&PF and affected local governments.

C. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use of surface access routes and facilities will be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication. The feasibility of using an existing route or facility should be evaluated before authorizing a new one.

D. Protection of Hydrologic Systems. Transportation facilities will to the extent feasible and prudent be located to avoid significant adverse effects on quality or quantity of adjacent surface water resources, or to avoid detracting from recreational use of the waterway.

1. Minimizing the Number of Stream Crossings. Stream crossings should be minimized. When it is necessary to cross a stream for road construction, the crossing should be as close as possible to a 90° angle to the stream. Stream crossings should be made at stable sections of the stream channel.

2. Minimizing Construction in Wetlands. Construction in wetlands, floodplains, and other poorly drained areas should be minimized, and existing drainage patterns maintained. Culverts should be installed where necessary to enable free movement of water, mineral salts, and nutrients.

3. Designing Bridges, and Culverts. Bridges and culverts should be large enough to accommodate, or be positioned to avoid altering direction and velocity of stream flow, or interfering with migrating or spawning activities of fish and wildlife. Bridges and culverts intended for permanent use should be large enough to accommodate the 25-year peak discharge (where known). Bridges should provide adequate clearance for boats, pedestrian, horse, and large game passage whenever these uses occur or are anticipated at significant levels.

4. Rehabilitating Disturbed Stream Banks. Disturbed stream banks will be recontoured, revegetated, or rehabilitated by other measures to minimize soil erosion into adjacent waters.

5. Winter Stream and Lake Crossing. During winter, snow ramps, snow bridges, or other methods should be used to provide access to frozen rivers, lakes, and streams to avoid cutting, eroding, or degrading banks.

- E. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources.** Important fish and wildlife habitats such as riparian areas, wildlife movement corridors, important wintering or calving 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 the Department of Fish and Game.
- F. Road Pull-Outs.** Where road corridors contact streams, habitat corridors, or other areas of expected recreational use, sufficient acreage should be retained in public ownership to accommodate public access, safety requirements, and expected recreational use. The size and location of pull-outs should be determined in consultation with the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and Department of Fish and Game.
- G. Timber Salvage from Right-of-Way.** See Forestry Guideline B, *Timber Salvage*, page 2-10.
- H. Materials.** See the guidelines on materials, page 2-13.
- I. Off-Road Vehicle Activity.** Off-road use of such vehicles as snowmachines, jeeps, and small all-terrain vehicles are a generally allowed activity on state land. However, such activity may require a permit for lands designated by the Department of Natural Resources as "special use" lands (depending on the restrictions made for each particular area) and usually requires a permit on state park system lands, fish and game sanctuaries, refuges, critical habitat areas, and for crossing anadromous fish streams. In addition, repeated off-road vehicle activity in a given area and activity by larger vehicles may require a permit for any state lands.

Permits issued for vehicle use off roads under 11 AAC 96 or in specially designated areas, will require that disturbance of soils, vegetation, fish and wildlife populations, drainage patterns, water quality, and authorized land uses be minimized. Operations should be scheduled when adequate snow and ground frost are available to protect the ground surface, or should require the use of low ground pressure

vehicles, avoidance of problem areas, or other techniques to protect areas likely to be damaged. (See also Wetland Management Guidelines, page 2-35). Before issuing permits the land manager will consult with affected agencies.

Off-road vehicle permits generally should not be given for vehicle use in important wildlife habitats during sensitive periods when significant wildlife populations are likely to be present. If such vehicle activity is essential and there is no practical alternative, it should be allowed only as an occasional use. The Department of Fish and Game will be consulted to help identify important habitat areas and sensitive periods that might warrant this restriction.

- J. Roadless Areas.** Some areas may be designated by the state and local governments as roadless and may be managed to exclude construction of new roads, to protect particular resources or forms of resource use. Settlement projects may be included in roadless areas. Roadless areas would be designated during transportation planning, the disposal project review process, or other interagency decision process conducted with public participation.
- K. Scenic Resources.** The studies, *Scenic Resources Along the Parks Highway* (DNR, 1981) and *Denali to Wrangell-St. Elias* (DNR, 1982) should be consulted for additional information on scenic resources during planning for management activities that are likely to result in significant degradation to visual quality along these routes.
- L. Other Design Standards.** For other guidelines affecting transportation structures see DOT&PF's "Preconstruction Manual".
- M. Other Guidelines Affecting Transportation.** Other guidelines may affect transportation. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Agriculture and Grazing
 Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
 Forestry
 Materials
 Public Access
 Recreation and Tourism
 Settlement
 Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
 Subsurface Resources
 Trail Management
 Wetland Management

TRAPPING CABINS

Goals

Trapping Economy. Support the trapping economy of the region by providing sites for trapping cabins.

Management Guidelines

A. Trapping Cabins in Settlement Areas. New trapping cabin permits may be allowed in designated settlement areas before the area is scheduled for sale (prior to entering the Land Availability Determination System [LADS]). Permits may be issued or renewed in designated settlement areas for up to 10 years or until the time the area is offered for sale or staking, whichever is shorter.

Existing trapping cabin permits will be renewed in proposed disposal areas. When an area is offered for sale or staking, permittees will be given the opportunity of

1. relinquishing the trapping cabin permit and taking a chance on acquiring fee simple title to the cabin site through staking, or
2. keeping the trapping cabin subject to the trapping cabin regulations (not acquiring title). If the permittee keeps the cabin, the cabin site will be deleted from the staking area prior to the opening.

Trapping cabins may be allowed in past land sale areas not proposed for re-offer.

B. Other Guidelines Affecting Trapping Cabins. Other guidelines may affect trapping cabin management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
Public Access
Settlement

WETLAND MANAGEMENT

Goal

Protect Wetland Values. Maintain the hydrologic, habitat, and recreational functions of public wetlands. Land management practices will be directed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on the following important functions of wetlands:

- Wetlands filter nutrients, pollutants, and sediment from surface run-off.
- Wetlands stabilize water supplies by storing excessive water during flooding and by recharging groundwater during dry periods.
- Wetlands provide important feeding, rearing, nesting, and breeding grounds for many species. Related recreational use and aesthetic values also are important.

Management Guidelines

A. Definition of Wetlands. For purposes of inventory and regulation of wetlands, DNR will use the definition adopted by the State of Alaska under the regulation of the Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.900(19)):

Freshwater wetlands means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth.

For purposes of these management guidelines, wetlands are divided into three classes: Class I, wetlands larger than 100 acres and all wetlands with a locatable stream outlet (the stream shall be considered part of the wetland); Class II, wetlands between 40 and 100 acres with no outlet; and Class III, wetlands less than 40 acres with no outlet.

B. Retention of Wetlands in Public Ownership. Class I and II wetlands will be retained in public ownership unless DNR determines -- after research and consultation with affected agencies -- that they do not have sufficiently high water quality, water supply, habitat, and/or recreation values to merit public ownership.

Class III wetlands will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if public retention or other measures are necessary to protect their values. Generally, Class III wetlands of less than 5 acres will not be retained.

C. Retention of Land Adjacent to Wetlands.

1. Class I Wetlands: standard buffer. Guideline B determines if Class I wetlands and surrounding lands (buffers) will be retained in public ownership. Class I wetlands that remain in public ownership will include, at minimum, a 100-foot strip adjacent to the wetland.

Restrictive use covenants and public access easements rather than public ownership may be used to protect Class I wetlands and associated buffers under conditions specified in D below.

2. Class II Wetlands: standard buffer. Guideline B determines if Class II wetlands and surrounding lands (buffers) will be retained in public ownership. Class II wetlands that remain in public ownership will include, at minimum, a 60-foot strip adjacent to the wetland.

Restrictive use covenants and public access easements, rather than public ownership may be used to protect Class II wetlands and associated buffers under conditions specified in D below.

3. Class III Wetlands: case-by-case. Class III wetlands will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis through the public land disposal process or applicable public land management plans.

4. Criteria for Changing Buffer Size. Wetland buffers will be increased from the standards in paragraphs 1 and 2, above, if necessary because of the potential for adverse impacts on wetlands from development on adjacent lands. If, for instance, surrounding lands are steep and have high erosion potential or the proposed use poses a high risk to water quality or other values, buffer widths will be increased accordingly. When steep conditions exist, general guidelines should be used for increasing buffer width: if a 10 to 40 percent slope exists, the buffer width should increase 25 percent; if the slope exceeds 40 percent, the buffer width should increase 50 percent.

Wetland buffers may be decreased if land adjacent to the wetland is stable and the proposed development or use does not pose a risk to water quality or other values. A minimum buffer width of 100 feet will apply to agricultural land disposals.

D. Restrictive Use Covenants and Public Access Easements. Restrictive use covenants for public access easements may be used rather than public ownership under the following conditions:

1. **Where surveying a meandering boundary would be excessively expensive.** Where the configuration of the wetland is such that surveying the meandering boundary of the wetland would be excessively expensive, an aliquot-part (rectangular) survey rather than a meander survey may be used along the edges of wetlands. This may result in small portions of the wetland being conveyed to private ownership. Where justified by the value of the wetland, restrictive use covenants, public access easements, or staking setbacks will be applied to ensure that those portions of wetlands and associated buffers conveyed to private ownership remain in a natural condition and that public access and use are maintained.

2. **Where an entire wetland is included with a parcel of land to be sold for private use.** In this case, the wetland and associated buffer may be conveyed to private ownership. Where justified by the value of the wetland, restrictive use covenants should be used to ensure that the wetland and associated buffer remain in a natural state. If there is a stream outlet from the wetland, public access easements shall be reserved adjacent to both the outlet and the wetland.

E. Dredge and Fill Permits in Wetlands. Permits for dredging and filling in wetlands, including permits for gravel extraction and the construction of roads and pads, will not be granted unless the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat or important ecological processes, or that no feasible and prudent alternative exists. Where it is not feasible and prudent to avoid such activities, other mitigative measures will be considered to meet the intent of this guideline. Permits from other agencies, including U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 and Department of Environmental Conservation 401 permits, are necessary for most dredging and filling activities on wetlands.

F. Operation of Heavy Equipment in Wetlands. Permits issued for activities that require heavy equipment in wetlands that have important hydrologic, recreation, or habitat values will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid damage to wetlands and wetland vegetation. Only winter access should be used in or access wetlands whenever feasible. DNR will consult with other affected agencies prior to issuing such permits.

G. Defining Wetlands and Wetland Buffer Boundaries. Boundaries should be defined through field inspection, interpretation of aerial photographs, or both. Field inspection is preferred but will not always be possible because of cost. Where wetlands are particularly valuable and field inspection is not possible, boundaries should be sufficiently generous to allow for errors in interpretation. This will often be the case where aliquot parts are used to define wetlands.

Where a covenant is used to protect wetlands conveyed to private ownership, boundaries where the covenant applies may be defined by aliquot parts, or otherwise described so the landowner can clearly define where the covenant applies.

H. Approval of Other Activities in State-owned Wetlands and Buffers. Activities such as establishing trails or issuing leases for commercial or noncommercial uses shall be considered on an individual basis. Such activities will be allowed if they can occur without sufficient damage to the water, habitat, or recreation values of the wetland. These activities often require other permits, including a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit.

I. Other Guidelines Affecting Wetlands Management. Other guidelines may affect wetlands management. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Agriculture and Grazing
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
- Lakeshore Management
- Materials
- Public Access
- Recreation and Tourism
- Settlement
- Stream Corridors and Instream Flow
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management
- Transportation

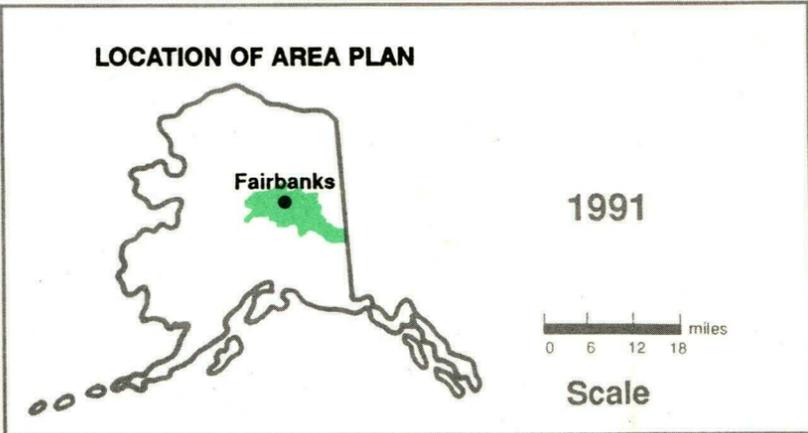
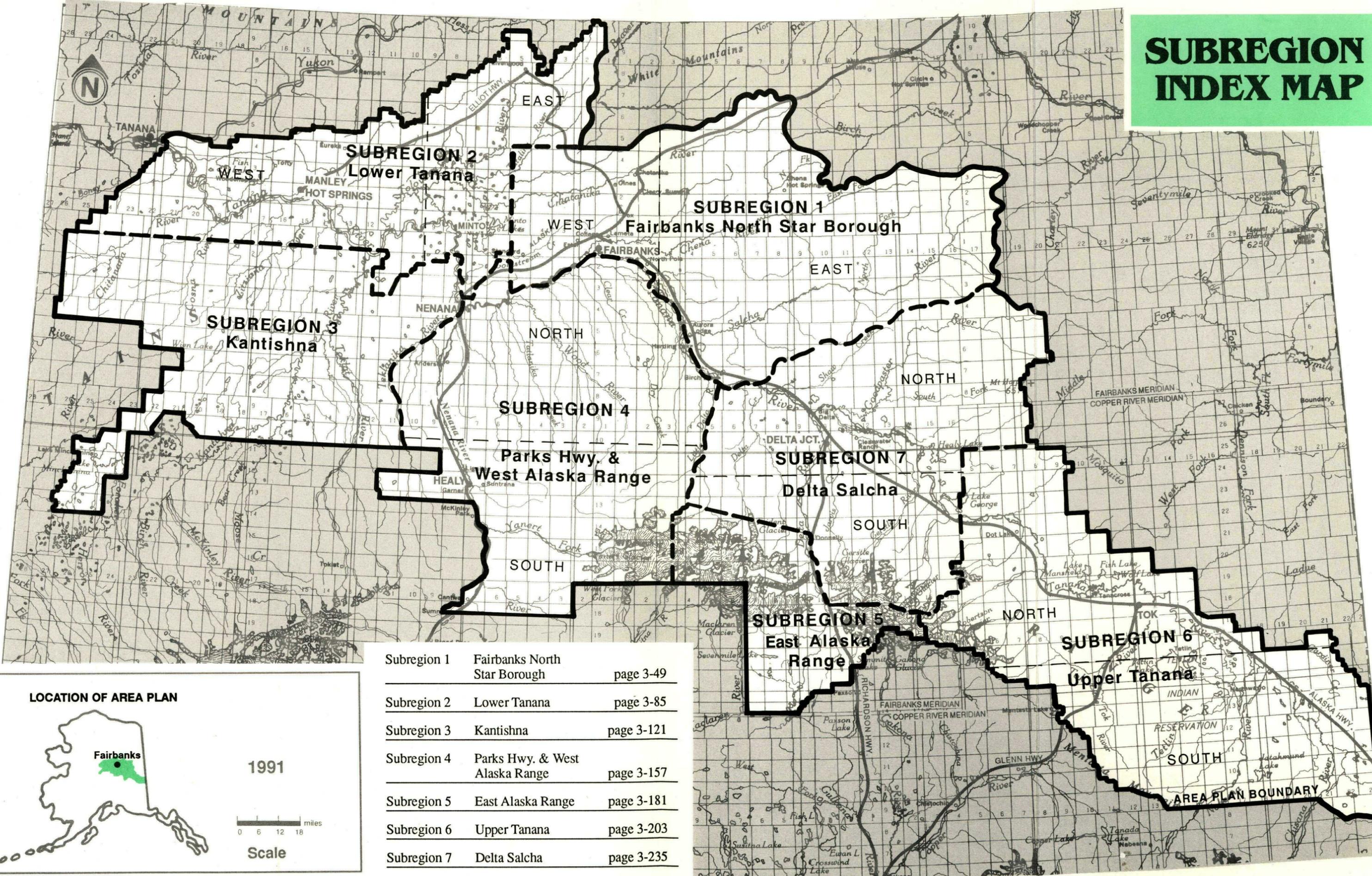
Chapter 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

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SUBREGION INDEX MAP



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Chapter 3

LAND MANAGEMENT

POLICIES FOR EACH

MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents specific land management policies for each management unit. A management unit is generally homogeneous with respect to resources, topography, and land management.

This chapter is organized using the eight subregion boundaries. Management units are grouped by subregion. A map of these subregions is shown on page 3-1.

The land management policies for each management unit are defined in several ways:

Statement of Management Intent. The statement of management intent defines near and long-term management objectives for the management unit, and the methods to achieve these objectives.

Management Guidelines. Management guidelines that apply to a single management unit are listed along with a reference to applicable area-wide management guidelines in Chapter 2.

Land Use Summary Chart. The charts include primary and secondary surface land use designations, subsurface designations, and prohibited uses. While the land use designations shown in the summary charts provide a quick picture of planned uses within a unit, the statement of management intent should be used as the more definitive explanation of management policy.

Maps of Management Unit and Subunit Boundaries. Each subregion is divided into management units; management units are divided into subunits. If more than one land disposal is proposed in a subunit, a small letter follows the subunit number. Maps

showing land use designations and land ownership for each subregion are included at the end of the subregion.

The land use designations shown on the maps and charts in this chapter are flexible. Uses not shown may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the Alaska Department of Natural Resources determines they are consistent with the statement of management intent for the management unit and consistent with applicable management guidelines. Specific boundaries of land use designations shown on the maps may be modified through on-the-ground implementation activities (site planning, disposal, etc.) as long as modifications follow the intent of the plan. For example, field surveys may be necessary to delineate precisely the wetland boundaries shown on management unit maps. Through implementation of the plan, additional areas may be identified which meet the established resource objectives for a particular management unit. This plan does not preclude site decisions which are clearly in compliance with the management intent and guidelines.

Site specific issues are frequently encountered by department land managers. A plan that deals with a region the size of the Tanana Basin generally cannot provide a predetermined answer to, for example, a question related to a proposed communication site on a ridge of the Alaska Range. The plan can, however, make clear what the general management objectives are for the area in question and thereby provide the basis for a more informed decision.

SUBSURFACE RESOURCES LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The main policy decision regarding subsurface land use is the decision to open or close areas to mineral location, or to make areas available for mineral leasing.

SETTLEMENT

Settlement information is shown in four places in the plan: Chapter 1 *Settlement* summarizes the offerings; Chapter 2 *Settlement and Agriculture & Grazing* have extensive goals and guidelines for area-wide settlement and agriculture policies; Chapter 3 includes subregion summaries and detailed management unit descriptions; and Appendix D lists all the disposals.

The 1990 TBAP Update did not comprehensively review all settlement areas in this plan, although changes were made for a few subunits. All the information available in the 1985 TBAP has been included in this update in a new format. Many technical corrections were made in this update from the 1985 plan; the major corrections are noted in the management units.

The acreage listed for each project is the maximum total offering allowed. As noted in the management units, the exceptions are those projects already offered at the time the 1985 TBAP was prepared. For various reasons, such as relinquishment, foreclosure, or unfulfilled requirements, portions of these projects may return to the state. For these exceptions, the acreage shown is that which was returned to the state by 1984. Other parcels may have returned to the state since that time, and may be offered for sale.

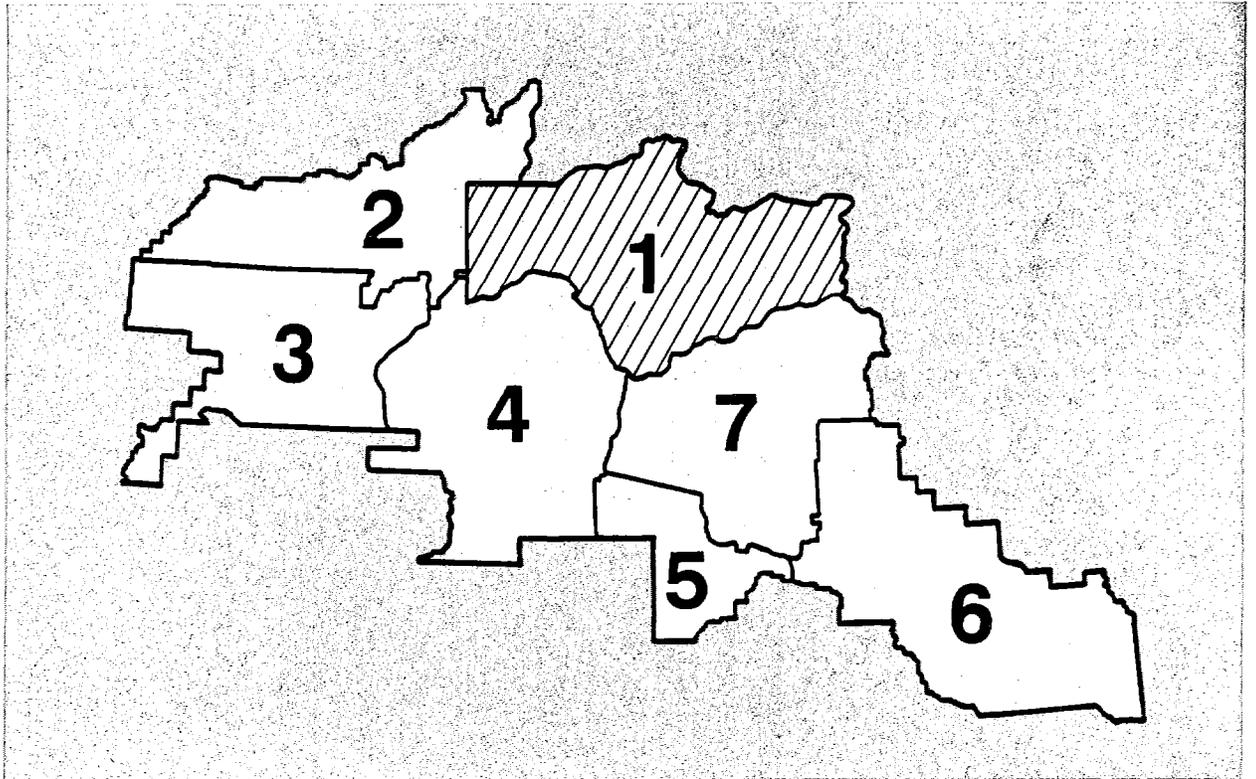
Existing projects are those that have been offered before 1991. The parcels that have returned to the state may be available for offering. The maximum net acreage allowed for existing projects shows the ceiling on the offering, and does not reflect the actual amount offered. Existing offerings for subdivisions and agriculture projects often are shown only as private land on the plan maps. These projects can be located by checking disposal brochures, land status plats, and casefiles.

Future projects are shown on the plan maps. Subunits with only one project are identified with subunit numbers (e.g., 1A2 - Nenana Ridge West Subdivision). If more than one project is identified within a subunit, a small letter has been added to the subunit number (e.g., 6F1a - Fireweed Homestead). When a single subunit has multiple projects, and the future projects' boundaries have not been identified, the projects will have the same subunit number or the same number and letter. This occurs for subunits 1D1a, 1P1, 3C1, 3I2a, 3T3, 4J2, and 6D1.

Land disposals are closed to coal leasing, and will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale, to avoid conflicts with third party interests.

Subregion 1

Fairbanks North Star Borough



Subregion 1

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

This is the most populated subregion in the Basin; consequently it receives the most use and also has potential for many land use conflicts.

Most areas close to Fairbanks have good access. There are many roads, trails, and navigable rivers throughout the subregion. Principal land uses include recreation, hunting, fishing, forestry, and mining. Settlement is mainly in the Fairbanks area.

Future uses of the area that will be emphasized in this plan include forestry, mining, recreation, habitat and recreational subdivisions.

AGRICULTURE

Within the Borough, at least 28,930 acres of state land may be available for agriculture. In Subunits with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURE

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Aggie Creek East Agriculture	1P1	1,500
Aggie Creek Homestead	1P1	4,000
Aggie Creek East Homestead	1P1	3,000
Aurora Agriculture	1Z1	Undetermined
Bella Agriculture	1H4	80
French Creek Agriculture	1X1a	3,000
Goldstream Agriculture	1B2	17,350
Little Chena Agriculture	1W1	Undetermined
TOTAL		28,930 (plus two undetermined areas)
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Eielson Agriculture	1Q2	2,000

FISH & WILDLIFE

Wildlife values in the borough are concentrated in a few areas because of the high amount of development around Fairbanks. More than in other regions of the Basin, habitat values within the borough are tied to human use and enjoyment of wildlife.

The Tatalina River and the flats to the east will be retained as special value habitat. The Chatanika River corridor has high public use values and will be protected by retention and habitat management. The Goldstream Creek corridor will be managed similarly for recreation and habitat. The Salcha and Chena River corridors will be managed to protect their fish and wildlife values. Both corridors are open to mineral entry, and enforcement of water quality regulations is a high priority.

FORESTRY

The majority of high value state owned forests within the borough are now in the legislatively designated State Forest, with the exception of several areas along the Parks Highway. These areas along the Parks Highway are of moderate to low value for minerals, fish and wildlife, settlement, and recreation, but include some of the most productive timber stands in the Interior. For these reasons, most of the forest along the Parks Highway not included in the State Forest will be designated for primary use forestry.

In the rest of the borough, the State Forest should provide for commercial forestry and personal use wood cutting. Few additional areas will be designated primary use forestry.

MINERALS

Mining is a major industry within the borough. The area from Ester Dome to Cleary Summit is a highly mineralized region with many active claims. In the eastern half of the borough, the Middle Fork of the Chena River is an important mining area.

These areas will be left open to mineral entry, and the areas where there are large blocks of claims (particularly the Cleary Summit and Ester Dome area) will be managed primarily for minerals.

Other areas within the borough that have several active claims or high potential will be left open to mineral entry. Although there are no known coal and oil and gas resources here, most of this subregion will remain open to coal prospecting, and oil and gas and coal leasing.

RECREATION

There are many important recreational resources within this subregion. In general, areas of high recreational use will be managed for recreation. These include the Salcha, Chatanika, and Chena River corridors, Ester Dome, and the Chena Hot Springs area. The Chatanika River is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River to protect its unique values. Important trails will be protected through public easements or public ownership. In addition, all areas retained in public ownership will be available for recreation.

SETTLEMENT

Within the Borough, 19,148 acres of state land may be offered for sale: 4,748 acres for community expansion, and 14,400 acres for recreational use and self-sufficient living.

Land for Community Expansion

Land for community expansion in the borough is in demand. If a site is within reasonable commuting distance (within 25 miles) and has good drainage, it will likely sell. However, most community expansion land in state ownership has already been sold or is otherwise encumbered. When the Tanana Valley State Forest is excluded and when mining claims, past disposals, and poor soils are taken into account,

there are a limited number of areas of state land left in the borough suitable for community expansion.

The following is a list of projects that may be offered for community expansion over the next 20 years by the state.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR COMMUNITY EXPANSION

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Alder Creek II Subdivision	1D1a	200
Aspenwood Subdivision	1D1b	250
Big Eldorado Subdivision	1H1a	150
Bigwood Subdivision	1H1b	120
Emma Creek Subdivision	1D1a	400
Fairbanks Odd Lots	1J1a	160
Fairbanks Parcels	1D1c	160
Fairbanks Parcels	1H1c	378
Fox Subdivision	1H1d	250
Little Birch Subdivision	1D1a	900
Little Willow Subdivision	1E2a	100
Riverwood Subdivision	1J1c	30
Skiview Subdivision	1J1b	300
Smallwood Subdivision	1H1e	250
Snoshoe Subdivision	1O1a	900
Sulliwood Heights Subdivision	1X1b	200
TOTAL		4,748
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Bears Den Subdivision	1E2	134
Desperation Subdivision	1F2	146
Hayes Creek Subdivision	1O1	465
Haystack Subdivision	1E2	5
Haystack Extension Subdivision	1E2	195
Martin Subdivision	1F2	1,000
McCloud Subdivision	1E2	80
Murphy Subdivision	1F2	204
O'Connor Creek Subdivision	1G1	200
Olnes East Subdivision	1J1	132
Wigwam Subdivision	1H1	40
TOTAL		2,601

Land for Recreational Use and Self-sufficient Living

Sales for recreational use and self-sufficient living are generally popular. Excluding land purchased for speculation, the cumulative need for this type of land in the borough is estimated between 4,000 and 19,000 acres by the year 2000 (see Settlement Element, DLWM, 1983).

The two principal owners of this type of land are the borough and the state. The borough owns about 30,000 acres of land suitable for this use, most of which is likely to be sold within 20 years. The state owns land along the Chatanika River, Chena Hot Springs Road, and the Steese and Elliott highways suitable for recreational parcels.

Over the next 20 years, the state can make available over 21,400 acres (including agricultural homesteads) for recreational use and self-sufficient living, which is more than the maximum projected need for this type of land. To control settlement density, the total number of parcels in each fee simple homestead area should not exceed the net acres divided by forty, except as noted in the management unit.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISIONS OR FEE SIMPLE HOMESTEADS

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Harding Lake East Subdivision	1Z2	Undetermined
Nenana Ridge West Subdivision	1A2	1,000
Springview Subdivision	1U3g	300
Any Creek Homestead	1G1	100
Caribou Creek Homestead	1U3a	400
Chena South Homestead	1U3b	600
Far Mountain Homestead	1U3c	2,400
Hunts Creek Homestead	1U3d	600
Mt. Ryan Homestead	1U3e	3,000
West Fork Homestead	1U3f	4,000
White Mountain Homestead	1L2	2,000
TOTAL		14,400 (plus undetermined area)
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Riverview Subdivision	1L2	1,723

TRANSPORTATION

The following access corridors have been identified by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF). There are no proposals for actual construction of access within these corridors, but the option to eventually develop access in these areas should not be precluded.

Alaska Railroad Extension. A route has been identified through the Tanana River and Richardson Highway corridors for an extension of the Alaska Railroad from Fairbanks to the Canadian border.

Twin Mountain Access Route. Three alternatives have been identified as possible access routes to the Twin Mountain area. One route is an extension of Chena Hot Springs Road (approximately 65 miles) along the Middle Fork Chena River valley. This was identified as the most feasible route by the Interior Alaska Transportation Study. Two other less preferable routes are the extension of Johnson Road and a new road up the Salcha River valley. The Salcha River valley route, however, conflicts with land use objectives as defined in this plan.

Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline. A route basically parallel to the existing Trans-Alaska Pipeline is proposed for the construction of a gas line from the North Slope to Fairbanks, continuing either to the Canadian border via the Alaska Highway corridor or to Prince William Sound via the Richardson Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor. A third alternative follows the Parks Highway - Alaska Railroad corridor from Fairbanks to Cook Inlet. However, this alternative route would conflict with land use objectives for the Nenana River corridor area (Management Unit 4R).

Steese and Elliott Highways Realignment. DOT&PF plans to reconstruct and realign portions of the Elliott and Steese highways. DOT&PF will work with the planning team to choose the routing that best meets the land use objectives described in this plan and complies with appropriate highway standards and project costs.

Parks Highway Improvements. DOT&PF is examining possible improvements to the Parks Highway. This plan does not preclude improvements recommended by DOT&PF for engineering and public safety consideration.

Trails and Revised Statute (RS) 2477 Roads. Many trails and minor roads exist in this subregion. See Chapter 2, Public Access and Trails Management for additional information.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1A

Nenana Ridge West

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1A1 and a secondary use in Subunit 1A2. This unit is important-rated habitat for furbearers, black bears, and moose (B-2 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Trapping and small game hunting are very important to Fairbanks residents because of the area's proximity to the city. As Fairbanks grows, the open space in this accessible unit will be in high demand.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 1A1 and a secondary use in Subunit 1A2. This unit, surrounded by the Tanana Valley State Forest, has very high forest values.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 1A1 and a secondary use in Subunit 1A2. Recreation values include outstanding views from the Parks Highway across the Tanana Valley to the Alaska Range, and off-road trail activity. A campground and scenic overlooks should be developed at several vantage points.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1A2. Approximately 1,000 acres may be offered for private ownership, in five phases.

Nenana Ridge West I Subdivision(1A2)	200 acres
Nenana Ridge West II Subdivision (1A2)	200 acres
Nenana Ridge West III Subdivision (1A2)	200 acres
Nenana Ridge West IV Subdivision (1A2)	200 acres
Nenana Ridge West V Subdivision (1A2)	200 acres

Portions of this area should be considered for possible commercial development or leasing. Any disposal should be coordinated with forest activities and private land in the area.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Highway buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the roadway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1A: *Nenana Ridge West*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1A1	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabin	The eastern portion of A1 near Goldstream is recommended for UAF selection
1A2	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal		Plan map legend: 1A2 - Nenana Ridge West S

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1B

Goldstream Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Agricultural disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a primary use in Subunit 1B2. Approximately 17,350 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Goldstream I Agriculture (1B2)	5,735 acres
Goldstream II Agriculture (1B2)	6,615 acres
Goldstream III Agriculture (1B2)	5,000 acres

This project includes a large percentage of the total state-owned agricultural soils in the Fairbanks North Star Borough. This project should be sold in phases over several years to ensure that agriculture land is available to residents beyond just the short term.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1B1 and 1B3. The Goldstream Creek riparian zone is a special use area for black bears, most furbearers, small game, and moose (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The riparian habitat should be maintained.

Trapping and sport hunting are very important activities in this unit. These uses, as well as wildlife viewing and trail use, should be maintained. Open space close to Fairbanks will become increasingly important as population increases.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 1B3, and a secondary use in Subunit 1B1. Subunit 1B3 is adjacent to the Parks Highway, the Tanana Valley State Forest, and the Bonanza Creek Experimental Forest. This subunit is especially suited to small scale operations and forest research.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 1B1 and 1B3. Recreation should be facilitated by developing trails and trailheads along creeks and at railway and highway intersections. Foreground scenery along the Alaska Railroad should be maintained in a natural state.

Settlement. The 1990 TBAP Update redesignated the Left Fork Homestead project (Subunit 1B2; 120 acres) from settlement to forestry (Subunit 1B3). It will not be offered for settlement.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1B: *Goldstream Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1B1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Goldstream Creek
1B2	Agriculture	Improved pasture grazing Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1B2 - Goldstream Ag
1B3	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1C

Ester Dome

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development. Trails may be rerouted, if necessary, to accommodate mineral development. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Ester Dome has high value habitat for grouse and ptarmigan. Most recreational hunting of these birds occurs on roads and trails. Because of the possible danger of personal injury in areas of intense mining activity, hunting will not be encouraged off trails and roads within this management unit.

Forestry. This management unit supports a dense productive cover of second growth hardwoods, which are now reaching harvestable size. Given the area's proximity to Fairbanks and an extensive road system, these forests will be managed to supply fuelwood through a mix of small scale commercial and personal use harvest areas.

Minerals. This area is one of the highest priorities for mineral development in the Basin. Major mining development is in progress. The area has high grade mineralization and, because it is close to Fairbanks, it is economically feasible to develop. It is currently being explored and mined quite intensively. Unit 1C1 is designated primary use minerals. This indicates that the principal management objective is mineral development, but with minimization of adverse impacts to existing residential areas.

There are several residential areas in close proximity to Ester Dome. Mining activity can have negative impacts on these residential uses. When permitting mining operations, DNR should recommend that operators consider the noise and other impacts of their activities on adjacent land uses. Local residents and mine operators should continue to work with the Fairbanks North Star Borough to more adequately deal with these issues through local land use controls.

Recreation. Ester Dome is a popular recreation area near Fairbanks. There are three main values of the area for recreation: 1) the Equinox Trail that passes through the area; 2) outstanding views of the Fairbanks region from the road system on the dome and 3) the alpine environment (2000 to 2300 foot level), which provides a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. The dome also has potential for a downhill skiing area, but only if mineral activity on the dome declines.

These recreational uses can be provided for by protecting trails on the dome. A significant portion of the existing trails are on mining claims. If a portion of a trail cannot be used because of mineral activity, an alternative route should be identified. Particular attention should be given to protecting the Equinox Trail either in its existing location or in an alternate one. A loop should be considered along the upper ridge in a manner that does not conflict with mining. Also, trails that are rerouted will remain comparable in width to the original trail. Because of the possible danger of personal injury in areas of intense mining activity, recreation will generally not be encouraged in areas off the trails.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Communication sites. Communication sites will be consolidated in a small area on the top of the dome.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1C: *Ester Dome*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1C1	Minerals		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Ester Dome

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1D

Alder Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry and recreation. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Habitat is a secondary use in Subunit 1D3 and an important resource use in Subunit 1D2, which is designated resource management. Because of the proximity to Fairbanks, the value of this area for recreational uses, including small game hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing, is much greater than in more remote areas with similar wildlife values (C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The area will be managed to protect the resource to the maximum extent possible under the overall management objectives for the unit.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 1D3. This subunit includes hardwood poletimber in Alder Creek, and spruce sawtimber to the west. Subunit 1D2 has a few stands of timber.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 1D3 and an important use in Subunit 1D2. A recreation site is recommended for the Parks Highway southwest of Fairbanks. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the highway will be kept in a natural state.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1D1. Approximately 1,910 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Alder Creek II Subdivision (1D1a)	200 acres
Aspenwood Subdivision (1D1b)	250 acres
Emma Creek I Subdivision (1D1a)	260 acres
Emma Creek II Subdivision (1D1a)	140 acres
Fairbanks Parcels (1D1c)	160 acres
Little Birch I Subdivision (1D1a)	150 acres
Little Birch II Subdivision (1D1a)	250 acres
Little Birch III Subdivision (1D1a)	250 acres
Little Birch IV Subdivision (1D1a)	250 acres

These projects are part of a system of disposals in the Nenana Ridge-Old Nenana Highway area. The design of these projects should be developed as part of an overall disposal plan for this area and should be coordinated with the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Highway buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Parks Highway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1D: Alder Creek

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1D1	Settlement	Forestry	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1D1a - Alder Creek II S 1D1a - Emma Creek S 1D1a - Little Birch S 1D1b - Aspenwood S 1D1c - Fairbanks Parcels
1D2	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1D3	Forestry	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1E

Chatanika River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Five areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

The Chatanika River is one of the most popular recreation, hunting, and fishing rivers for Fairbanks residents. The river corridor in Subunit 1E1 is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River (see also Chapter 4, Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation). Areas within this subunit are recommended as a high priority for enforcement of state water quality standards because of the potential for water quality problems from mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1E1. The river is critical-rated habitat for spawning and rearing salmon, and prime-rated habitat for resident fish. The riparian corridor along the river is a special value area (A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 1E3. This subunit has valuable forest resources and is adjacent to the Tanana Valley State Forest. This subunit will remain in public ownership and be managed primarily for its forest values. The state forest plan recommends adding Subunit 1E3 to the state forest. This plan endorses the recommendation.

Minerals. Subunit 1E1, Chatanika River Corridor, is closed to new mineral entry and coal leasing because of conflicts with the important recreation and habitat values. The settlement areas in Subunit 1E2 will be closed to mineral entry at the time of sale. Subunit 1E3 is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 1E1 and a secondary use in Subunits 1E2 and 1E3. The Chatanika River in Subunit 1E1 is very popular with Fairbanks residents for hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife viewing, and motorized and non-motorized boating. There are very few clearwater streams with developed access in the Basin. Of these, the Chatanika is the least developed river close to Fairbanks. Subunit 1E1 will be retained in state ownership and managed to maintain

these existing uses. See Subunit 1U2 for additional management intent and guidelines for this river corridor. Access will be maintained. At the same time, development likely to change the character of the river or the productivity of the habitat along the river will be minimized.

The Tanana Valley State Forest Plan recommends deleting its Subunit 4b from the state forest and adding it to Subunit 1E1, Chatanika River Corridor. This plan endorses that recommendation. If the portion of the state forest is added to Subunit 1E1, it will be managed according to intent and guidelines specified in this plan.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1E2. Approximately 100 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Little Willow Subdivision (1E2a) 100 acres

Four areas in Subunit 1E2 have been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Bears Den Subdivision	134 acres
Haystack Subdivision	5 acres
Haystack Extension Subdivision	195 acres
McCloud Subdivision	80 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

River Corridor (Subunit 1E1)

1. River crossings will be consolidated to the maximum extent feasible. Necessary road crossings will be located and designed to minimize the impact on views, habitat, and recreational values.
2. State Recreation River legislation may require that a management plan be prepared. A management plan may reconsider the prohibitions against mineral entry, remote cabins, settlement, and commercial leases within the subunit.

3. Public use cabins are recommended for the corridor.
4. Consistent with the purpose for which the corridor is established, siting facilities within one-quarter mile of the ordinary water mark of the Chatanika River will be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent. This guideline does not apply to public use cabins.
5. Oil and gas exploration and development activities will be sited and timed to mitigate impact of the fish and wildlife habitat and public use values of the river corridor. Specific mitigation measures will be developed as part of the lease sale process. Timing, topography, vegetation, and other factors should be considered.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1E: *Chatanika River Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1E1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Leases Remote cabins	Chatanika River Corridor is recommended for state recreation river status, generally 1/4 mile either side of mean high water. See also Subunit 1U1
1E2	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1E2 - Little Willow S Past Projects: Bear's Den S Haystack S Haystack Ext. S McCloud S All disposals will be located more than 1/4 mile from the Chatanika River
1E3	Forestry	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1F

North Slope of Murphy Dome

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Three areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1F1 and a secondary use in Subunit 1F2. This unit has important-rated habitat for upland game species, particularly ptarmigan, grouse, and hare (B-2 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Hunting and trapping uses will be maintained.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 1F1 and a secondary use in Subunit 1F2. Management of Subunit 1F1 will maintain the quality of the existing recreation use.

Murphy Dome, adjacent to the growing Fairbanks community, is important for a variety of uses, such as summer and winter trail-based recreation, hunting, trapping, berry picking, and personal use timber harvesting.

The ridge extending from the Elliott Highway to Murphy Dome is one of the most important outdoor recreation areas adjacent to Fairbanks. The slopes surrounding Murphy Dome are suitable for a wide variety of activities, including hunting, hiking, and skiing.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1F2. No new offerings for private ownership are planned.

Three areas in Subunit 1F2 have been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Martin Subdivision	1,000 acres
Murphy Subdivision	204 acres
Desperation Subdivision	146 acres

The acreage shown for Murphy and Desperation Subdivisions is the acreage that was available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. The acreage offered in Martin Subdivision may have been less than the maximum amount shown.

Note. Murphy Subdivision was offered prior to the 1985 TBAP adoption. The 1985 TBAP listed it in error as a new offering.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Communication sites. Communication sites will be consolidated in the smallest area possible.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1F: *North Slope of Murphy Dome*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1F1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1F2	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Past projects: Desperation S Martin S Murphy S

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1G

Our Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Two areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation, subsurface resource development, and maintaining open space. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a secondary use in Subunit 1G2.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in Subunit 1G2. There are many claims in this unit and good potential for both hard rock and placer mining. There is the likelihood of increased mining. Mineral development should be promoted.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 1G2, and a secondary use in Subunit 1G1. Recreation values include use of trails along the ridgetop. These uses should be maintained.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1G1. Approximately 100 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Any Creek Homestead (1G1) 100 acres

The boundaries of Any Creek Homestead area have been revised from past remote sale boundaries.

One area in Subunit 1G1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

O'Connor Creek Subdivision 200 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Fish and wildlife. In Subunit 1G2, existing uses such as trails, trapping, and small game hunting will be accommodated to the maximum extent feasible, consistent with management for mineral development.

O'Connor Creek Subdivision. If a road is built to the south from O'Connor Creek Subdivision, it should not conflict with the existing trail at the bottom of the valley.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1G: *Our Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1G1	Settlement	Public recreation	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1G1 - Any Creek HS Past Project: O'Connor Creek S
1G2	Minerals Public recreation	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1H

Greater Fairbanks

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Six areas in this unit are designated settlement, and one area is co-designated settlement and agriculture. These seven areas may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and wildlife habitat.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 1H4. Approximately 80 acres may be offered for private ownership. In Subunit 1H4, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Bella Agriculture (1H4) 80 acres

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1H2 and 1H5. The Goldstream Creek riparian zone is special value habitat for black bear, most furbearers, small game, and moose (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Sport hunting and trapping are very important uses in these subunits, as well as wildlife viewing and trail use. Open space for these activities should be maintained because the activities will become increasingly important as Fairbanks grows.

Minerals. This unit lies on the Cleary Sequence. Land in Subunits 1H1 and 1H4 will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 1H2 and 1H5, and a secondary use in Subunit 1H1. This area is a complement to surrounding residential use, with cross-country skiing, horseback riding, berry picking, and open space in a natural setting.

The lease or sale of some state land in the Ski Boot Hill area should be considered for expansion of the ski development.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1H1. Approximately 1,148 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Big Eldorado Subdivision (1H1a) 150 acres
Bigwood Subdivision (1H1b) 120 acres

Fairbanks Parcels (1H1c) 378 acres
Fox Subdivision (1H1d) 250 acres
Smallwood Subdivision (1H1e) 250 acres

Recreational use of the Fairbanks 100 Mile Loop Trail, which runs through Bigwood, Smallwood, and some of the Fairbanks projects, should be protected.

There are three alternative sites for locating the Fox Subdivision. The most likely area is in the eastern portion of the western-most parcel. This area does not have active claims and is high quality land. The middle parcel lies on a highly mineralized area, the Cleary Sequence. There are active claims on Flume Creek. The parcel to the west is also mineralized; however, the ridge line should be studied for sale. The Division of Land will work with the Division of Mining to identify a high quality subdivision within one of these units.

These parcels, in the Fox project, have historic mining value from a recreational standpoint. They lie within the Pedro Dome Historic District. The recreation values of the area should be preserved.

One area in Subunit 1H1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Wigwam Subdivision 40 acres

Goldstream Public Use Area. Subunit 1H5 has been designated by the Alaska State Legislature as the Goldstream Public Use Area (AS 41.23.140-170). The purpose of the public use area is to protect, maintain, perpetuate, and enhance year-round general public recreation, public use, and enjoyment of fish and wildlife. The management of the public use area is the responsibility of DNR. Land disposals are prohibited within the public use area, and the area is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1H: *Greater Fairbanks*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1H1	Settlement	Public recreation	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1H1a - Big Eldorado S 1H1b - Bigwood S 1H1c - Fairbanks parcels 1H1d - Fox S 1H1e - Smallwood S Past Projects: Wigwam S
1H2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1H3	Materials		Open		
1H4	Agriculture Settlement		Closed prior to sale		Plan map legend: 1H4 - Bella Ag
1H5	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Legislatively designated as the Goldstream Public Use Area

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1I

Vault Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation, subsurface resource development, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1I1. The subunit is important-rated habitat for many wildlife species and prime-rated habitat along the Chatanika River for moose and black bear (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Trapping, wildlife viewing, and small game hunting is high along the Elliott Highway. Access to the back country is important and should continue.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in Subunit 1I1. The subunit contains many mining claims. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 1I1. This area has several historic mining sites that will be managed to encourage visitor appreciation of the mining heritage of Fairbanks. A few significant sites will be restored and made accessible by a system of recreational trails.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1I: *Vault Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1I1	Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1J

Cleary Summit-Pedro Dome

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Four areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development, recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1J3. The Cleary Summit area is important-rated habitat for many wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose in the vicinity of the Chatanika River (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Trapping and small game hunting are intensive activities along the road and trail system leading east from Cleary Summit.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in subunit 1J4, and a secondary use in Subunit 1J2. Subunit 1J4 contains extensive cover of moderately productive hardwood stands.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in subunits 1J2, 1J3, and 1J4. Mineral development will be encouraged in these subunits. The Fairbanks Circle Trail will be open to mining related access.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 1J2, 1J3, and 1J4. Recreation is also a secondary use in Subunit 1J1.

Recreation values are important in the Cleary Summit area. The triangle of land bordered by the Steese Highway, Elliott Highway, and Chatanika River contains much of the Fairbanks gold mining heritage. This includes placer gold mines, ditches that carried water for hydraulic mining, the abandoned narrow gauge Tanana Valley Railway, abandoned townsites, and interconnecting trails.

Recreation will be emphasized to the extent that it does not interfere with mining activity. Historic sites that do not conflict with current or future mining activity should be protected and retained in public ownership. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will work with the Division of Mining to identify historic sites. If these divisions cannot agree on the location or boundaries of the sites, the sites will not be recommended for legislative designation

as state historic sites. A historic mining district would provide trail-related recreation in a historic setting.

Although this management unit has many important trails, the Circle to Fairbanks Historic Trail has unique recreational values and historical significance. This trail is the original route between Circle City and Fairbanks. Portions of the trail within the Borough and Tanana Basin boundaries are separated into a summer ridgetop trail and winter sled route along the Chatanika River. The portion of the trail between Cleary Summit and Coffee Dome is used extensively for mining access. With the exception of a few patented mining claims near the trailhead at Cleary Summit, this 60-mile trail is on state land.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1J1. Approximately 490 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Fairbanks Odd Lots (1J1a)	160 acres
Skiview Subdivision (1J1b)	300 acres
Riverwood Subdivision (1J1c)	30 acres

A portion of Fairbanks Odd Lots has been disposed of in a previous offering.

Riverwood Subdivision may be susceptible to flooding, and should be reviewed in the next plan update for change to Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat designation.

Skiview Subdivision will not be sold before 1991 to allow development patterns to be established in the area. Before the project is offered, it will be evaluated for conflicts with mineral development.

One area in Subunit 1J1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Olnes East Subdivision	132 acres
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The 1985 TBAP incorrectly included Mariana Homestead in Subunit 1J1. Before the 1985 plan was adopted, Mariana was offered as a remote parcel selection area. The 1990 TBAP Update reviewed the Mariana disposal area and did not include settlement as a primary use in that unit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Trails. A minimum 200 foot buffer (100 feet either side of centerline) will be retained in public ownership to protect the recreational use of the Circle to Fairbanks Trail. A 300 foot wide corridor should be retained in state ownership for the Davidson Ditch and the Tanana Valley Railroad.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1J: *Cleary Summit-Pedro*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1J1	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1J1a - Fairbanks Odd Lots 1J1b - Skiview S 1J1c - Riverwood S Past projects: Olmes East S
1J2	Minerals Public recreation	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Cleary Summit
1J3	Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Gilmore Dome
1J4	Forestry Minerals Public recreation		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1K

Juniper Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1K1. This unit has important-rated habitat for many wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose in the vicinity of

the Chatanika River. Human use is concentrated in the more accessible areas near the Chatanika River (B-1 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1K: *Juniper Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1K1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	
1K2	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1L

Belle Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Three areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining forestry and fish and wildlife resources. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1L3. This unit is important-rated habitat for several species (C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in subunits 1L3 and 1L4. These subunits contain moderately productive young birch and aspen stands that would be suitable for commercial use if markets expand.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 1L3.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1L2. Approximately 2,000 acres may be offered for private ownership, in two phases.

White Mountain I Homestead(1L2) 1,000 acres

White Mountain II Homestead(1L2) 1,000 acres

One area in Subunit 1L2 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Riverview Subdivision 1,723 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1L: *Belle Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1L1	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	
1L2	Settlement		Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1L2 - White Mtn. HS Past project: Riverview S
1L3	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	
1L4	Forestry		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1M

Caribou-Poker Creeks Watershed

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership and will be managed as a natural area for watershed research, in conjunction with several research agencies. All management will be consistent with the research objectives of the area. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is designated a secondary use. This unit has important-rated habitat for some species.

Forestry/Recreation. Forestry and recreation are designated secondary uses in this unit. The area is

within the Poker Flats rocket impact range. There are no known agriculture or mineral values, but there is some recreational use. Timber harvesting is acceptable if consistent with the watershed research interests in the area.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1M: *Caribou-Poker Creeks Watershed*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1M1	Watershed	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	The management of this unit will be determined in consultation with the agencies involved (BLM, UAF, USFS, DNR)

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1N

Upper Washington Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land in this management unit has poor access. High elevations and large areas of north facing slopes predominate. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1N2 and 1N4, and is recognized as an important value in Subunit 1N1.

The area north of the Elliott Highway in Subunit 1N2 is important-rated habitat for many wildlife species (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Trapping, wildlife viewing, and small game hunting is intensive while big game hunting along the highway is moderate.

Forestry. Forestry is designated as a primary use in subunits 1N3 and 1N4. These subunits contain second growth hardwood stands suitable for local use or future hardwood production.

Recreation. Recreation is designated as a primary use in Subunit 1N4.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 1N1 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1N: *Upper Washington Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1N1	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	
1N2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1N3	Forestry		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1N4	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 10

Pipeline Corridor-Elliott Highway

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Four areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1O3 and a secondary use in Subunit 1O1. It is an important resource in Subunit 1O2, which is designated resource management.

The upper Washington Creek - Elliott Highway area is important-rated habitat for many wildlife species, particularly moose and furbearers (B-1 and B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Trapping, small game hunting, and wildlife viewing are intensive. Big game hunting is moderate.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a secondary use in Subunit 1O3. There are some accessible and productive stands of timber in this subunit.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 1O3 and an important resource in Subunit 1O2. Scenic views along the Elliott Highway should be protected by a 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the roadway.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1O1. Approximately 900 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Snoshoe I Subdivision (1O1a)	300 acres
Snoshoe II Subdivision (1O1a)	200 acres
Snoshoe III Subdivision (1O1a)	400 acres

Access will be reserved through the Snoshoe Subdivision to other state lands located along the Elliott Highway.

One area in Subunit 1O1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Hayes Creek Subdivision	465 acres
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MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Highway buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Elliott Highway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 10: Pipeline Corridor-Elliott Highway

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
101	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 101a - Snoshoe S Past Project: Hayes Creek S Pipeline corridor width must be accommodated
102	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
103	Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Management Unit 1P

Tatalina River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Five areas in this unit are designated settlement or agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 1P1. Approximately 8,500 acres may be offered for private ownership. Land in Subunit 1P1 may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Aggie Creek Homestead(1P1)	4,000 acres
Aggie Creek East I Homestead(1P1)	1,500 acres
Aggie Creek East II Homestead(1P1)	1,500 acres
Aggie Creek East I Agriculture(1P1)	750 acres
Aggie Creek East II Agriculture(1P1)	750 acres

Within the boundaries of Aggie Creek East Homestead, approximately 1,500 acres may have agricultural potential (Aggie Creek E I & II Ag). They will be sold for agriculture homesteads or small agriculture.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1P2 and 1P3, and a secondary use in 1P1. The Tatalina River wetlands are important-rated habitat for most wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose, black bear and furbearers. The wetlands are also particularly important as winter moose habitat and spring black bear feeding habitat (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

There is an intensive level of trapping, and big and small game hunting. Boat access and the current small sport fishery should be maintained.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 1P3. This subunit contains extensive stands of hardwoods, but no significant use is anticipated unless an industrial hardwood demand develops.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1P: *Tatalina River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1P1	Agriculture Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1P1 - Aggie Creek HS 1P1 - Aggie Creek East Ag 1P1 - Aggie Creek East HS
1P2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1P3	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1Q

Tanana River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. One area in this unit is designated agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, hunting, and trapping. Management will be consistent with the objectives of the flood control project.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. One area, Subunit 1Q2, with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement has been offered for private ownership. In Subunit 1Q2, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown.

Eielson Agriculture 2,000 acres

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1Q1 and 1Q3, and a secondary use in Subunit 1Q2. The area along the

Tanana River is important-rated habitat for most species and prime-rated habitat for moose, furbearers, and fish. The Tanana River is prime-rated habitat for resident fish and is an essential migratory pathway for salmon. There is an intensive level of big and small game hunting, and trapping. (B-1 and A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 1Q3. This subunits resources are accessible forests of commercial spruce and over-mature birch.

Recreation. Access sites in Subunit 1Q1 along the Tanana River will be designated primary use recreation to facilitate recreational use of the river. Recreation is designated a secondary use in the remainder of the unit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1Q: *Tanana River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1Q1	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Unnamed unsurveyed islands in the Tanana
1Q2	Agriculture Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Past projects: 1Q2 - Eielson Ag
1Q3	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1R

Salcha-Goodpaster Uplands

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This area will be retained in public ownership under multiple use management. Principal management objectives are subsurface development and protection of the wildlife habitat. There are no lands designated for disposal in the unit.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is designated a primary use in this management unit. This management unit consists of highlands around the upper drainage of the Salcha River and is prime-rated grizzly bear and caribou habitat (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 1R2 and a secondary use in Subunit 1R1. Most of Subunit 1R1 has low value forests, but

moderate value commercial forests occur in the South Fork Valley. The unit will be open to timber harvesting for personal and commercial use.

Minerals. Mineral values are moderate to very high. The unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Old Nike Range Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 1R1. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1R: *Salcha-Goodpaster Uplands*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1R1	Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1R2	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1S

Salcha River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

It is recommended that strict enforcement of state water quality regulations be a priority in this unit. The area is also recommended for a management plan.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1S1 and 1S2. This zone is critical-rated habitat for anadromous fish and prime-rated habitat for black bear, caribou, grizzly bear, moose, furbearers, and small game. The Salcha River is the most important known king salmon spawning and rearing system in the Tanana drainage, and one of the most important in the Yukon drainage for returning king salmon runs (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Increasing settlement densities would potentially affect fire management options for habitat enhancement and could potentially affect the quality of the spawning area. For these reasons no disposals are recommended.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a secondary use in Subunit 1S1. Moderate to high value white spruce stands occur all along the Salcha River and north of the river on south facing hills.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunits 1S1 and 1S2. The Salcha River is one of the few clear water rivers in interior Alaska. It is used extensively for boating and fishing. High use of this area for fishing, boating, and king salmon spawning makes it a high priority area for enforcement of water quality standards.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Old Nike Range Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within subunits 1S1 and 1S2. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 1S1 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1S: *Salcha River Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1S1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open		
1S2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Salcha River Corridor -- generally within 1/4-mile either side of mean high water

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1T

Upper Chena River Highlands

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1T1. This subunit is an extensive prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear and caribou. It also contains prime-rated sheep habitat near West Point (B-1 and B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Minerals. Mineral values are moderate to very high. A primary designation of minerals may be considered for certain sections of this subunit if mineral development becomes imminent. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Possible routes to the mineral deposits along the Salcha tributaries (Butte and Caribou Creeks) should be investigated.

Recreation. Currently there is little use of the area for recreation because of lack of access. West Point, representative of an alpine environment, should be further investigated by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for possible special natural landmark status.

Although this management unit has other important trails, the trails listed below have unique recreational values and historical significance:

- The Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is the original winter sled route between Chena Hot Springs and Fairbanks. The trail originated in the early 1900's and has been used extensively since that time. Current uses of this 50 mile trail include dog mushing, snow machining, horseback riding, and moving farm equipment.
- The North Fork Valley Trail extends northeast from Chena Hot Springs Road towards the Borough and Tanana Basin Boundaries. The trail is an extension of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail and was used in the 1983 Yukon Quest dogsled race. This 13-mile trail is used mainly by cross country skiers, dog mushers, and snow machiners.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Old Nike Range Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 1T1. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Trails. A minimum 200 foot buffer (100 feet either side of centerline) will be retained in public ownership to protect the recreational use of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail and the North Fork Valley Trail.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1T: *Upper Chena River Highlands*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1T1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Remote cabins	Recommend investigation of the possible routes to the mineral deposits along the Salcha tributaries (Butte and Caribou Creeks)

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1U

Steese to Chena Hot Springs

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Seven areas in this unit are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development, recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

The Chatanika River is one of the most popular recreation, hunting, and fishing rivers for Fairbanks residents. The river corridor in Subunit 1U2 is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River (see also Chapter 4, Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation).

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1U1, 1U2, and 1U4, and a secondary use in Subunit 1U3. This area is an extensive prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear and caribou, as well as moose, black bear, furbearers, and small game (B-1 habitat along streams, B-2 habitat in remainder; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

The Chatanika River is a critical-rated habitat for salmon. Strict enforcement of the water quality regulations is a priority in the Chatanika drainage.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 1U4. This subunit contains vast hardwood forests of moderate volumes and productivity.

Minerals. There are many active mining operations in this unit and potential for increased activity. Subunit 1U2, the Chatanika River corridor, is closed to new mineral entry and coal leasing because of conflicts with recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals in Subunit 1U3 will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. Subunits 1U1 and 1U4 are open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 1U1 and 1U2, and a secondary use in Subunit 1U3.

Chena Dome is an outstanding natural feature. Portions of the Davidson Ditch should be identified by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and designated as a state historic site. For access to the White Mountains, eight 100-acre sites have been identified by the Bureau of Land Management. These sites and the Grange Hall Access Site will be retained and managed for recreation.

The remaining state lands at the potential Chena Sunny ski area should be sold or leased for private recreation development in accordance with a resort development plan (to be done by an interagency team). This would enable recreation and tourism businesses in the Chena Hot Springs area to identify the best possible downhill ski facilities.

The road-accessible Chatanika River in Subunit 1U2 is a highly popular float trip attraction. See Subunit 1E1 for additional management intent and guidelines for this river corridor. Subunit 1U2 is recommended for legislative designation as a state recreation river.

Opportunities for several easily accessible high country trail routes exist in this unit.

Although this management unit has many important trails, the trails listed below have unique recreational values and historical significance:

- The Circle-Fairbanks Historic Trail is the original route between Circle City and Fairbanks. Portions of the trail within the Borough and Tanana Basin boundaries are separated into a summer ridgetop trail and winter sled route along the Chatanika River. With the exception of a few patented mining claims near the trailhead at Cleary Summit, this 60-mile trail is on state land.
- The Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail is the original winter sled route between Chena Hot Springs and Fairbanks. The trail originated in the early 1900's and has been used extensively since that time. Current uses of this 50-mile trail include dog mushing, snow machining, horseback riding, and moving farm equipment.
- The North Fork Valley Trail extends northeast from Chena Hot Springs Road towards the Borough and Tanana Basin Boundaries. The trail is an extension of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail and was used in the 1983 Yukon Quest dogsled race. This 13-mile trail is used mainly by cross country skiers, dog mushers and snow machiners. A major portion of this trail passes through the Far Mountain disposal (Subunit 1U3) and is used for access through this area.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1U3. Approximately 11,300 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Caribou Creek Homestead (1U3a)	400 acres
Chena South Homestead (1U3b)	600 acres
Far Mountain Homestead (1U3c)	2,400 acres
Hunts Creek Homestead (1U3d)	600 acres
Mt. Ryan Homestead (1U3e)	3,000 acres
West Fork Homestead (1U3f)	4,000 acres
Springview Subdivision (1U3g)	300 acres

The settlement densities of Chena South, Hunts Creek, and West Fork homesteads should not exceed the number of acres divided by 20, as established in these offerings prior to the 1985 TBAP.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Facility Siting. Siting of facilities within one-half mile of the ordinary high mark of the Chatanika River will be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent, consistent with the purposes for which the corridor was established.

Oil and Gas. Oil and gas exploration and development activities will be sited and timed to mitigate impact of fish and wildlife habitat and public use values of the river corridor. Specific mitigation measures will be developed as part of the lease sale process. Timing, topography, vegetation, and other factors will be considered.

Trails. A minimum 200-foot buffer (100 feet either side of centerline) will be retained in public ownership to protect the recreational use of the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail, the North Fork Valley Trail, and the Circle to Fairbanks Trail.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1U: *Steese to Chena Hot Springs*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1U1	Public recreation	Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1U2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Remote cabins	Chatanika River is recommended for state recreation river status generally 1/4 mile either side of mean high water. See also Subunit 1E1
1U3	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1U3a - Caribou Cr. HS 1U3b - Chena South HS 1U3c - Far Mountain HS 1U3d - Hunts Creek HS 1U3e - Mt. Ryan HS 1U3f - West Fork HS 1U3g - Springview S
1U4	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1V

Middle Fork of the Chena

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. It is recommended that strict enforcement of the water quality regulations be a priority in this unit. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 1V1. The lower Chena is the second most heavily fished stream in the state. The middle fork of the Chena is important-rated habitat for resident fish and is the spawning area for grayling in the lower Chena. The riparian corridor also serves as prime-rated habitat for moose, black bear, furbearers, and small game (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Minerals. There are important mineral values in this area. It has been actively mined for several decades and the potential remains high. Mining claims are staked on both banks of the upper Middle Fork, and several placer mines are currently active. Because of the extremely high value fishery, enforcement of water quality regulations is a priority.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1V: *Middle Fork of Chena*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1V1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1W

Little Chena

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development.

Agricultural disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a primary use in Subunit 1W1. Acreage that may be offered for private ownership has not been determined.

Little Chena Agriculture (1W1)

Subunit 1W4 may have some potential for agriculture. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses until reevaluated and the plan amended.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 1W2 and 1W3. These subunits are prime-rated for moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 1W3. Much of this management unit is black spruce, but some commercial timber values can be found adjacent to existing timber sales.

Recreation. Because of its close proximity to Fairbanks, this management unit receives much recreational use. Dog sledding, cross-country skiing, and hunting are some of the most common uses in this area. Many heavily used trails are located within this management unit, including the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Agricultural disposals. Before disposal of land designated for agriculture within the Little Chena Management Unit, an on-site evaluation of each tract proposed for sale will be conducted to confirm the parcel's suitability for agricultural use. The Division of Agriculture will be responsible for this review. The review should be done in consultation with the Soil Conservation Service, the Division of Land, and the Department of Fish and Game.

Trails. Trail easements need to be reserved when designing the agricultural disposals planned for this management unit. A minimum of 200 feet (100 feet either side of centerline) will be retained in public ownership where the Chena Hot Springs winter trail passes through agricultural disposal projects.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1W: *Little Chena*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1W1	Agriculture		Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1W1 - Little Chena Ag
1W2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1W3	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
1W4	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1X

Johnson Road

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Part of this management unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for wildlife habitat. The rest of the unit will be managed to provide small farms on areas of good agricultural soil and to provide for rural settlement. Cropland will be available for small farms. The Fairbanks North Star Borough's comprehensive development plan covers this unit, proposing agricultural and very low density residential land use. The borough plan also recommends that "purely residential uses should not be permitted to intrude upon existing or potential agricultural areas." The limited overall acreage and topography make large farms infeasible. Wetlands should be managed as buffers for water quality along streams and for wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 1X1. Approximately 3,000 acres may be offered for private ownership. In this subunit, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

French Creek Agriculture (1X1a) 3,000 acres

Fish and wildlife. Fish and wildlife has been designated a primary use in Subunit 1X2. Access to public resources, particularly fish and wildlife/recreation areas should be maintained.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a secondary use to salvage commercial timber from land to be sold as small farms.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 1X1. Approximately 200 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Sulliwood Heights Subdivision(1X1b) 200 acres

Other resources. A 300-foot corridor shall be reserved for the Alaska Railroad extension.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1X: *Johnson Road*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1X1	Agriculture Settlement	Forestry	Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 1X1a - French Creek Ag 1X1b - Sulliwood Heights S
1X2	Wildlife habitat		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1Y

Salchaket River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The Salchaket unit will be retained in public ownership and managed to protect its wildlife, habitat, public recreation, and forestry values. The unit will remain open for mineral entry.

Fish and wildlife. The land within the Little Salcha River corridor, Subunit 1Y2, is designated as fish and wildlife habitat. Of particular importance is maintaining the quality of sport fishing within the river corridor.

Forestry. Forestry is designated as the primary use of Subunit 1Y1. Commercial and personal use of timber resources will not infringe upon the quality

of the habitat and recreation values found within the river corridor.

Recreation. Subunit 1Y2 is in proximity to the Fairbanks urban area and is a popular recreation spot. Because of the importance of sport fishing along the Little Salcha River, the river corridor has a primary designation for public recreation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1Y: *Salchaket River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1Y1	Forestry	Open	Open		
1Y2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 1Z: *Harding/Birch Lake*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
1Z1	Agriculture		Closed prior to sale		Plan map legend: 1Z1 - Aurora Ag
1Z2	Settlement		Closed prior to sale		Plan map legend: 1Z2 - Harding Lake East S
1Z3	Public recreation	Forestry	Open		
1Z4	Forestry		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 1ZA

Salcha Forest

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this management unit will be retained in public use and managed for multiple-use, which allows for hunting, trapping, fishing, other forms of recreation, and material sites. Management emphasis is on protecting fish and wildlife, and recreation values. This unit should remain available and accessible for mineral exploration, development, and extraction, which includes mineral leasing and acquisition of rights to locatable minerals.

Agriculture. Agriculture is a secondary land use designation for subunit 1ZA1. Suitable soils may be considered for agricultural disposal, provided the primary designations (recreation and habitat) are not significantly impacted.

Fish and wildlife. Habitat is a primary use designation for subunits 1ZA1 and 1ZA2. The Flat Creek drainage burn area should be managed to sustain optimum habitat for moose in accordance with developed game management plans.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 1ZA2.

Minerals. Minerals is a primary use designation in Subunit 1ZA2. Material disposals and mineral development should minimize impacts on wildlife resources and the visual impact on the recreation resources.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use designation in Subunit 1ZA1. Within this subunit, Redmond and McCoy creeks shall be protected for recreational and habitat values by reserving a buffer in public ownership on either side of both creeks. The width of these buffers will be determined in consultation with the departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation.

A public access easement for recreation and traditional use shall be retained 100 feet wide along the Redmond Creek Trail.

Other Resources. Material sales may occur where consistent with and not detrimental to the primary management intent. Sales should minimize impacts on wildlife resources and the visual impacts on the recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Access. To prevent adverse impacts on subunits 1S1 and 1S2, access to Subunit 1ZA2 for timber harvest will be from the south, through Tanana Valley State Forest units 7 or 8, and will be by winter roads only.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 1ZA: *Salcha Forest*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
ZA1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Agriculture	Open		
1ZA2	Forestry Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Tanana Basin Area Plan

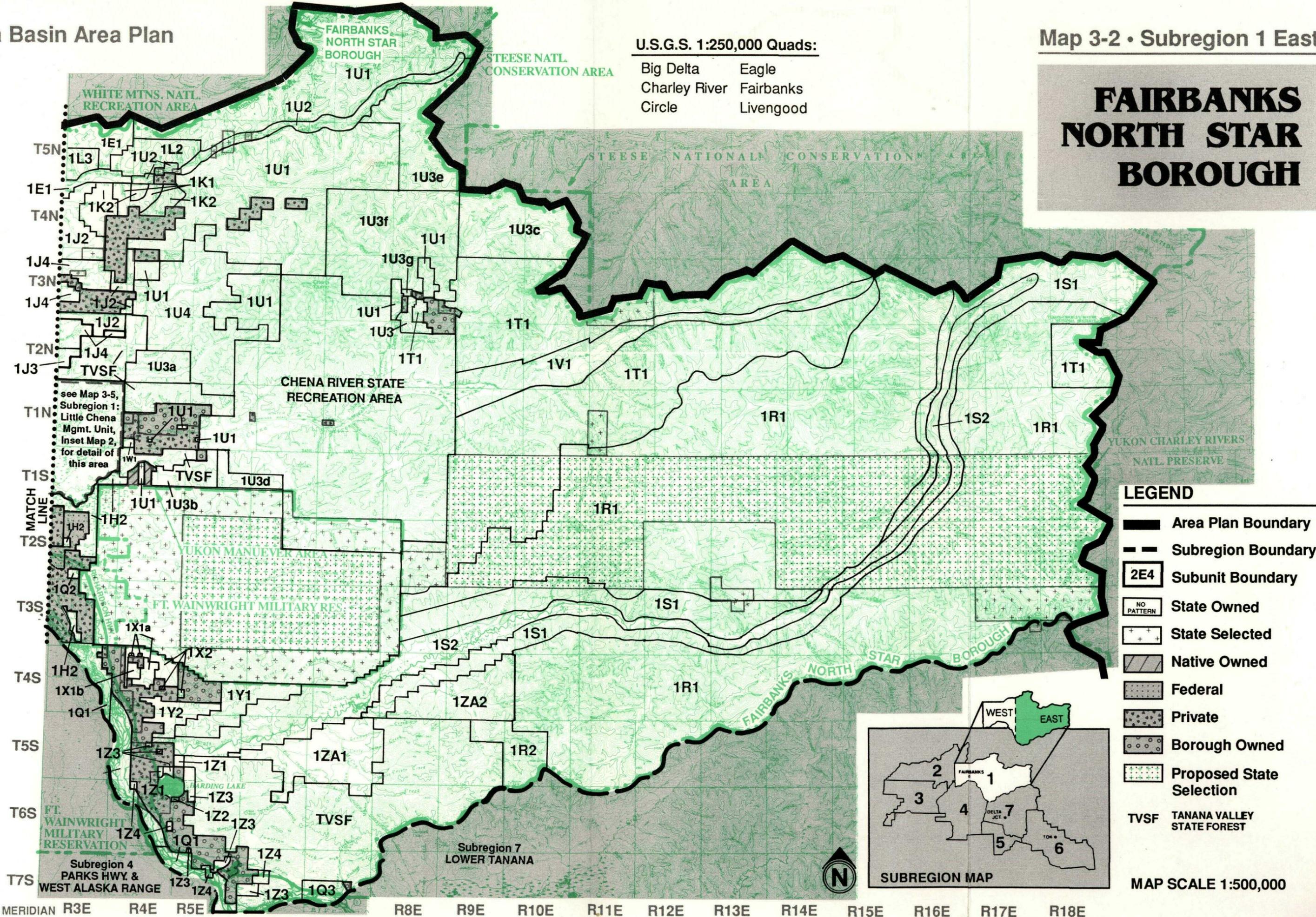
1991

Map 3-2 • Subregion 1 East

U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:

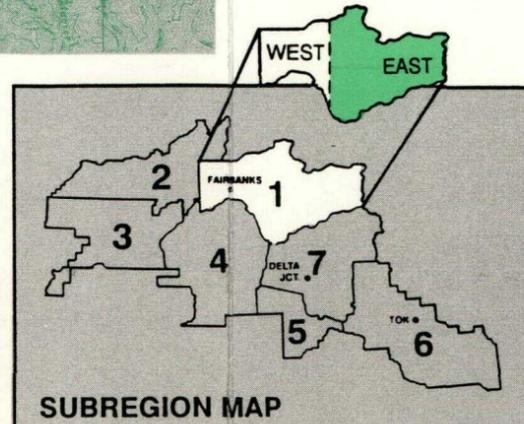
Big Delta	Eagle
Charley River	Fairbanks
Circle	Livengood

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH



LEGEND

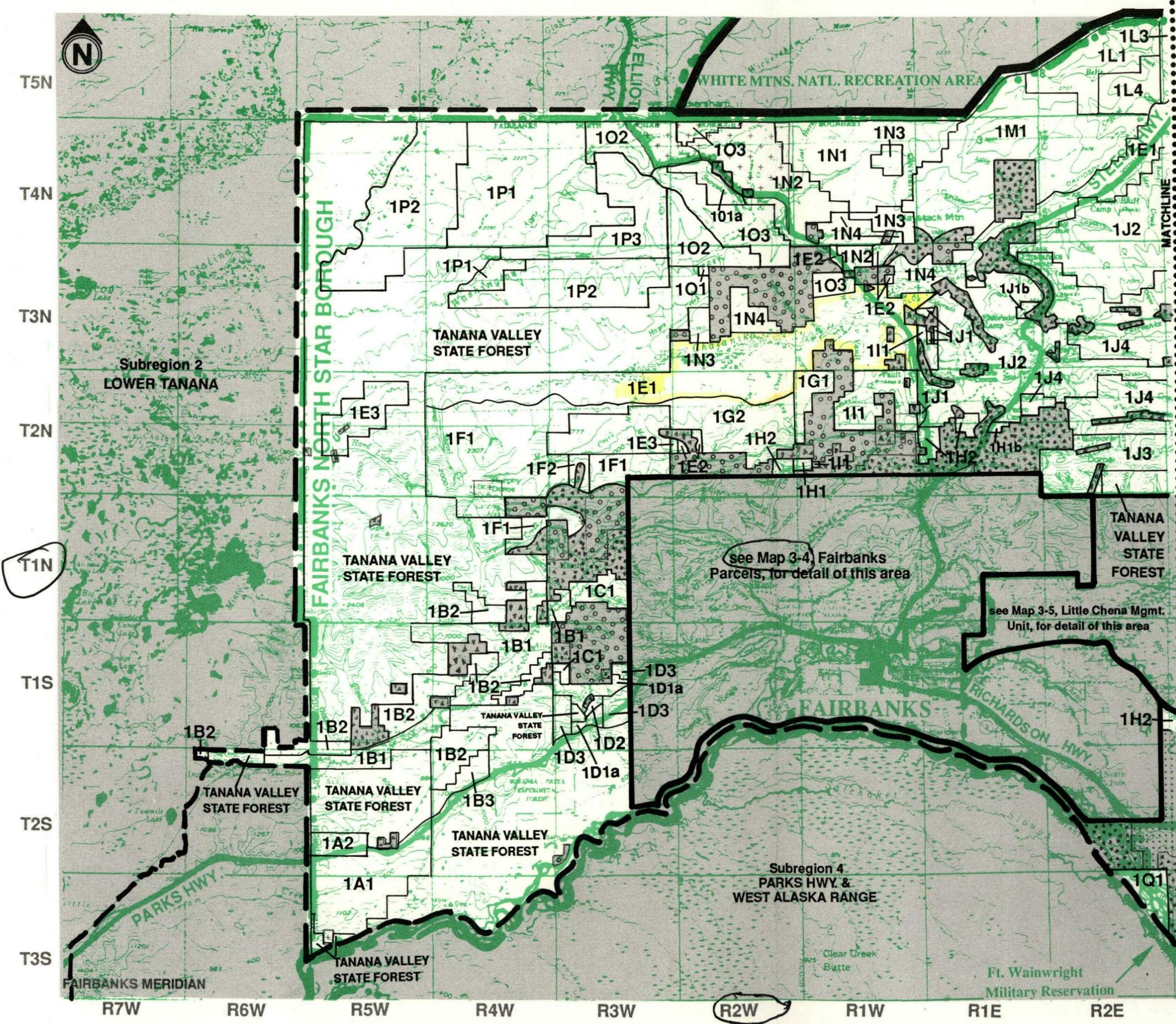
- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Federal
- Private
- Borough Owned
- Proposed State Selection
- TVSF TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST



MAP SCALE 1:500,000

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN R3E R4E R5E R8E R9E R10E R11E R12E R13E R14E R15E R16E R17E R18E

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

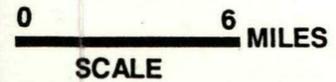


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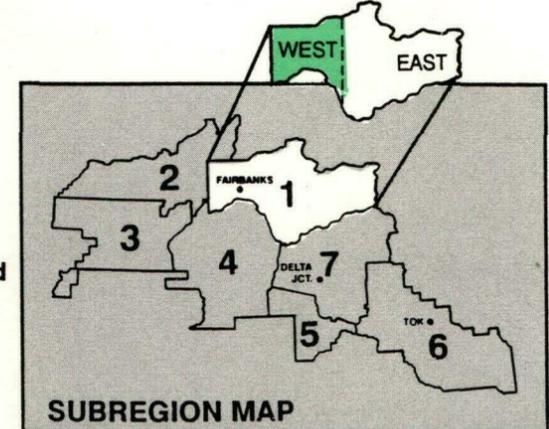
- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Private
- Federal
- Borough Owned

see Map 3-4, Fairbanks Parcels, for detail of this area

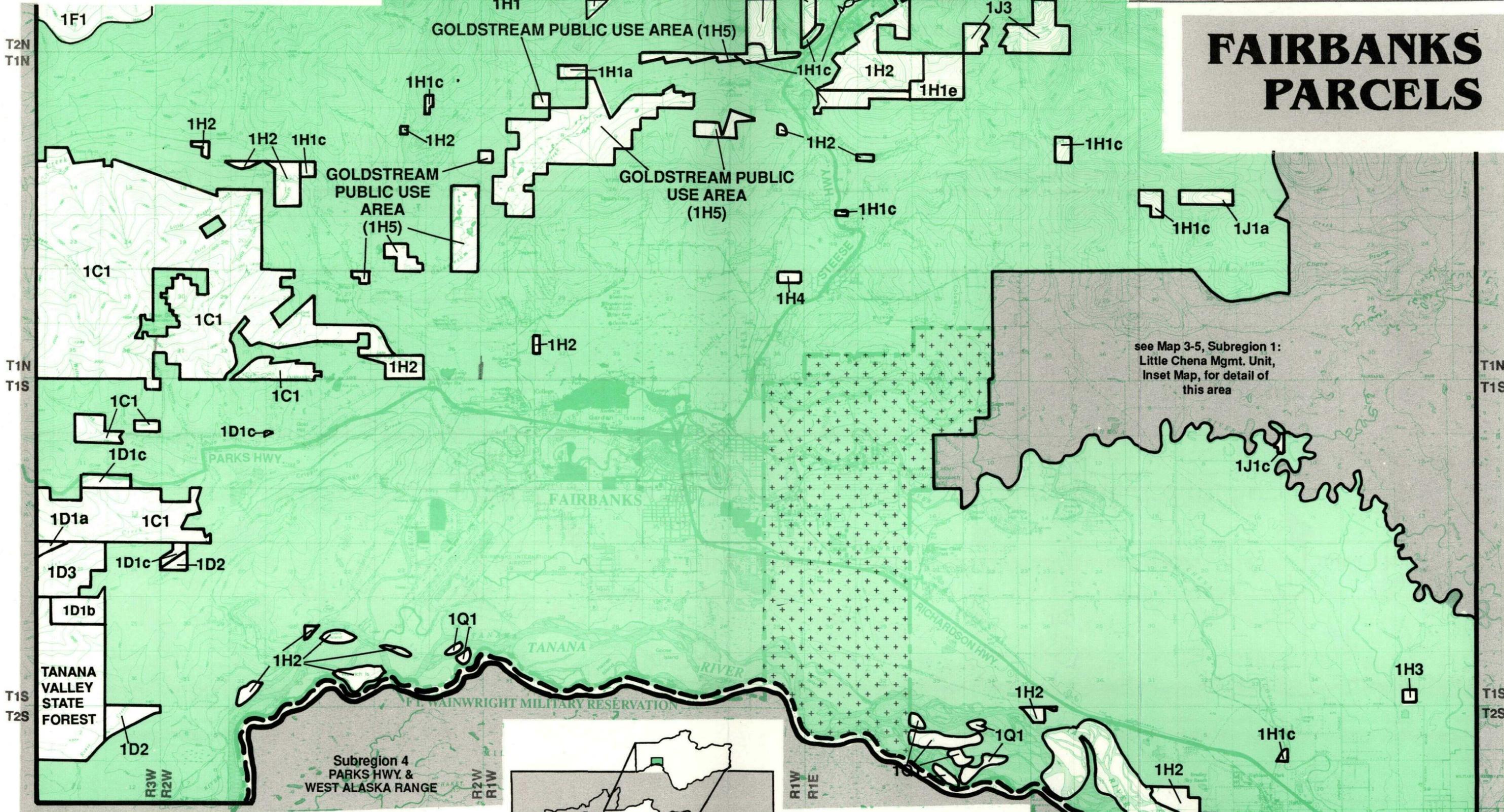
see Map 3-5, Little Chena Mgmt. Unit, for detail of this area



Based on U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quadrangles Fairbanks and Livengood



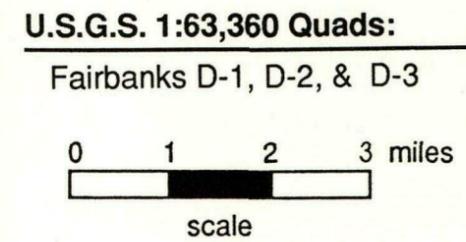
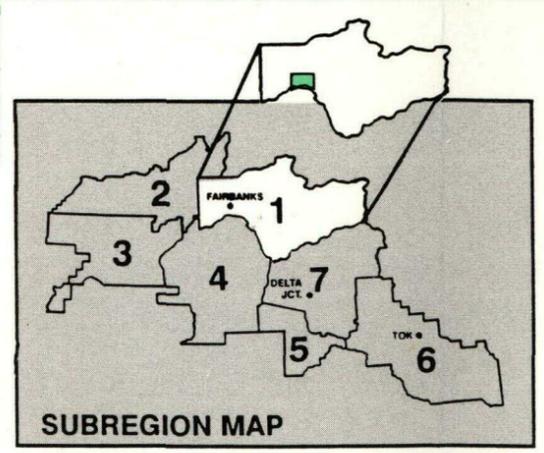
FAIRBANKS PARCELS



see Map 3-5, Subregion 1:
Little Chena Mgmt. Unit,
Inset Map, for detail of
this area

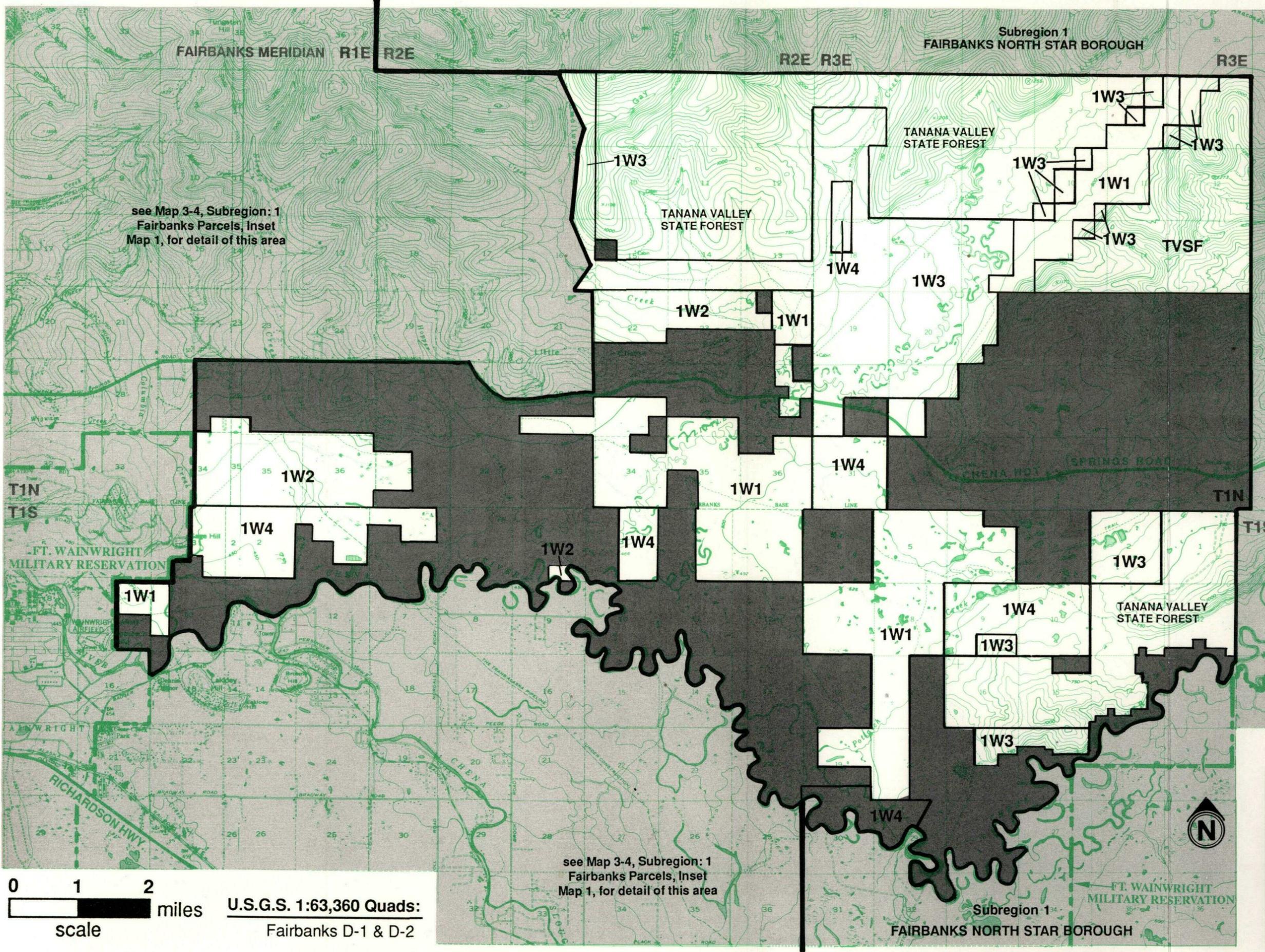
LEGEND

- Subregion Boundary
- State Selected
- Subunit Boundary
- Non-State (private and Borough owned)



FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

LITTLE CHENA MGMT. UNIT

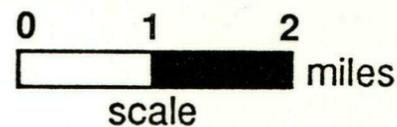
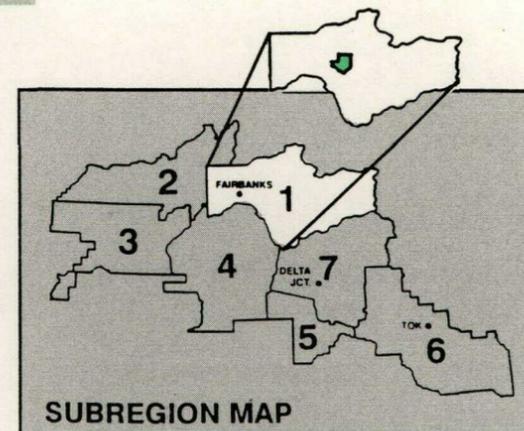


see Map 3-4, Subregion: 1
Fairbanks Parcels, Inset
Map 1, for detail of this area

see Map 3-4, Subregion: 1
Fairbanks Parcels, Inset
Map 1, for detail of this area

LEGEND

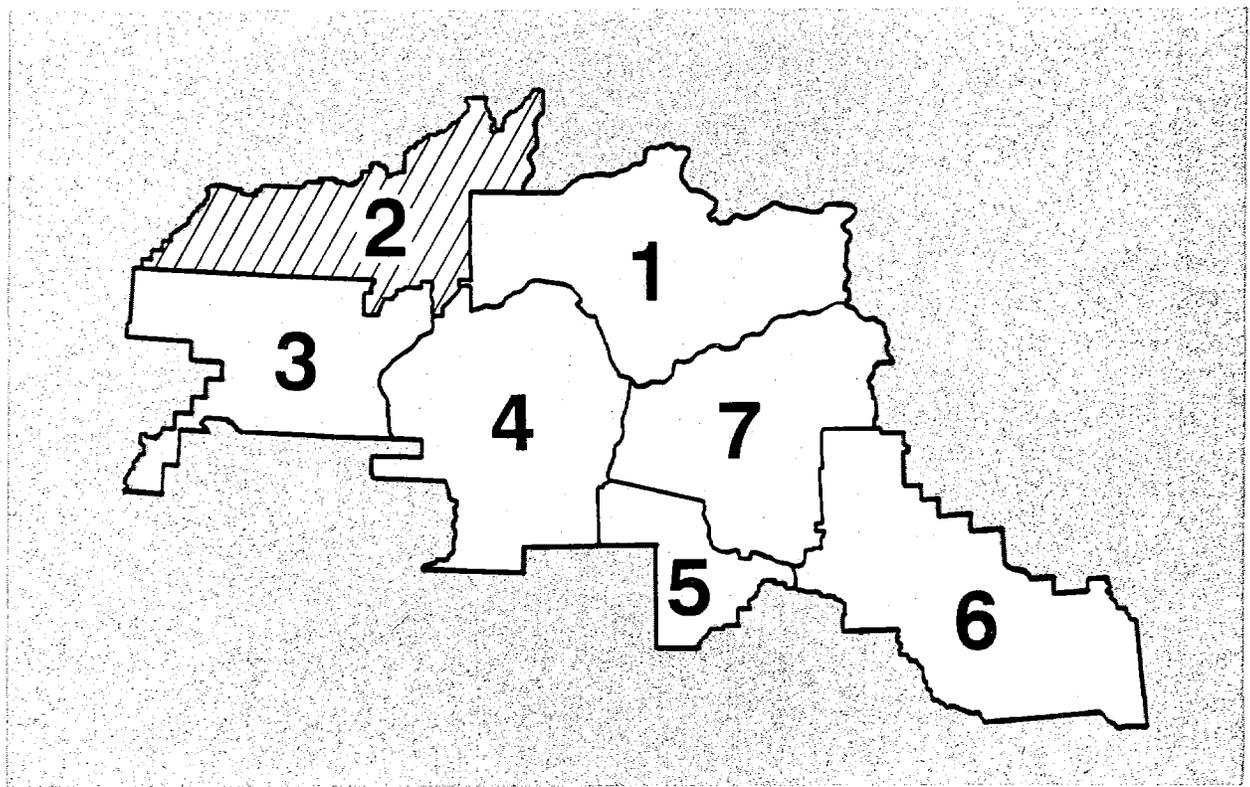
- 2E4 Subunit Boundary
- Non-State (private and Borough owned)



U.S.G.S. 1:63,360 Quads:
Fairbanks D-1 & D-2

Subregion 2

Lower Tanana



Subregion 2

LOWER TANANA

This subregion extends from the City of Tanana on the west to the borough on the east, and from the Serpentine and Cascade ridges on the north to the Tanana River on the south. It includes Minto Flats (a major waterfowl nesting area) and the Livengood and Tofty mining districts, which are very active.

The state has selected or owns approximately 185,000 acres, or 70% of the area in this subregion. The unit is very accessible and can be reached via the Elliott Highway, the Tanana River, or via many trails and mining roads which pass through it.

The major uses of the area include mining, subsistence, and sport hunting and fishing. The trails in the area receive both recreational and mining use.

The resources which will be emphasized in this subregion are mining, habitat, and timber. Activities in this subunit should avoid or minimize conflicts with wildlife, fish and other resources, and the traditional use of these resources by residents. Protection of trails, water quality, and the option to develop the agricultural soils in the area will also be emphasized.

AGRICULTURE

Several areas of potential agricultural land are scattered along the Elliott Highway between Livengood and the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Currently it is inappropriate to sell much land in this area for commercial agriculture because of the distance to markets. However, the following projects will be offered to meet the need for small agriculture parcels and agriculture homesteads.

Within the Lower Tanana Subregion, 6,100 acres may be offered for agriculture. In Subunits with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURE

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Globe Creek Agriculture	2L1a	500
Snoshoe Pass Agriculture	2L1b	2,500
Tatalina Agriculture	2L1c	2,100
Wilbur Agriculture	2K2	1,000
TOTAL		6,100

Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Two Mile Lake II Agriculture	2I3	2,500

FISH & WILDLIFE

The Minto Flats area is of extremely high value as habitat. The Minto Flats State Game Refuge has been designated by the Alaska State Legislature to protect and enhance these values. Lowlands surrounding Minto Flats, uplands along the northern ridges bordering the Basin, and the corridors along the Cosna, Chitanana and Zitziana rivers all require habitat protection, but are compatible with other resource uses.

Several areas are recommended for joint habitat and recreation management.

FORESTRY

The uplands and terraces between Tanana and Manley Hot Springs along the Tanana River contain the greatest concentration of highly productive commercial timberland in the basin outside the State Forest. When combined with private timberlands, the area has the potential to be one of Interior Alaska's major timber supply resources. Forestry is a primary use where major concentrations of State timber occur.

MINERALS

Development of subsurface resources is a high priority in this subregion. The subregion contains the core areas of the Hot Springs and Tolovana mining districts. These districts have had a combined production of one million ounces of gold, over 600 thousand pounds of tin, and minor amounts of antimony, mercury, and tungsten. Blocks of active claims are concentrated around Livengood, Manley Hot Springs, Tofty, and Eureka (see Mineral Element Map available at DNR, Fairbanks).

The largest placer gold reserves in North America are located within this subregion. There were about 40 active placer mines in the subregion during 1983. The lode potential for gold, mercury, tin, base metals, tungsten, and antimony deposits is quite high, particularly from the headwaters of Applegate Creek west to Fish Lake and to the north of Cascaden Ridge east to the headwaters of the Tolovana.

There are no known coal, oil, or gas resources in this area; however, the Lower Tanana Basin may have hydrocarbon potential. The region will be left open to coal prospecting, and oil and gas and coal leasing.

RECREATION

The many historic trails and the Manley and Tolovana hot springs are the most important recreational resources in the area. The Tanana River corridor is a major feature of this region. These values are protected through multiple use designations and management guidelines.

As land is disposed of along the Elliott Highway, areas for access to the back country and to natural features, such as domes and hot springs, will be preserved.

SETTLEMENT

Within the Lower Tanana Subregion, 13,350 acres of state land may be offered for sale: 800 acres for community expansion; and 12,550 acres for recreational use and self-sufficient living.

Land for Community Expansion

The state owns land for community expansion near the communities of Tofty, Livengood, and Eureka. Because of the small population in these communities, very limited land sales are recommended in these areas.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR COMMUNITY EXPANSION

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Cascaden II Subdivision/ Westridge Homestead	2J6	400
Eureka Community Subdivision	2D3a	200
Tofty Subdivision	2D3b	200
TOTAL		800
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Cascaden I Subdivision	2J6	100

Land for Recreational Use and Self-sufficient Living

The state owns large amounts of land between Livengood and Manley that could be sold for recreational use. Most of the land is not high quality and there are few recreational amenities that would draw people to the area. Consequently, only a few disposals are being offered between Livengood and Manley.

The state land between Fairbanks and Livengood is generally more desirable for settlement. This area is closer to Fairbanks, and is adjacent to the Steese-White Mountain Recreation Area. In this area, several homestead areas and subdivisions will be offered for sale. The total number of parcels in each homestead area should not exceed the net acres divided by forty.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISIONS OR FEE SIMPLE HOMESTEADS

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Hutlitakwa Subdivision	2E2	1,400
Tatalina Subdivision	2L6d	300
Chitanana Homestead	2B3a	850
Cosna Lower Homestead	2B3b	6,000
Globe Creek Homestead	2L6a	1,000
Lost Homestead	2J1	1,000
Snoshoe Pass Homestead	2L6b	1,500
Tatalina Homestead	2L6c	500
TOTAL		12,550

Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Berg Subdivision	2I1	329
Deadman Lake Subdivision	2B3	533
Kentucky Creek Subdivision	2D3	543
Dugan Hills Homestead	2B3	7,000
TOTAL		8,405

TRADITIONAL RESOURCE USES

This subregion includes the communities of Manley Hot Springs, Minto, and Livengood, although uses within this subregion may affect or influence the communities of Tanana, Rampart, Stevens Village, and Allakaket, which are located outside the planning area. Access to resources vary by season and location. Year-round access or traditional-use methods include foot and dog transportation, airline services, and all-terrain and mechanized travel. The Dalton Highway is open year-round and facilitates access to areas used by both subsistence and sports users. Many areas of this subregion are claimed as Native allotments, particularly along the Tanana River and near Fish Lake.

TRANSPORTATION

The following access corridors have been identified by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF). There are no proposals for actual construction of access within these corridors, but the option to develop access in these areas should not be precluded.

Elliott and Dalton Highways Realignment: DOT&PF has plans to reconstruct and realign much of the Elliott and Dalton highways. DOT&PF will work with the planning team to choose the routing that best meets the land use objectives described in this plan and complies with appropriate highway standards and project costs.

Western Access Railroad Corridor: A construction corridor through this subregion for a possible railroad extension to the western area of the state has been identified. The corridor in this area runs from Nenana to the vicinity of Tanana south of the Tanana River.

Trails and Revised Statute (RS) 2477 Roads: Many trails and minor roads exist in this subregion. See Chapter 2, Public Access and Trails Management for additional information.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2A

Chitanana Upland

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and protecting future forest and agricultural development opportunities. In general, this unit has poor access and soils.

The Chitanana Dunes is closed to new mineral entry and to coal leasing. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Subunit 2A2 has land that may have potential for agriculture. Most of it, however, will probably be found unsuitable because the area is dominated by wetlands and dunes with short, steep slopes. This subunit is designated resource management. Feasibility for agricultural development may also be reduced by mining activities.

Fish and Wildlife. This entire unit has low value for habitat overall (C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*) but is important for local subsistence hunting and trapping.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 2A4.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 2A1. The vast Chitanana Dune System should be managed for research and compatible recreation activities.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Minchumina Block Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within subunits 2A3 and 2A4. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 2A3 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2A: *Chitanana Uplands*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2A1	Public recreation		Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Remote cabins Roads	Chitanana Dunes
2A2	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2A3	Low value resource mgmt.		Open		Low density small tracts may be acceptable
2A4	Forestry		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2B

Lower Tanana River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future forest and agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Portions of Subunit 2B1 may have potential for agriculture. Some of the parcels are too steep, face north, or are subject to flooding. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple use, especially agriculture and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, until reevaluated and the plan amended.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2B2 and 2B4, and a secondary use in Subunit 2B3. This unit has important-rated habitat for many wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose, furbearers, and waterfowl (B-2 habitat in the Middle Chitanana, B-1 habitat elsewhere; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Habitat areas will be managed for black bear spring habitat, for movement of game, and for nesting, molting, and migrating waterfowl.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 2B4, and a secondary use in Subunit 2B2. White spruce stands along the Tanana River will be managed on a sustained yield basis to provide both commercial and personal use timber. Subunit 2B4 contains the eastern portion of the largest commercial white spruce stand in the Tanana drainage, and extensive mixed spruce and hardwood forest occurring along Bean Ridge.

Minerals. Mineral potential is moderate. Claims have been located in and around Cosna Bluff. Land disposals in Subunit 2B3 will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 2B2. Deadman Lake access site in Subunit 2B3 will be protected.

Some of the steep, dry bluffs along the Tanana River support aspen stands, juniper shrubs and grasslands that are a remnant of the last glacial era, when Alaska

supported herds of large grazing animals. Some of these plant communities are rare today. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will work with the Division of Land to identify and protect a representative set of these dry bluffs.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 2B3. Approximately 6,850 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Chitanana Homestead (2B3a)	850 acres
Cosna Lower I Homestead (2B3b)	3,000 acres
Cosna Lower II Homestead (2B3b)	3,000 acres

Two areas in Subunit 2B3 have been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Deadman Lake Subdivision	533 acres
Dugan Hills Homestead	7,000 acres

Acres shown for Dugan Hills is that available over-the-counter as of May, 1984. The acreage shown may not be the maximum offering.

Acres shown for Deadman Lake is that available as of April, 1984.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in subunits 2B2 and 2B4 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2B: *Lower Tanana River Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2B1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2B2	Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals	
2B3	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 2B3a - Chitanana HS 2B3b - Cosna Lower HS Past projects: Deadman Lake S Dugan Hills HS
2B4	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2C

Fish Lake Watershed

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry. Strict enforcement of water quality standards in the watershed of Fish Lake, including American, Eldorado and Boulder creeks, is considered very important in protecting fish and waterfowl values of Fish Lake and the surrounding wetlands.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 2C1. The Fish Lake area is important-rated habitat for many wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose, furbearers, waterfowl, and resident fish (A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). This subunit is also a very important hunting and fishing area.

Forestry. There are some moderate forestry values north of Fish Lake.

Minerals. The western portion of Subunit 2C1 is in the Tofty Mining District. Mining is active along American, Eldorado, and tributaries of Boulder

Creek. It is difficult for miners to attain water quality standards because of a unique black shale and/or slate which pulverizes into fine particles.

Other Resources. The unit has some potential for agriculture, settlement, and forestry. No lands have been designated for these uses because of potential conflicts with water quality, habitat, and minerals, and because of hunting and other traditional uses of this area that are important to residents. There are no other resources with significant value.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 2C: *Fish Lake*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2C1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Priority area for enforcement of water quality regulations

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2D

Eureka-Tofty

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for **multiple use management**. The emphasis is on mineral development, recreation, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Subunit 2D1 may have potential for agriculture although some parcels are too steep. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture and minerals, until reevaluated and the plan amended. An agriculture designation may be eliminated if mining activity increases substantially.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2D2 and 2D5, and a secondary use in Subunit 2D3. The uplands in the Eureka-Manley area are important-rated habitat for several wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose, furbearers, and small game (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Baker Creek and the Hutlinana River support populations of spawning salmon, as well as sport fisheries for resident fish. The Tofty area is critical-rated staging grounds for breeding sharp-tailed grouse.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in subunits 2D5, 2D6, and 2D7, and a secondary use in Subunit 2D2. Commercial forests along the south slope of Bean Ridge between Manley Hot Springs and Overland Bluff will be managed to provide wood products for local use.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in subunits 2D2, 2D5, and 2D7. Land disposals in Subunit 2D3 will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

This unit is one of the five most important mining areas in the Basin. Nearly 500,000 ounces of gold and over 600,000 pounds of tin have been produced from placer mines in the Eureka-Tofty area. Gold-silver lodes are known in a belt of sheared, metasedimentary rocks near biotite granite at Hot Springs Dome. Extensive tin and gold deposits are yet to be developed. The district is the second largest primary tin producer in the U.S.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 2D4 and 2D6, and a secondary use in 2D2.

The area around Manley Hot Springs contains important recreation values. In addition, this management unit contains numerous trails that are used for recreation and access. These include dog mushing trails in the Eureka area and access routes into the Sawtooth Mountains.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 2D3. Approximately 400 acres may be offered for private ownership, in two phases each for the two areas.

Eureka Community I Subdivision (2D3a)	100 acres
Eureka Community II Subdivision (2D3a)	100 acres
Tofty I Subdivision (2D3b)	100 acres
Tofty II Subdivision (2D3b)	100 acres

One area in Subunit 2D3 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Kentucky Creek Subdivision	543 acres
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MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Communication sites. Communication sites on Manley Hot Springs Dome will be consolidated in the smallest area possible.

Manley Hot Springs Road. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the roadway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

**LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2D: Eureka-Tofty**

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2D1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2D2	Minerals Wildlife habitat	Public recreation Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2D3	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal		Plan map legend: 2D3a - Eureka Community S 2D3b - Tofty S Past projects: Kentucky Creek S
2D4	Public recreation		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Manley Dome
2D5	Forestry Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2D6	Forestry Public recreation		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2D7	Forestry Minerals		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2E

Elephant Mountain

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on mineral development, recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2E1 and 2E4, and secondary in 2E2 and 2E3. The uplands along Hutlinana and Applegate creeks are important-rated habitat for many wildlife species (B-2 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Hutlinana Creek is salmon spawning habitat.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 2E4, and a secondary use in 2E1. Subunit 2E4 generally encompasses moderate to good volume hardwood forests with suitable access potential for future development.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 2E1, 2E3, and 2E4, and a secondary use in Subunit 2E2.

Hutlinana Hot Spring, in Subunit 2E3, has important recreational and fish and wildlife values, and should be protected as an undeveloped recreation site.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in subunits 2E1 and 2E4. This is a mining area that has been actively mined for decades. Continuous exploration is taking place.

Land disposals in Subunit 2E2 will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 2E2. Approximately 1,400 acres may be offered for private ownership, in five phases.

Hutlitakwa I Subdivision (2E2)	300 acres
Hutlitakwa II Subdivision (2E2)	300 acres
Hutlitakwa III Subdivision (2E2)	300 acres
Hutlitakwa IV Subdivision (2E2)	300 acres
Hutlitakwa V Subdivision (2E2)	200 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Access. Access to the Hutlinana Hot Springs will be protected.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2E: *Elephant Mountain*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2E1	Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2E2	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal		Plan map legend: 2E2 - Hutlitakwa S
2E3	Public recreation	Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Hutlinana Hot Springs Applegate Creek
2E4	Forestry Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2F

Tolovana Hot Springs Dome

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on minerals, forestry, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Subunit 2F1 may have potential for agriculture. Most of this subunit is too steep, but small areas along Moose Creek may be suitable. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture, habitat, and minerals, until reevaluated and the plan amended. The feasibility of agriculture may be further reduced if there is a substantial increase in mining activity.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2F2 and 2F3. The area traversed by Manley Hot Springs Road west of Tolovana Hot Springs is important-rated habitat for many wildlife species (B-2 and C habitat; see Appendix A, Glossary). This area is also heavily used for big and small game hunting.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in subunits 2F2 and 2F3. Timber values are located in the uplands east of Minto and along the Tolovana River, and will be managed for commercial and personal use.

Minerals. Minerals has been designated a primary use in Subunit 2F3. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation has been designated a secondary use in Subunit 2F2. The most notable feature is Tolovana Hot Springs Dome, owned by the federal government, in Subunit 2F2. Although currently not heavily used, the hot springs could get more use if developed and the present trail upgraded. Access to Tolovana Hot Springs will be protected.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2F: *Tolovana Hot Springs Dome*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2F1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2F2	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2F3	Forestry Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2G

Tolovana North of Minto Flats

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, especially the extensive wetlands. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 2G1. The wetlands along the Tolovana River east of Minto Flats contain very high habitat values.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 2G1. The area is used for some hunting, fishing, and snowmobiling.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Recreation. Public access sites along the Tolovana River will be identified by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and reserved for public use.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2G: *Tolovana North of Minto Flats*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2G1	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2H

Minto

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Part of the Minto Flats State Game Refuge is closed to new mineral entry. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife/Recreation. Fish and wildlife habitat and recreation are designated primary uses in subunits 2H1, 2H2, and 2H3. Subunits 2H1 and 2H2 are habitat for a wide diversity and abundance of wildlife species (A-1 and A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Subunit 2H3 is described below under *Minto Flats State Game Refuge*.

In addition to being important-rated habitat for many wildlife species, Minto Flats is prime-rated habitat for black bear, furbearers, and raptors, critical-rated winter habitat for moose, and critical-rated habitat for waterfowl. This area is the largest shallow lake and wetland in the Tanana Basin, and serves as prime-rated habitat for resident fish and a migration route for salmon.

There is heavy subsistence and sport hunting, trapping, and fishing activities.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 2H2. This subunit is suitable for providing local firewood.

Minto Flats State Game Refuge. Subunit 2H3 has been designated by the Alaska Legislature as the Minto Flats State Game Refuge (AS 16.20.037). The refuge was established to 1) ensure the protection and enhancement of habitat; 2) ensure the conservation of fish and wildlife; and 3) guarantee the continuation of hunting, fishing, trapping and other

uses by the public compatible with the first two purposes. As a state game refuge, the area remains a multiple use area to the extent that activities must be compatible with the refuge's purposes. Both DNR and ADF&G regulate activities within the refuge under their respective authorities.

A management plan for the Minto Flats State Game Refuge (required in the enacting legislation) is presently underway, with January 1992 as a target date for completion. This plan, prepared by ADF&G in consultation with DNR, will guide management activities on the refuge in the future. TBAP management guidelines for the area will remain in effect until the management plan is completed. Land sales, grazing, remote cabins, utility corridors, and roads are prohibited uses within the refuge. The majority of the refuge was closed to mineral entry by the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan (Mineral Order #510).

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Cultural Resources. Grave sites in Minto Flats are cultural resources and should be protected.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2H: *Minto*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2H1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2H2	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2H3	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Portion closed to location	Grazing Land disposals Remote cabins Roads Utility corridors	Legislatively designated as Minto Flats State Game Refuge

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2I

Lower Goldstream Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on agriculture, forestry, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 2I3. One area in Subunit 2I3 with a co-primary designation of agriculture and settlement has been offered for private ownership. In Subunit 2I3, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Two Mile Lake II Agriculture 2,500 Acres

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 2I2 and a secondary use in subunits 2I1 and 2I4. The unit will be managed to maintain important habitat values (wetlands A-2 habitat, uplands B-1 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 2I4, a river-bottom white spruce stand.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunits 2I1, 2I2, and 2I4.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 2I1. No new offerings for private ownership are planned.

One area in Subunit 2I1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Berg Subdivision

329 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Recreation. A recreation access site will be reserved for public use at the crossing of Goldstream Creek and the Alaska Railroad.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2I: *Lower Goldstream Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2I1	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Past project: 2I1 - Berg S
2I2	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2I3	Agriculture Settlement	Improved pasture grazing	Closed to location Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Past project: Two Mile Lake II Ag
2I4	Forestry	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2J

West Fork of the Tolovana

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Subunit 2J3 may have agriculture potential, although part of it may be too steep and high in elevation. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially maintaining habitat, until reevaluated and the plan amended. Agriculture development may be reduced if there is a substantial increase in mining.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2J2 and 2J7, and a secondary use in 2J6. It is prime-rated habitat for several raptor species. There is a heavy level of big and small game hunting, and intensive trapping along the road system (B-2 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Tributaries of the Tolovana River, which are prime-rated salmon and resident fish habitat, support several small sport fisheries.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 2J7, and a secondary use in Subunit 2J2. Timber values are relatively low, therefore it should be managed for personal use.

Minerals. The mineral values in this management unit are promising but undeveloped. Precious metal bearing breccias are known and massive sulfide may exist. Strong zinc geochemical samples have been found. Gold bearing bench gravels are known along Lost Creek.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. Subunit 2J5 is closed to new mineral entry because of conflicts with high recreation values. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 2J5, Brown Lake.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunits 2J1 and 2J6. Approximately 1,400 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Cascaden II Subdivision/Westridge Homestead (2J6)	400 acres
Lost Homestead (2J1)	1000 acres

If there is demand for land from Livengood residents within Subunit 2J6, DNR may offer additional lots in Cascaden II Subdivision/Westridge Homestead in 10-lot increments after the initial 10-lot lottery. In deciding whether to offer the land, DNR will evaluate the impact of the offering on the subsistence uses of surrounding villages. As part of the evaluation, DNR will consult with the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. In addition, the department will solicit comments from Livengood, Minto, Stevens Village, Rampart, and Allakaket.

In response to public comment, the 1990 TBAP Update reduced the acreage for Cascaden Subdivision (400 acres called Westridge Subdivision in the 1985 TBAP) and Westridge Homestead (6,500 acres in the 1985 TBAP) to a combined total of 400 acres, subdivision or homestead.

Ten lots in Subunit 2J6 have been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Cascaden I Subdivision	100 Acres
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MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Oil and gas. Surface entry for oil and gas exploration and development will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid Brown Lake recreation area.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in Subunits 2J2 and 2J4 may be open to remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2J: *West Fork of the Tolovana*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2J1	Settlement		Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 2J1 - Lost HS
2J2	Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals	
2J3	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2J4	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	
2J5	Public recreation		Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Leases Remote cabins	Brown Lake
2J6	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 2J6 - Cascaden II S/ Westridge HS Past project: Cascaden I S
2J7	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2K

Livengood

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on mineral development. Areas with agriculture potential that do not conflict with existing mining claims are designated agriculture.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 2K2. Approximately 1,000 acres may be offered for private ownership, in two phases. In Subunit 2K2, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Wilbur I Agriculture (2K2)	500 acres
Wilbur II Agriculture (2K2)	500 acres

Only part of the area may be suitable because most of the land is too high, steep, and faces north. The Miller Creek Trail, which crosses both agriculture sale areas, will be protected.

Subunit 2K3 may have agricultural potential. Some of the parcels may be too steep or have marginal climates due to high elevation. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially minerals and maintaining habitat, until reevaluated and the plan amended. The feasibility of agriculture may be further reduced if there is a substantial increase in mining.

In the 1990 TBAP Update, Wilbur Jr. agricultural project (750 acres) was dropped due to high steep, north-facing slopes.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in Subunits 2K1 and 2K4. This management unit is the core of the Tolovana Mining District. One of the largest reserves of placer gold in North America is

found on bench gravels along Livengood Creek. Drilling has confirmed the presence of several hundred thousand ounces of gold reserves. Over 400,000 ounces of placer gold have been produced since 1914. Approximately eight placer mines were active near Livengood in 1983. Lode deposits in the Tolovana district contain gold, silver, antimony, mercury, chromium, nickel, and iron. Mercury and antimony have been produced in small quantities from lode deposits.

Land disposals in Subunit 2K2 will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunits 2K1 and 2K4. Access to off-road hunting and hiking areas should be protected. The top of Amy Dome and a trail leading to the top should be open for recreational use as well as mining. Pre-historic remains in the Livengood Archaeological District should be protected for scientific studies.

Recreation values should be given careful consideration when resource development occurs.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2K: *Livengood*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2K1	Minerals	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2K2	Agriculture Settlement		Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 2K2 - Wilbur Ag
2K3	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2K4	Forestry Minerals	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2L

O'Brien Creek, Elliott Highway

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and agriculture and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Subunit 2L2 may have potential for agriculture. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, until reevaluated and the plan amended. The feasibility of agriculture development may be reduced if there is a substantial increase in mining activity.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 2L1. Approximately 5,100 acres may be offered for private ownership. In Subunit 2L1, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture. Some parcels may be marginal due to elevation and steep slopes. Snoshoe Pass and Tatalina should be offered respectively in five and four phases.

Globe Creek Agriculture (2L1a)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass I Agriculture (2L1b)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass II Agriculture (2L1b)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass III Agriculture (2L1b)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass IV Agriculture (2L1b)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass V Agriculture (2L1b)	500 acres
Tatalina I Agriculture (2L1c)	500 acres
Tatalina II Agriculture (2L1c)	500 acres
Tatalina III Agriculture (2L1c)	500 acres
Tatalina IV Agriculture (2L1c)	600 acres

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2L3 and 2L4. It is prime-rated habitat for several raptor species. It is heavily used for big and small game hunting and intensively used for trapping (B-2 and C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Tributaries of the Tatalina River, which is prime-rated salmon and resident fish habitat, support several small sport fisheries. Grapefruit Rocks has served as peregrine falcon nesting habitat.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 2L7 and a secondary use in Subunit 2L3.

Moderate size forests suitable for firewood and sawlogs are scattered throughout the unit.

Minerals. This area has some mineral potential but is not actively mined at the present time. Industrial minerals, particularly limestone, occur in the area of Globe Creek. This outcropping is one of the few accessible deposits of agricultural grade limestone (fertilizer) in Interior Alaska.

The Grapefruit Rocks recreation area, Subunit 2L4, is closed to new mineral entry. Land disposals in Subunit 2L1 will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 2L4 and a secondary use in subunits 2L3, 2L6 and 2L7. Recreation activities are limited, but as the area develops, more hunting and hiking is expected.

Grapefruit Rocks is an outcrop of the Tolovana limestone formation that is heavily used for hiking and climbing.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 2L6. Approximately 3,300 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Globe Creek Homestead (2L6a)	1,000 acres
Snoshoe Pass I Homestead (2L6b)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass II Homestead (2L6b)	500 acres
Snoshoe Pass III Homestead (2L6b)	500 acres
Tatalina Homestead (2L6c)	500 acres
Tatalina I Subdivision (2L6d)	100 acres
Tatalina II Subdivision (2L6d)	200 acres

Wilbur Creek Trail, which runs through Snoshoe Pass Homestead, Tatalina Homestead, and Tatalina Subdivision, will be protected.

The fish habitat in the anadromous stream within the Tatalina Homestead and Subdivision will be protected.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Access. Access from the Elliott Highway to the interior, including Grapefruit Rocks and the White Mountains, will be maintained.

Elliott Highway. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the roadway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 2L5 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 2L: O'Brien Creek, Elliott Highway

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2L1	Agriculture Settlement	Improved pasture grazing	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 2L1a - Globe Creek Ag 2L1b - Snoshoe Pass Ag 2L1c - Tatalina Ag
2L2	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2L3	Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
2L4	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed to location	Land disposals Leases Material sales Timber sales or permits Remote cabins	Access to Grapefruit Rocks and the White Mountains shall be maintained.
2L5	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	
2L6	Settlement	Public recreation	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 2L6a - Globe Creek HS 2L6b - Snoshoe Pass HS 2L6c - Tatalina HS 2L6d - Tatalina S
2L7	Forestry	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins Improved pasture grazing	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2M

Upper Tolovana

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities. This alpine and subalpine unit is relatively remote.

Agriculture. Subunit 2M2 may have agriculture potential; however, most land may be too steep, too high in elevation, and subject to marginal climate. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, until reevaluated and the plan amended. The feasibility of agriculture development may be reduced if there is a substantial increase in mining activity.

Fish and Wildlife. Habitat values are not particularly high in most of the unit (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). There is a minimal amount of hunting.

Minerals. Mineral potential is high in Subunit 2M1. Occurrences of strategic minerals (chrome and nick-

el) are known south of the Tolovana River. The Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys has located many base metal geochemical anomalies.

All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 2M1 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine the areas to be opened and the number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2M: *Upper Tolovana*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2M1	Low value resource mgmt.		Open		
2M2	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals -habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 2N

Tatalina River Valley

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Soils in this unit are generally poorly drained, and resource values, except for habitat, are low. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 2N1 and 2N2. They are prime-rated habitat for moose, furbearers, and black bear (A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 2N2, a small unit of upland hardwoods.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Traditional Uses. Traditional fishing, hunting, and harvest of other resources for personal use is one of the principal uses of state land in this unit. Decisions to authorize land use activities will consider the effect on and minimize significant conflicts with traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 2N: *Tatalina River Valley*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
2N1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Leases Remote cabins	
2N2	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Leases Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

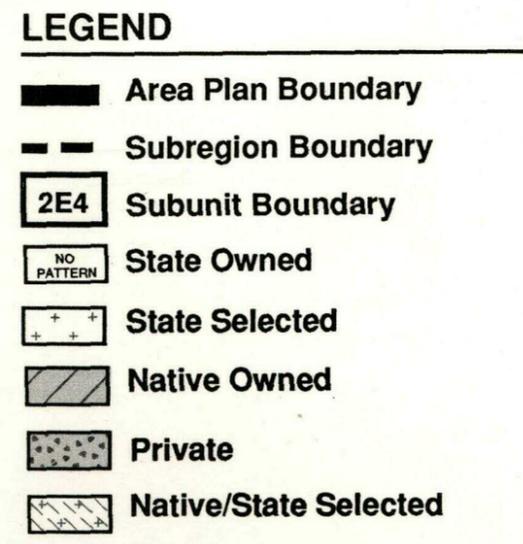
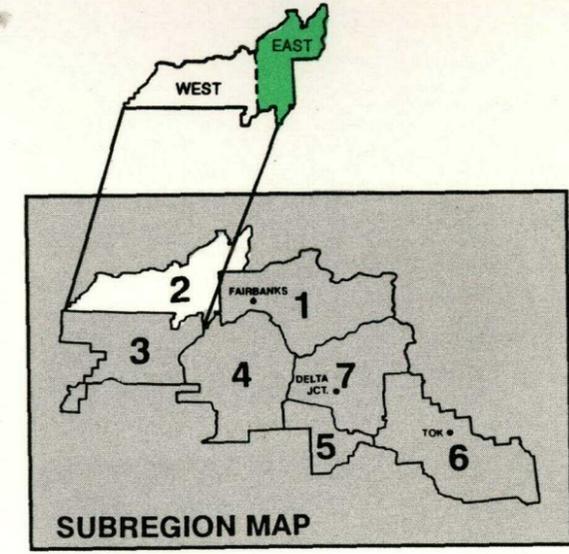
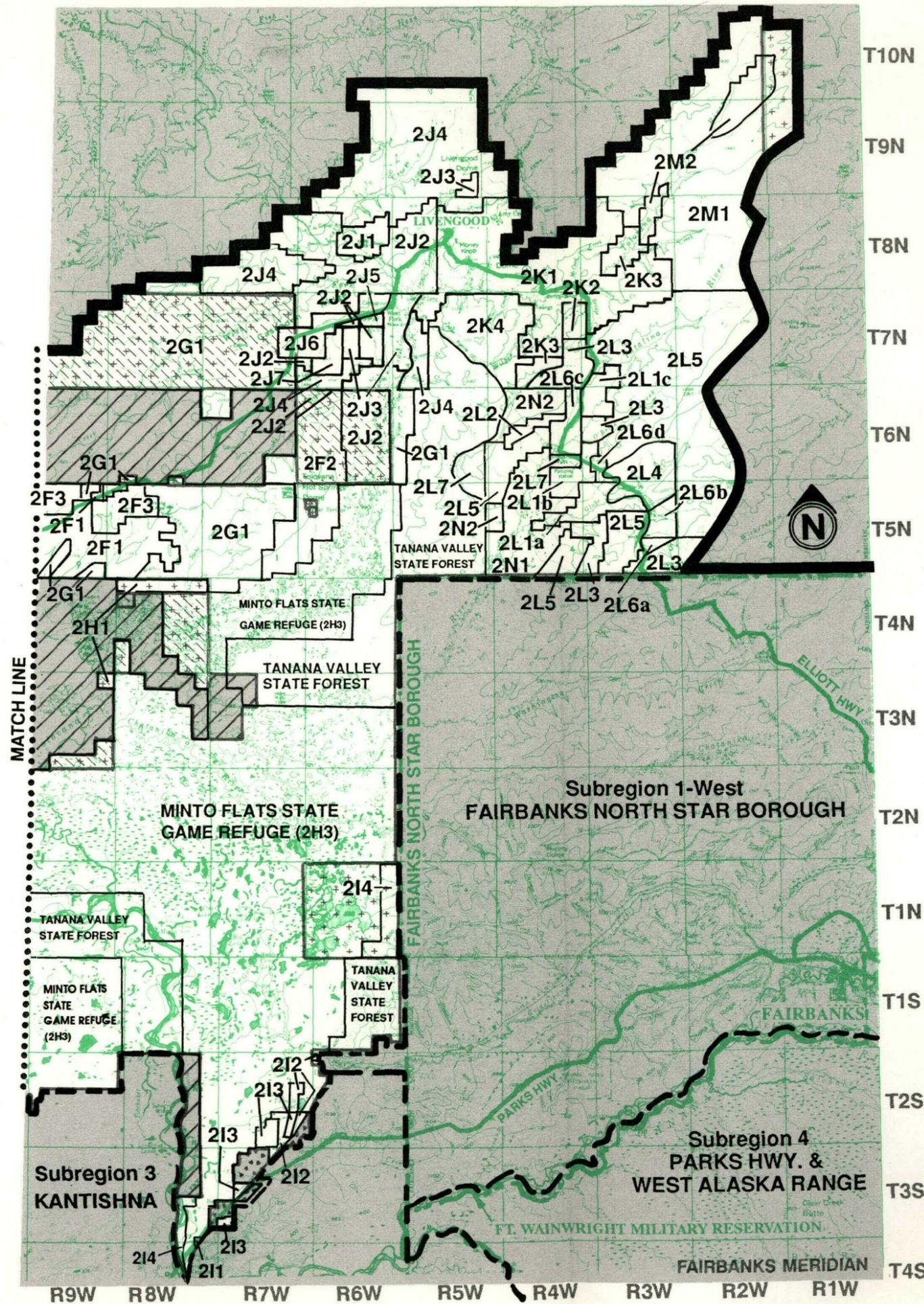
² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Tanana Basin Area Plan

1991

Map 3-6 • Subregion 2 East

LOWER TANANA

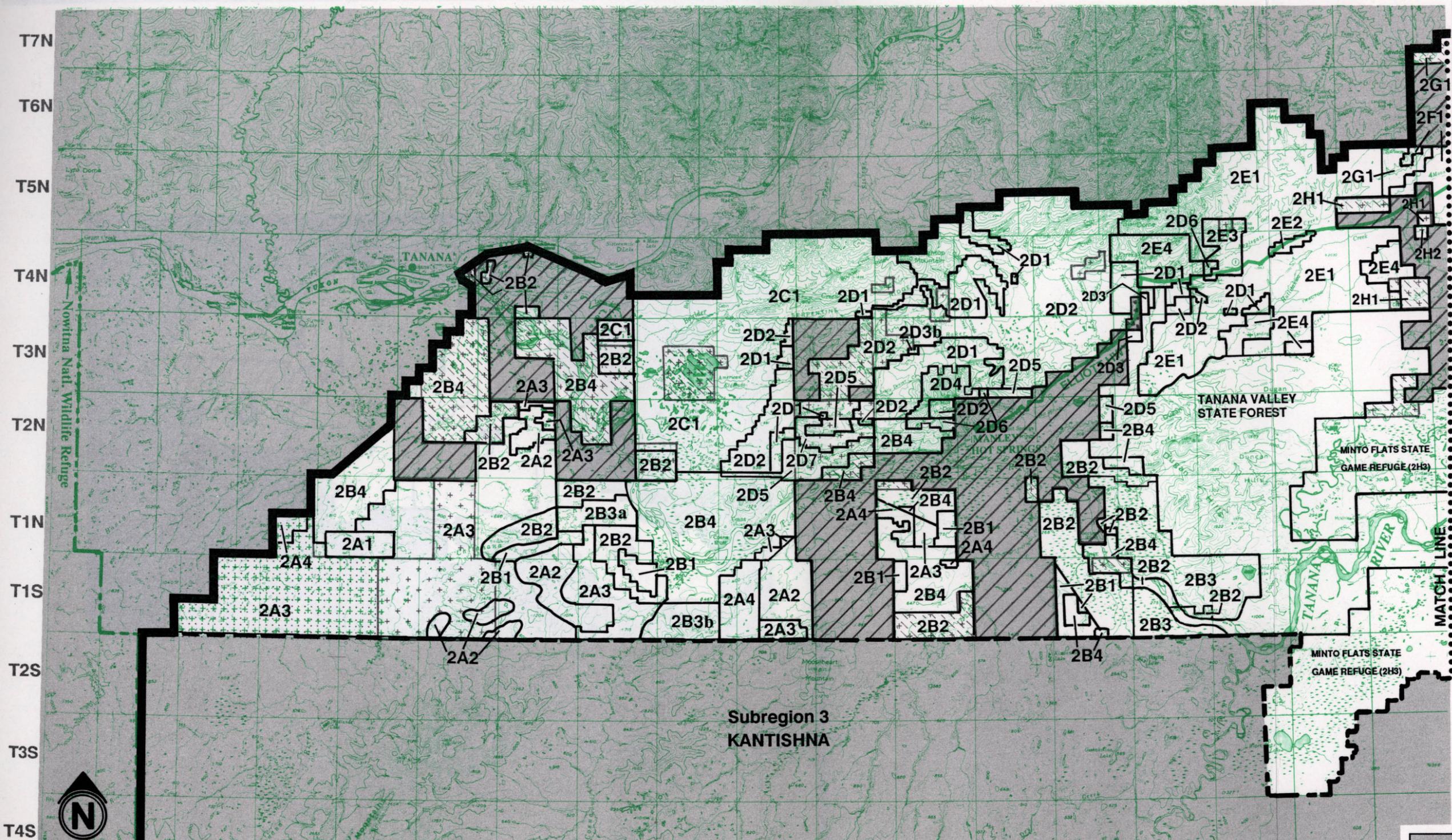


U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:

Fairbanks
Livengood

MAP SCALE 1:500,000

LOWER TANANA



LEGEND

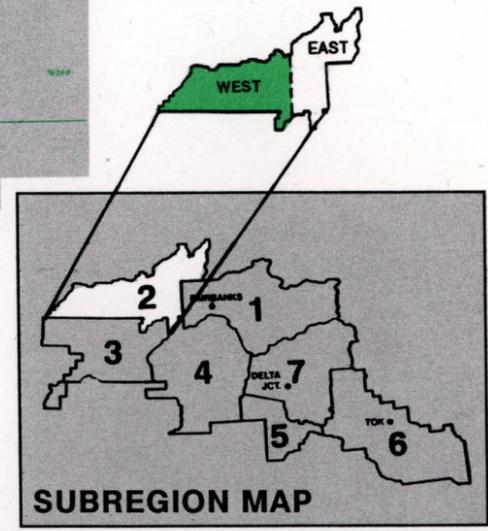
- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native/State Selected
- Proposed State Selection
- Private
- Federal

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN R26W R25W R24W R23W R22W R21W R20W R19W R18W R17W R16W R15W R14W R13W R12W R11W

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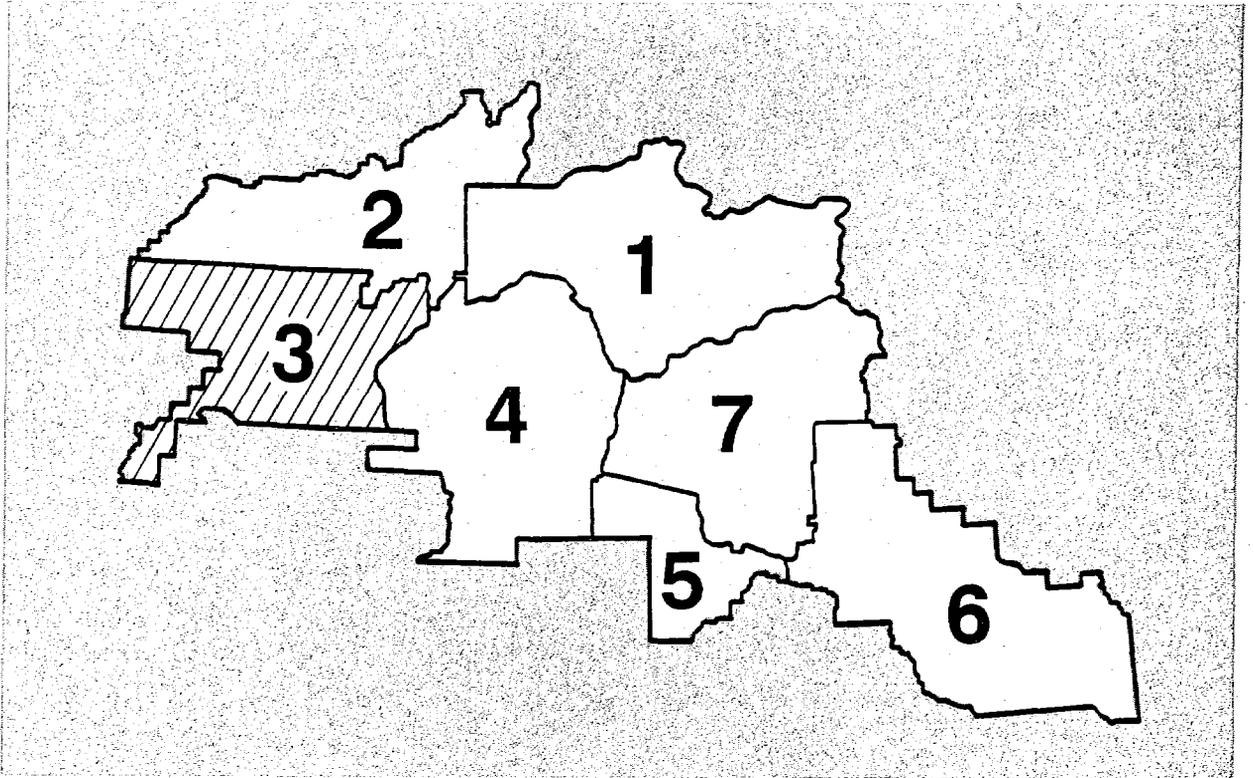
- Fairbanks
- Kantishna
- Livengood
- Tanana

MAP SCALE 1:500,000



Subregion 3

Kantishna



Subregion 3

KANTISHNA

This subregion is accessible only by riverboats and airplanes. Despite its relatively remote location, it receives considerable use by trappers, hunters, and homesteaders.

The management intent for this region is basically to extend current uses of the area. There will be some homesteading and large recreational subdivisions, but the major emphasis is to protect the habitat and recreational resources of the area and also maintain the option to develop the agricultural lands if access and market conditions change. With the exception of Toklat Springs, the entire subregion is open to mineral entry. Land disposals will be closed to mineral entry prior to the time of sale.

AGRICULTURE

Lack of road access to this subregion makes agricultural development unlikely in the near future. State lands with agricultural potential exist on the Kantishna River and near East Twin Lake. There are several additional areas of cultivable soils scattered throughout the subregion. Most of these lands should be given protection through resource management and reevaluated as development becomes more imminent.

There have been no previous sales of small agriculture parcels in this subregion. Because of the lack of access, the distance from markets, and the high cost of farming in this region, it will be difficult to meet the development schedules required on agricultural homesteads and small scale agriculture parcels. Therefore, none are recommended at this time. Meanwhile, lands in this subregion with agricultural potential will be placed in the resource management category with agriculture a primary value.

The exception in this subregion is an area previously addressed by the Nenana-Totchaket Management Plan. That management plan has been updated and incorporated into this plan. Approximately 147,000 acres of state land are designated agriculture and will be managed primarily to preserve agricultural potential. The majority of the designated agriculture lands lie within the Nenana-Totchaket Management Unit (3R1).

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURE

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Nenana-Totchaket Agriculture	3R1	147,000

FISH & WILDLIFE

The area near the junction of the Sushana and the Toklat Rivers is extremely important habitat requiring protection and recommended for legislative designation as a Critical Habitat Area. Waterfowl habitats south of Lake Minchumina and the habitat area south of the Bearpaw disposal are designated primary use habitat.

The balance of the lands surrounding Lake Minchumina and along the Kantishna, Toklat, and Teklanika river drainages, and the headwaters of the Cosna and Zitziana rivers will be retained in public ownership and managed primarily for multiple use, including habitat.

FORESTRY

In this subregion, the most productive forests have been legislatively designated in the State Forest. However, there is also valuable timber on the north-east shore of Lake Minchumina which is needed for local use. This area will be held in public ownership and left open to timber harvesting.

The large area of good forest land between the Zit-ziana and the Kantishna rivers is too remote to be of use in meeting the overall goals for forestry. However, this area will be a source of wood products for local disposals and therefore the area will be left open to timber harvesting.

MINERALS

The principal mineral potential in this subregion occurs near the Bitzshtini, Chitanatala, and Chitsia Mountains. Active mineral claims are located in the Bitzshtini Mountains, Clear Creek, and Cosna River areas. No coal bearing units or basins with potential hydrocarbon formations are known within the Kantishna Subregion. The state land in the area will generally be left open to mineral entry, coal prospecting and leasing, oil and gas leasing, and industrial leasing for mill sites.

RECREATION

Recreational opportunities in this subregion are of low to moderate value overall because of the limited accessibility of the area. Recreational use is concentrated on rivers, including the Kantishna and Teklanika, and around lakes, including Lake Minchumina and some of the smaller lakes west of the Kantishna River. For residents of the region, winter trails are of high recreational value.

Areas around disposals and along navigable rivers will be protected by buffers. Twin Lakes and portions of Wien Lake away from the waterfront are recommended for private recreation.

SETTLEMENT

In the Kantishna Subregion, 23,020 acres of state land may be offered for sale: 2,100 acres for subdivisions and homesites; and 20,920 acres for fee simple homesteads.

Land for Community Expansion

The only community in the Kantishna Subregion is Lake Minchumina. Parcels of land in this area are used for both recreation and year-round residential use.

Recreational Land and Land for Self-sufficient Living

The state owns most of the land in this region. However, the vast majority of it is inaccessible and of very poor quality. Popular land sale areas lie on fly-in lakes and along the navigable portions of the rivers of the region. Most of the lakes and a few of the rivers already have land sales on them. The remaining lakes and some of the remaining riverfront property are recommended

for sale. The total number of parcels in each fee simple homestead area should not exceed the net acres divided by forty.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISIONS OR FEE SIMPLE HOMESTEADS

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Lake Minchumina New Subdivision	3C1	100
Middle River Comm./Ind. Subdivision	3T3	200
Middle River Residential Subdivision	3T3	600
Snohomish Lake Subdivision/Homestead	3A2	200
Teklanika Channel Lake Subdivision	3S2b	300
Wien Lake Subdivision	3I2a	700
Cannon Homestead	3K2	1,700
Cosna Upper Homestead	3H1	6,000
Geskakmina Lake Homestead	3J2a	1,500
Kantishna Homestead	3J2b	1,000
Kindamina Lake Homestead	3J2c	1,500
Lake Minchumina Homestead	3C1	400
Mucha Lake II Homestead	3E1	1,500
Teklanika Channel Lake Homestead	3S2a	820
Wien Lake Homestead	3I2a	4,000
Zit-ziana Homestead	3I2b	2,500
TOTAL		23,020
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Dune Lake Subdivision	3S2	430
Geskakmina Lake Subdivision	3J2	205
Iksgiza Lake Subdivision	3J2	227
Kindamina Lake Subdivision	3J2	193
Lake Minchumina Subdivision	3C1	35
Totek Hills Subdivision	3S2	320
West Twin Lake Subdivision	3J2	119
Bearpaw Homestead	3L2	2,500
Mucha Lake I Homestead	3E1	1,000
Snowshoe Homestead	3J2	1,600
TOTAL		6,629

TRANSPORTATION

The following access corridors have been identified as possibly desirable by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. There are no proposals for actual construction of access within these corridors, but the option to develop access in these areas should not be precluded.

Western Access Railroad Corridor: A corridor for construction of a possible railroad extension to the western area of the state has been identified through this subregion. The corridor in this area runs from Nenana to the vicinity of Tanana south of the Tanana River.

Parks Highway - Kantishna - McGrath Highway Corridor: A corridor for the construction of a possible highway to Kantishna and McGrath has been identified in this subregion. The primary near term purpose of the route would be to access Kantishna. Access to McGrath is recognized as a possible long term future need. Three identified alignment alternatives involve taking off from the Parks Highway

at Lignite, Rex or Nenana. The first several miles of the route originating at Lignite would generally follow the existing Stampede Road. The route originating at Rex would generally follow an existing winter road to the west before turning south toward Kantishna. The route originating at Nenana would route through the proposed Totchaket Agricultural project before turning south toward Kantishna.

Nenana - Totchaket Area Access: As part of planning for the possible development of the Nenana Totchaket Agriculture Project, access routes for roads and railroad spurs (or both) have been identified. These rights-of-way shall be protected. This route could be extended to the Kantishna River to provide access to any future forestry area.

Trails and Revised Statute (RS) 2477 Roads: Many trails and minor roads exist in this subregion. See Chapter 2, Public Access and Trails Management for additional information.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3A

Lake Snohomish

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of state land in this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 3A1 and 3A3. Subunits 3A1 and 3A3 are prime-rated habitat for caribou and furbearers, and important-rated habitat for other species (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Lake Snohomish supports sport fishing. Trapping occurs throughout the management unit.

Peregrine falcon and eagle nests will be protected.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3A2. Approximately 200 acres may be offered for private ownership, in three phases.

Snohomish Lake I Subdivision/ Homestead (3A2)	50 acres
Snohomish Lake II Subdivision/ Homestead (3A2)	50 acres
Snohomish Lake III Subdivision/ Homestead (3A2)	100 acres

Note: In response to public comments, the 1990 update of this plan reduced the Snohomish Lake offering from 1,300 acres (1985 plan allowed 1,000 acres for homestead and 300 acres for subdivision) to 200 acres, and did not specify homestead or subdivision.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Minchumina Block Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within subunits 3A1 and 3A3. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 3A: Lake Snohomish

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3A1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Area surrounding Lake Snohomish
3A2	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3A2 - Snohomish Lake S/HS
3A3	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Area northeast of Lake Minchumina

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3B

South Shore Lake Minchumina

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Most of Subunit 3B1 is Mental Health Grant Land, closed to mineral entry by Department Order 121 on July 1, 1987. Land in Subunit 3B1 not granted to Mental Health is open to mineral entry through leasehold location to protect the valuable habitat. The remainder of this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 3B1 and 3B2. The wetlands south and east of Lake Minchumina are valuable waterfowl habitat (A-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). They are also prime-rated habitat for moose and important-rated habitat for peregrine falcons and other raptors.

Disturbance of nesting and molting waterfowl should be minimized.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 3B2. Forest land along the south shore of the lake may be harvested, subject to consultation

with the Department of Fish and Game, if fish and wildlife values are protected.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 3B2. The Lake Minchumina Archaeological Site will be protected for studying the natural and human history of the basin.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Locatable Minerals. Surface uses of mining properties shall be limited to those necessary for the prospecting, extraction, or processing of mineral deposits. Permits for mill sites and tailings disposal may be granted by the director of the Division of Mining. Unauthorized surface uses will be considered in trespass.

Oil and Gas. Surface entry for oil and gas exploration and development will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid Subunits B1 and B2.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3B: *Southern Shore of Lake Minchumina*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3B1	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open through leasehold location	Land disposals Material sales Roads Utility corridors	See management unit guidelines for oil and gas
3B2	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3C

North Shore Lake Minchumina

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3C2, and a secondary use in Subunit 3C1. This unit has prime-rated habitat for caribou and furbearers, and important-rated habitat for several other species, including peregrine falcons and other raptors around Lake Minchumina (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Sport fishing occurs on the lake.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 3C2, and a secondary use in 3C1. The primary objective is to provide wood for local use. Commercial harvests may be allowed if a surplus of wood exists after local wood needs are met.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 3C2. Public access sites for recreational boating and camping will be designated on the north shore. This will concentrate the impact of

visitors in one area and reduce interference with local residents and wildlife.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3C1. Approximately 500 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Lake Minchumina Homestead (3C1) 400 acres

Lake Minchumina New

Subdivision (3C1) 100 acres

Lake Minchumina New Subdivision will be located at the back of the existing subdivision or within the homestead (former remote) area.

One area in Subunit 3C1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Lake Minchumina Subdivision 35 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3C: *North Shore Lake Minchumina*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3C1	Settlement	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3C1 - Lake Minchumina HS 3C1 - Lake Minchumina New S Past project: Lake Minchumina S
3C2	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3D

Bitzshtini Mountains

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing subsurface resource development and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this unit. This area is prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear and important-rated habitat for most other wildlife species (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Minerals. This unit has high potential for mineral development. Newly discovered gold placer and lode deposits are in initial stages of development. This unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Minchumina Block Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 3D1. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3D: *Bitzshtini Mountains*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3D1	Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3E

Middle Cosna-Zitziana Watersheds

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development, recreation, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Subunit 3E4 may have potential for agriculture, although much of the land is too steep, faces north, or has dunes. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture and habitat, until it is reevaluated and the plan amended. Agriculture may not be feasible if there is a substantial increase in mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3E3. Management emphasis is to preserve whitefish and pike fishing in Mooseheart Lake (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Mooseheart Lake should be managed as an undeveloped area.

Subunit 3E2 is low value habitat (C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 3E5. Because of the remoteness of this subunit, commercial timber harvest is not anticipated in the near future. Forest resources in this subunit will be managed primarily for personal use timber harvest.

Minerals. Favorable mineral terranes for base and precious metals are located in the northwest corner of the unit, at the eastern end of the Chitanatala Mountains. Subunit 3E3, Mooseheart Lake, is closed to new mineral entry because of conflicts with high value fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals

in Subunit 3E1 will be closed to mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. The lake west of Mooseheart Mountain, known as Mooseheart Lake, provides whitefish and pike fishing opportunities. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 3E3. Management will emphasize protection of the habitat and related human-use values.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3E1. Approximately 1,500 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Mucha Lake II Homestead (3E1) 1,500 acres

One area in Subunit 3E1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Mucha Lake I Homestead 1,000 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Minchumina Block Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 3E2. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in subunits 3E2 and 3E5 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3E: *Middle Cosna-Zitziana Watersheds*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3E1	Settlement		Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3E1 - Mucha Lake II HS Past Project: Mucha Lake I HS
3E2	Low value resource mgmt.		Open		
3E3	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed to location	Land disposals Leases Remote cabins Roads Utility corridors	Mooseheart Lake
3E4	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3E5	Forestry		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3F

Chitanatala Mountains

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting agricultural potential.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3F1. It is prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear and important-rated habitat for other species (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary used in Subunit 3F1. The Chitanatala Mountains consist of mixed igneous and sedimentary rock with good potential for a wide variety of mineral development. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 3F1 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 3F: *Chitanatala Mountains*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3F1	Minerals Wildlife habitat	Settlement	Open		Low density settlement possible, case by case

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3G

Upper Cosna River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Subunit 3G1 may have potential for agriculture. Half the unit is not suitable because the land is too steep or faces north. However, gentle, south facing slopes may be suitable if dunes are not present. Subunit 3G1 is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture, habitat, and minerals, until reevaluated and the plan amended. Agriculture may not be feasible if there is a substantial increase in mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3G2. The mountains to the south are prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear

and important-rated habitat for many other species. The middle Cosna River is historic caribou winter range (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). It will be protected for future expansion of the McKinley herd.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Minchumina Block Proposed Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 3G2. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 3G2 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3G: *Upper Cosna River Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3G1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3G2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3H

Lower Cosna River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture Approximately 1,300 acres in Subunit 3H3 may have potential for agriculture, and agriculture opportunities should be preserved. However, these small isolated parcels are unlikely to support infrastructure. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture, habitat, and minerals, until reevaluated and the plan amended.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3H2. The Cosna River riparian corridor is important-rated habitat for moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Game animals traverse the corridor and black bear feed there in the spring. Hunting, trap-

ping and fishing are light and concentrated along the navigable portion of the river.

Minerals. Mining claims are located along the main channel and tributaries of the Cosna River. These areas will be managed for mineral development. All subunits are open to mineral entry except for Subunit 3H1, which will be closed prior to sale.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3H1. Approximately 6,000 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Cosna Upper Homestead (3H1) 6,000 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Trails. The Mooseheart Trail and Cosna Trail, which passes through the Upper Cosna Homestead area, should be protected.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3H: *Lower Cosna River Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3H1	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal		Plan map legend: 3H1 - Cosna Upper HS
3H2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Cosna Corridor
3H3	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3I

Zitziana River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Approximately 12,200 acres in Subunit 3I3 may have potential for agriculture. They are designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture, habitat, and minerals and forestry, until reevaluated and the plan amended. Agriculture may not be feasible if there is a substantial increase in mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3I1. The Zitziana River riparian corridor is important-rated habitat for moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Game animals traverse the corridor and black bear feed there in the spring. Hunting, trapping, and fishing are light and are concentrated along the navigable portion of the river.

Recreation. Some recreational use occurs near Wien Lake in Subunit 3I2. It has good potential for water-based recreation and possibly for commercial recreation. Public access will be reserved on Wien Lake and a site should be identified for sale or lease for a commercial lodge.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3I2. Approximately 7,200 acres may be offered for private ownership. Wien Lake Homestead should be offered in four phases.

Wien Lake Homestead I (3I2a)	1,000 acres
Wien Lake Homestead II (3I2a)	1,000 acres
Wien Lake Homestead III (3I2a)	1,000 acres
Wien Lake Homestead IV (3I2a)	1,000 acres
Zitziana Homestead (3I2b)	2,500 acres
Wien Lake Subdivision (3I2a)	700 acres

Access sites and corridors from the lakefront to the homestead area will be identified to minimize the impact on the shoreline.

For the Wien Lake Subdivision project, LADS Phase II determined that the soils were not suitable for settlement. This project should be dropped in a future TBAP update.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3I: *Zitziana River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3I1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3I2	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3I2a - Wien Lake HS 3I2a - Wien Lake S 3I2b - Zitziana HS
3I3	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -minerals -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3J

East Twin Lake

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry, recreation, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities. Most of the unit has poor access and poorly drained soils.

Agriculture. About 67,200 acres in Subunit 3J3 may have potential for agriculture. Unsuitable areas with steep slopes, north facing slopes, dunes, or permafrost are present. Subunit 3J3 is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture, minerals, and forestry, until reevaluated and the plan amended. Agriculture may not be feasible if there is a substantial increase in mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 3J1 and 3J6. These subunits are prime-rated habitat for caribou and important-rated habitat for several other species (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in subunits 3J1 and 3J6. These subunits support an extension of the productive birch forests found in the State Forest to the east. This area is a likely source of birch if an industrial demand develops. Because of the remoteness of these subunits, commercial timber harvest is not anticipated in the near future. Forest resources in this subunit will be managed primarily for personal use timber harvest.

Minerals. Minerals has been designated a primary use in Subunit 3J6. Subunit 3J4 is closed to new mineral entry to prevent conflicts with recreation and scientific studies at Zitziana Dunes. Settlement areas in Subunit 3J2 will be closed prior to sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 3J4. The Middle Zitziana Dunes, along with the Toklat River Dunes, is one of the largest areas of stabilized dunes in Alaska. This area will be managed for continuing scientific studies and recreation. It is also a good example of bottom land habitat.

Public access sites for lake-oriented recreation will be reserved on East and West Twin Lakes.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3J2. Approximately 4,000 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Geskakmina Lake Homestead (3J2a)	1,500 acres
Kantishna Homestead (3J2b)	1,000 acres
Kindamina Lake Homestead (3J2c)	1,500 acres

Five areas in Subunit 3J2 have been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Geskakmina Lake Subdivision	205 acres
Kindamina Lake Subdivision	193 acres
Iksgiza Lake Subdivision	227 acres
West Twin Lake Subdivision	119 acres
Snowshoe Homestead	1,600 acres

Acreage for Geskakmina, Kindamina, Iksgiza, and West Twin Lakes subdivisions is that available over-the-counter as of May, 1984. Acreage shown may not be the maximum offering.

Acreage for Snowshoe Homestead is that available as of April, 1984.

Notes: In response to public and agency comments, the 1990 TBAP update reduced the maximum allowed acreage for the Kantishna Homestead offering from 6,000 to 1,000 acres. The next plan update should review the Geskakmina Lake Homestead because insufficient acreage exists for this offering (the acreage allowed for the offering exceeds the acreage designated as Settlement). The Snowshoe Homestead was misspelled in the 1985 TBAP as Snoshoe Homestead.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in subunits 3J1, 3J5, and 3J6 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3J: *East Twin Lake*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3J1	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals	
3J2	Settlement	Forestry	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3J2a - Geskakmina Lake HS 3J2b - Kantishna HS 3J2c - Kindamina Lake HS Past projects: Geskakmina Lake S Iksgiza Lake S Kindamina Lake S West Twin Lake S Snowshoe HS
3J3	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -minerals		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3J4	Public recreation	Wildlife habitat	Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Remote cabins	Zitziana Dunes
3J5	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	
3J6	Forestry Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3K

Upper Kantishna

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and the wetlands in a natural state.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Much of this management unit is inaccessible marshlands. Little recreation occurs here because of the location and topography.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3K1. The upper Kantishna River corridor provides important-rated habitat for several wildlife species including waterfowl, and prime-rated habitat for moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

The Kantishna River contains salmon spawning areas and serves as a transportation corridor for people and animals.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3K2. Approximately 1,700 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Cannon Homestead (3K2) 1,700 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 3K1 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY - MANAGEMENT UNIT 3K: *Upper Kantishna*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3K1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	Consider for exchange or relinquishment
3K2	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3K2 - Cannon HS

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3L

Bearpaw

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Approximately 60% of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Except for the settlement areas, this unit is poorly drained, inaccessible, and has no known resource values other than habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3L1 and a secondary use in Subunit 3L2. Both subunits have important-rated habitat for several species including waterfowl, and prime-rated habitat for moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3L2. No new offerings for private ownership are planned.

One area in Subunit 3L2 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Bearpaw Homestead 2,500 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 3L: *Bearpaw*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3L1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3L2	Settlement	Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Past project: Bearpaw HS

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3M

Upper Toklat River Flats

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

This management unit is poorly drained, inaccessible, and has no other known resources. There is little recreation activity because of its location and topography.

Agriculture. Approximately 4,500 acres in Subunit 3M1 may have potential for agriculture. Some portions may be too steep, wet, or have dunes. Subunit 3M1 is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture and minerals. Agriculture may not be feasible if there is a substantial increase in mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is a principal resource in Subunit 3M2. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially habitat and minerals.

The upland area provides habitat for several species including waterfowl on small lakes in the southwest part of the unit.

Minerals. Mining claims exist near the headwaters of Clear Creek. Areas with mining claims in both subunits will be managed for potential additional development. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 3M2 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

Access to remote cabins shall avoid the spawning habitat (Unit 3O) on the Toklat River.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3M: *Upper Toklat River Flats*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3M1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -minerals		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3M2	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3N

Toklat River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and protecting future agricultural development opportunities. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Much of this management unit is poorly drained, inaccessible, and has no other known resources.

Agriculture. Approximately 4,480 acres in Subunit 3N2 may have potential for agriculture, although topographic maps suggest dunes. Subunit 3N2 is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially agriculture and habitat, until the unit is reevaluated and the plan amended. Agriculture may not be feasible if there is a substantial increase in mineral development.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3N1 and is emphasized in Subunit 3N2 under the resource management designation.

The riparian and upland areas along the Toklat and Sushana Rivers are important-rated habitat for most wildlife species. Prime-rated habitat for moose and furbearers occurs along the river, and prime-rated

habitat for grizzly bears occurs in the uplands (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

The Toklat River corridor south of the Toklat Springs spawning area has major grizzly bear concentrations. The Toklat and Kantishna rivers are a migratory pathway for chum salmon to reach Toklat Springs, and are important game corridors.

Access to Subunit 3N1 should be limited or discouraged to protect wilderness hunting experiences. Human activities will not be encouraged in the Toklat River salmon spawning area where grizzlies concentrate, to ensure public safety and protect the wildlife habitat. Areas upriver from Toklat Springs will be managed to maintain high water quality and minimize impacts on the Toklat Springs spawning area.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 3N1. Recreational uses of the Toklat River include hunting, floating, and winter trails. These uses should not compromise the quality of the spawning area.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3N: Toklat River Corridor

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3N1	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Air strips Land disposals Leases Remote cabins Trapping cabins	
3N2	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 30

Toklat Critical Salmon Habitat

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership. The Toklat Springs spawning area is proposed for legislative designation as a Critical Habitat Area (see Chapter 4, *Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation*). All state land in this unit is closed to mineral entry to prevent conflicts with salmon spawning habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this unit. The area is an extremely productive chum salmon spawning area

that is very important to the subsistence and commercial fisheries along the Tanana and Yukon rivers (A-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The area is also heavily used by grizzlies, furbearers, raptors, overwintering mallards, and other wildlife.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 30: *Toklat Critical Salmon Habitat*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
301	Wildlife habitat		Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Leases Material sales New roads Remote cabins Timber harvesting Trapper cabins	Legislative designation recommendation for Critical Habitat Area.

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3P

Chitsia Mountain

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resources, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 3P1 and 3P2. The area west of the upper Toklat River is important-rated habitat for most wildlife species and prime rated habitat for grizzly bears and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Minerals. Minerals has been designated a primary use in Subunit 3P2. The area has significant mineral potential for base metal deposits. A high grade occurrence grading 3% lead, 1% zinc, and over one

ounce/ton silver was found in oxidized rock on Chitsia Mountain. Extensive low grade mineralization is associated with this high grade zone. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 3P1 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY- MANAGEMENT UNIT 3P: *Chitsia Mountain*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3P1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	
3P2	Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3Q

Comma Lake

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and hunting and recreation opportunities. Land in this unit is generally poorly drained and inaccessible. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in all subunits. These subunits are important-rated habitat for grizzly bears. The uplands around Comma Lake in Subunit 3Q1 are important-rated habitat for several wildlife species, especially moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Grizzly bear habitat will be managed primarily for hunting under wilderness conditions and secondarily for maximum hunter participation; therefore improvement of access to this area will not be encouraged.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 3Q2, and a secondary use in subunits 3Q1 and 3Q3 because of timber values in the Totek Hills and along the Teklanika River.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in subunits 3Q1 and 3Q2. Primary recreation uses are winter trails.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 3Q3 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 3Q: COMMA LAKE

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3Q1	Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3Q2	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
3Q3	Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals	Low density settlement may be acceptable

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3R

Nenana-Totchatket

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The majority of state-owned land is designated agriculture. This land will be managed to preserve agricultural potential. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing wildlife habitat and forestry.

Land disposals for agriculture will be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a primary use in Subunit 3R1. Approximately 147,000 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Nenana-Totchatket Agriculture(3R1) 147,000 acres

The cropland soil is generally silt loam ranging from 19 to 28 inches deep, overlying sand with moderate permeability and surface topography ranging from nearly level to hilly.

Agriculture development is expected to be a mix of commercial and subsistence projects. Parcel sizes may vary from very large to very small, depending upon soil conditions and production goals. Agriculture development will depend upon construction of access across the Nenana River.

Additional soil studies and range management studies may indicate suitability for grazing in some areas of the unit.

Approximately 10,000 acres of agriculture-designated land are not suitable to be actively managed for agriculture. These areas are smaller, isolated patches of poorly drained soils, soils underlain with

permafrost, and unsuitable soils intermixed with suitable soils. Detailed information on soils is available from the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service.

Fish and Wildlife. Wildlife values are low relative to populations in the adjacent Tanana and Minto Flats. Hunting, trapping, or subsistence activities are light.

Wet and marshy terrain in Subunit 3R2 is designated primary use wildlife habitat.

Forestry. Subunit 3R1 has approximately 4.5 million cubic feet of medium quality timber. Forestry is designated a secondary use.

If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agriculture development, the land should be reforested, at a minimum, to protect soils. There may be an opportunity to manage for second growth. A timber harvest occurring immediately before agriculture development will be managed as a salvage operation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Trails. The North Commission Trail will be preserved as a 100-foot platted access prior to disposal. Farm tract layout in the vicinity of this trail will incorporate the trail as a tract boundary. The trail should remain naturally vegetated and will serve as a windbreak.

**LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3R: NENANA-TOTCHAKET**

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3R1	Agriculture	Forestry	Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3R1 - Nenana - Totchaket Ag
3R2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Grazing	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3S

Dune Lake

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this management unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing wildlife habitat, forestry, and grazing.

All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry. Land sale areas will be closed to new mineral entry prior to disposal.

Agriculture. Grazing and agriculture may be suitable uses in Subunit 3S1. If the potential is confirmed by a range management study, grazing will be an allowable use through lease or permit.

Agriculture is marginal in Subunit 3S1 because of unsuitable soils and the long distance to agriculture-designated land in Unit 3R. However, it is not entirely ruled out because of the presence of small pockets of cropland soils. Although agriculture is not a primary designation at this time, opportunities for agriculture should not be precluded.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is designated a primary use in Subunit 3S1.

Forestry. Forest resources are marginal, partly because of the Dune Lake fire in 1981. The resource value after regeneration is very low.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3S2. Approximately 1,120 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Teklanika Channel Lake Homestead (3S2a)	820 acres
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Teklanika Channel Lake Subdivision (3S2b)	300 acres
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The fluctuating level of the lake makes it unreliable for float plane access, therefore these parcels may not be offered.

Two areas in Subunit 3S2 have been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Dune Lake Subdivision	430 acres
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Totek Hills Subdivision	320 acres
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The next plan update should review the Teklanika Channel Lake Homestead project because insufficient acreage exists for this offering (the acreage allowed for the offering exceeds the acreage designated as settlement).

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 3S: *Dune Lake*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3S1	Wildlife habitat		Open		
3S2	Settlement		Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3S2a - Teklanika Channel Lake HS 3S2b - Teklanika Channel Lake S Past projects: Dune Lake S Totek Hills S

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3T

West Nenana

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing forestry and wildlife habitat.

All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry. Settlement lands will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale.

Fish and Game. Subunit 3T1 is designated wildlife habitat. The low lying wetland area will be managed for maintenance of wildlife populations for subsistence and recreation uses.

Forestry. Commercial stands of white spruce and hardwood are located along river courses and in areas of coalescing channels. These areas (Subunit 3T2) are designated forestry as a primary use and will be managed for timber production on a sustained yield basis.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 3T3. Approximately 800 acres may be offered for private ownership. Middle River Residential Subdivision should be offered in three phases.

Middle River Residential I Subdivision (3T3)	200 acres
Middle River Residential II Subdivision (3T3)	200 acres
Middle River Residential III Subdivision (3T3)	200 acres
Middle River Commercial/Industrial (3T3)	200 acres

Materials. There are three known material sites within this unit. These sites are located within the following sections:

- T4S R9W Sec 13
- T4S R8W Sec 18, 19

Material sales will be allowed at these sites.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 3T: *West Nenana*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3T1	Wildlife habitat		Open		
3T2	Forestry		Open		
3T3	Settlement		Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 3T3 - Middle River Res. S 3T3 - Middle River Comm./Ind. S

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3U

Totchaket Slough

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This unit is retained under public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing wildlife habitat, forestry, and recreation. State land is open to mineral entry in this unit.

Fish and Wildlife. The network of sloughs, lakes, and small ponds in Subunit 3U1 supports abundant populations of waterfowl and wildlife. Historically, the area has been intensively used for subsistence activities.

Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 3U1. It will be managed to maintain habitat values.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

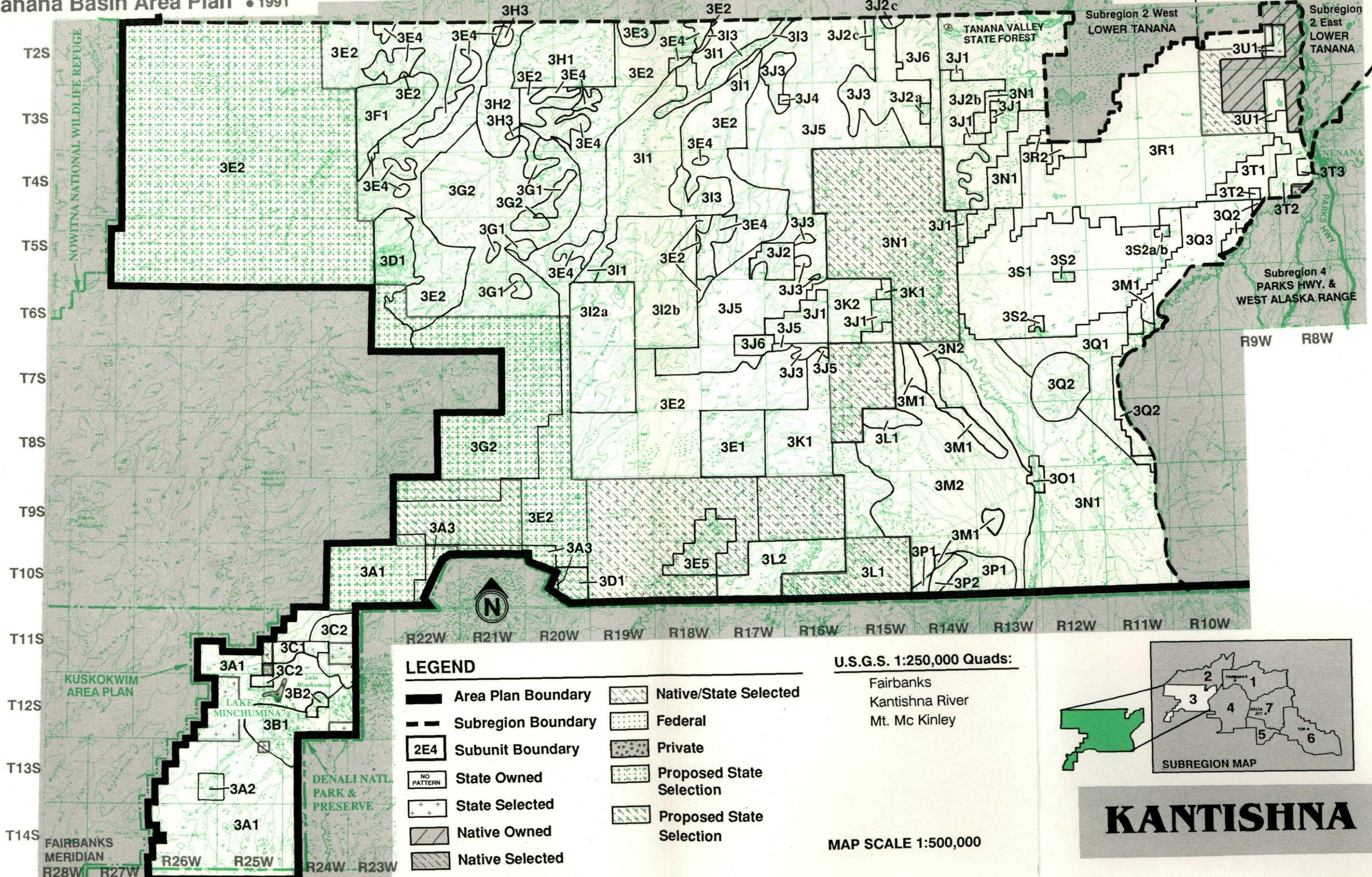
LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 3U: *Totchaket Slough*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
3U1	Wildlife habitat		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

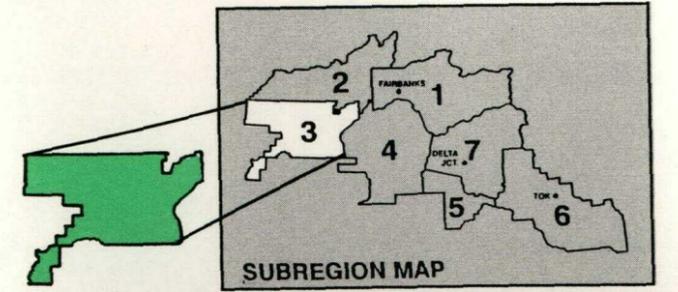
² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.



LEGEND

Area Plan Boundary	Native/State Selected
Subregion Boundary	Federal
Subunit Boundary	Private
State Owned	Proposed State Selection
State Selected	Proposed State Selection
Native Owned	Native Selected

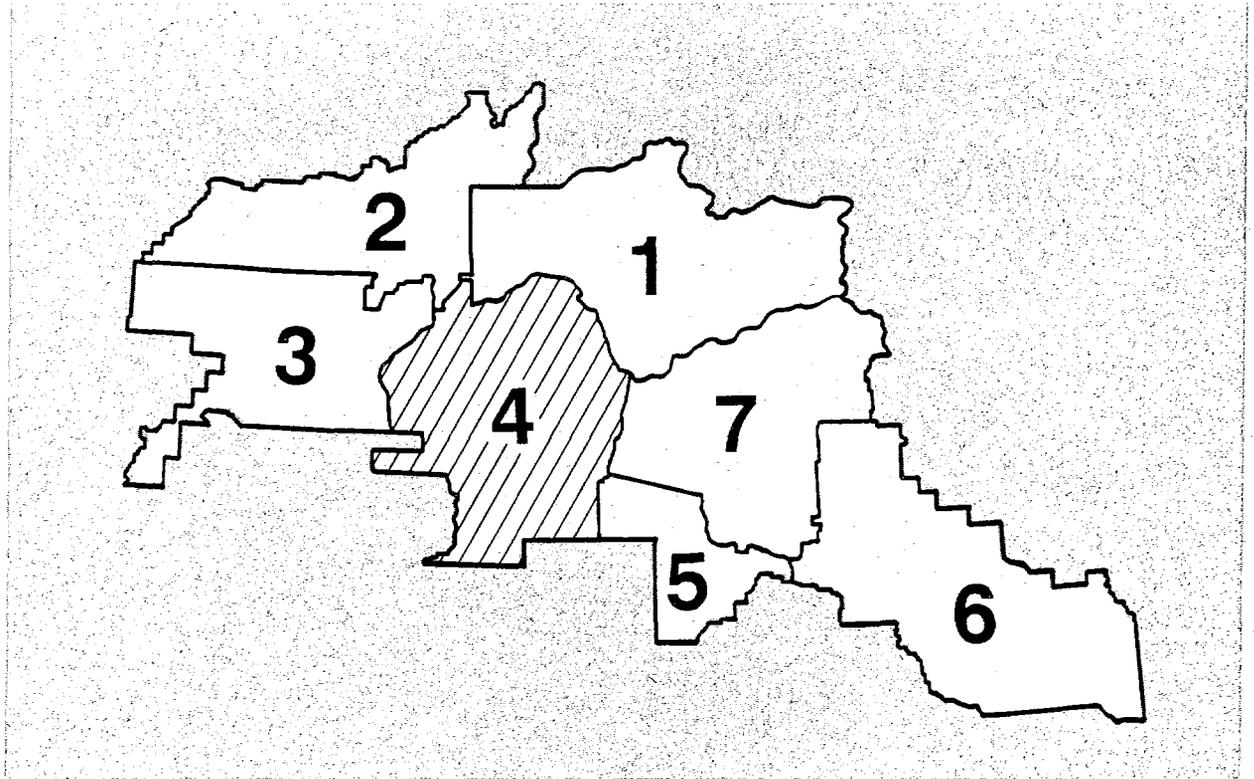
U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:
 Fairbanks
 Kantishna River
 Mt. Mc Kinley



KANTISHNA

MAP SCALE 1:500,000

Subregion 4
Parks Highway & West Alaska
Range



Subregion 4 PARKS HIGHWAY & WEST ALASKA RANGE

This is one of the most accessible subregions in the Basin. The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range subregion is bisected by the highway and the railroad and there are many trails, roads and rivers which extend into the back country.

Commercial guiding, hunting, trapping, recreation, and coal mining are the major land uses in the area, along with some grazing. Settlements extend along the highway throughout the unit. This area has been the location of several state land disposals over the past four years.

The management intent for this heavily used region is to sell some land in the Anderson and Healy areas, retain some land for local wood products, place agricultural soils in a resource management category, leave the high value mineral land open to mineral entry, and protect the habitat and recreational resources of the area.

AGRICULTURE

This subregion contains several areas of accessible agricultural lands along the Nenana River/Parks Highway corridor. This land will be sold for small-scale agriculture. In the past four years, 100% of the acreage offered under this program (4,876 acres) has been sold in the Parks Highway Subregion. It is assumed that future sales will be equally popular.

Most of the accessible agriculture soils in this region may be offered for small-scale agriculture or agriculture homesteading. Within the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Subregion, 11,830 acres will be offered for agriculture. In Subunits with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURE

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Chump Agriculture	4F3a	1,000
Julius Creek Agriculture	4J3	1,000

Kobe II - VI Agriculture	4F3b	4,830
Windy Agriculture	4F3c	5,000
TOTAL		11,830

Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Kobe I Agriculture	4F3b	1,500

FISH & WILDLIFE

The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range subregion contains several areas of high value habitat. Near the highway and in accessible mountain valleys, human use of wildlife can be intensive. In this subregion, habitat is one of several designated uses on many retained lands. There is an area for caribou calving near the end of the Stampede Trail. This area will be protected through designation as habitat and through management guidelines.

FORESTRY

The Tanana Valley State Forest is expected to meet the demand for wood products for Nenana. However, Anderson is located too far from the State Forest to have its needs met. White spruce growing

along Seventeen Mile Slough between Anderson and Nenana can serve to supply both local and regional needs.

MINERALS

The area east of Healy is one of the most active mineral exploration and production areas in the state. There are large blocks of active claims and the entire area has very high potential for coal, gold, and other minerals.

In the area extending east of Ferry to the Little Delta River and south to Anderson Mountain, mineral development is a primary management objective. This area will be left open to mineral entry, coal prospecting, and oil and gas and coal leasing. In general, conflicts with the recreation and wildlife values in this area can be resolved through management guidelines. There are several peregrine falcon nests, mineral licks, and a caribou calving area which require certain restrictions to protect the habitat. These restrictions are specified in the management guidelines following this discussion.

RECREATION

River valleys, historic trails, and alpine country which is accessible to Fairbanks and local communities are significant recreational resources in this area.

Trails, historic sites, and access sites along the Parks Highway corridor will be protected by recreational designation. Kobe Summit and Slate Creek will be designated recreation sites with trails leading from the highway. Access sites along the Parks Highway and the Nenana River will be protected by recreation designation. Important recreation values in Reindeer Hills, Walker Dome, and Rex Dome will be protected. Open space close to communities will be retained for multiple use including recreation. The Nenana River from the Denali Highway to the Rex Bridge is proposed for a State Recreation River.

SETTLEMENT

Within this subregion, 10,050 acres of state land may be offered for sale: 2,350 acres for subdivisions and homesites; and 7,700 acres for fee simple homesites.

Land for Community Expansion

There are five communities in this region. Land sales are recommended in the vicinity of Nenana, Healy, McKinley Village, and Anderson, to meet community expansion needs.

In the Nenana area, land for community expansion is in both native and state ownership. Several areas of state land will be offered in the vicinity of Nenana. The amount of land offered will greatly exceed projected land conversion needs of the Nenana area, even if the Nenana-Totchaket area is developed.

In the Anderson area, people want more land sales adjacent to the city. To meet this need, several areas have been identified for sale. These sales would allow for a wide degree of consumer choice and provide abundant land in the Anderson area.

In Healy, the same situation exists. Although the state has sold large acreages of land in the vicinity of Healy, more land is desired. New areas identified for sale in the Healy area, along with land that was sold, should more than adequately meet residents' needs, even if coal operations in Healy greatly expand.

In McKinley Village, the limited amount of state land that could be used for community expansion is recommended for sale. This land includes the areas that were proposed to be acquired by a land trade with the National Park Service.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR COMMUNITY EXPANSION

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Anderson Subdivision	4J2	1,000
Land Swap Subdivision	4C	300
Nenana North Subdivision	4K2a	300
Otto Lake Subdivision	4Fla	300
Whoopie Subdivision	4K2b	450
TOTAL		2,350
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Farmview Subdivision	4K2	319
Nenana South Subdivision	4K2	147
Panguingue Subdivision	4F1	827
Rex Subdivision	4F1	43
Village View Subdivision	4C1	200
Village View Ext. Subdivision	4C1	100
TOTAL		1,636

Recreational Land and Land for Self-sufficient Living

The state has already offered for sale the majority of accessible state-owned land in the sub-region. In addition to these past sale areas, the majority of the remaining accessible land along the Parks Highway will be sold. The total number of parcels in each fee simple homestead area should not exceed the net acres divided by forty.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISIONS OR FEE SIMPLE HOMESTEAD

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Anderson New Homestead	4J2	2,000
Clear Sky II Homestead	4H1	2,500
Gold King II & III Homestead	4Q1a	300
Slate Creek Homestead	4F1b	1,000
Teklanika II - IV Homestead	4I1	1,250
Whitewater Homestead	4C	400
Wood River Homestead	4Q1b	250
TOTAL		7,700

Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Anderson Subdivision	4F1	1,200
June Creek Subdivision	4F1	1,115
Bear Creek Homestead	4F1	400
Clear Sky I Homestead	4H1	2,500
Gold King I Homestead	4Q1a	100
Healy Homestead	4F3	4,840
Ridge Rock Homestead	4F1	400
Southwind Homestead	4F1	1,000
Teklanika I Homestead	4I1	750
Windy Creek Homestead	4F1	4,000
TOTAL		16,305

TRANSPORTATION

The following access corridors have been identified by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF). There are no proposals for actual construction of access within these corridors at this time, but the option to develop access in these areas should not be precluded.

Parks Highway - Kantishna - McGrath Highway Corridor: A corridor for the construction of a possible highway to Kantishna and McGrath has been identified in this subregion. The primary near term purpose of the route would be to access Kantishna. Access to McGrath is recognized as a possible long term future need. Three identified alignment alternatives involve taking off from the Parks Highway at Lignite, Rex or Nenana. The first several miles of the route originating at Lignite would generally follow the existing Stampede Road. The route originating at Rex would generally follow an existing winter road to the west before turning south toward Kantishna. The route originating at Nenana would route through the proposed Nenana-Totchaket Agricultural project before turning south toward Kantishna.

Nenana - Totchaket Area Access: As part of planning for the possible development of the Nenana-Totchaket Agriculture Project, access routes for roads and railroad spurs (or both) have been identified. These rights-of-way shall be protected. Additionally, an extension south could form a loop to the Parks Highway at Rex which would provide access to previous state land disposals.

Upper Wood River (Bonnifield Mining District) Access: Any mineral development in this area would require road access. A corridor has been identified through this subregion that extends from the Parks Highway at Ferry easterly along the foothills of the Alaska Range.

Anderson Northeastern Access Road: The City of Anderson has requested additional access from the Parks Highway. A corridor has been proposed extending from the city, east-northeasterly to the Parks Highway in the southern portion of Township 6 South, Range 8 West, Fairbanks Meridian. The road would be either a winter road or a year-round road, depending on needs.

Parks Highway Improvements: DOT/PF is examining possible improvements to the Parks Highway. Additional lanes, climbing lanes and shoulder widening are some proposed improvements.

Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline: One of the alternative routes for the gas pipeline would follow the Parks Highway - Alaska Railroad corridor from Fairbanks to Cook Inlet.

Trails and Revised Statute (RS) 2477 Roads: Many trails and minor roads exist in this subregion. See Chapter 2, *Public Access and Trails Management* for additional information.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4A

Jack River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4A1. This area is important-rated habitat for most wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear, caribou, and sheep (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). This area receives moderate and recreation use.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 4A: *Jack River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4A1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4B

Reindeer Hills

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4B1. This subunit is important-rated habitat for most wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear, caribou, and sheep (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). There is moderate intensity big game hunting and trapping.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 4B1. This area has high recreation values. Reindeer Hills has good road access, views of the Alaska Range, and good hiking.

The Nenana River is highly scenic, with excellent floating and boating. It is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River (see also Management Unit 4R). Land adjacent to the Jonesville Bridge should be retained in public ownership for recreational use of the Nenana River. Public recreation cabins along the river are recommended.

Foreground scenery along the Alaska Railroad should be preserved.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 4B: *Reindeer Hills*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Us	Comments
4B1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins Grazing	Public recreation cabins recommended

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4C

Yanert River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land disposals will be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4C2. The lower Yanert River Valley is winter range for the Yanert caribou herd. There is also prime- and important-rated raptor habitat along the Yanert and Nenana rivers (A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Raptor habitat in this subunit should be protected through management guidelines.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 4C2. The Alaska Range, Yanert Valley, Panorama Mountain, and the Nenana Canyon have high recreation values for hiking, skiing, dog mushing, and kayaking. These areas should remain in a natural condition for maximum enjoyment of their recreational values.

The Nenana River is recommended for designation as a State Recreation River (see also Management Unit 4R).

A trail head and parking area for the Yanert River Valley will be identified by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and be retained in public ownership. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation should also identify campsites close to roads that could accommodate overflow from Denali National Park. River access sites at the national park and McKinley Village should be designated.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4C1. Approximately 400 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Whitewater Homestead (4C1a) 400 acres

An area near the highway and the entrance to the Park should be recommended for exchange from the National Park Service. If the exchange occurs, the land the state acquires may be sold (300 acres).

Land Swap Subdivision (4C) 300 acres

A 100-foot buffer from the ordinary high water mark of the right bank of the Nenana River will be retained in public ownership in the Whitewater Homestead sale area.

Two areas in Subunit 4C1 have been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Village View Subdivision 200 acres

Village View Extension Subdivision 100 acres

Note. In the 1990 TBAP update, Montana Creek Homestead was renamed Whitewater Homestead to avoid confusion with a similar name in the south-central region of the state.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4C: *Yanert River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Us	Comments
4C1	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4C1a - Whitewater HS Past projects: Village View S Village View Ext. S Recommend land exchange from the Park Service
4C2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4D

Usibelli

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on subsurface coal and hardrock mineral development, recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4D1 and 4D3. The high mountain areas of these subunits are valuable habitat for most species and prime-rated habitat for grizzly bears, raptors, furbearers, and caribou, and critical-rated habitat for dall sheep, moose, and peregrine falcon. The surrounding areas have dense sheep populations. Sheep winter range, lambing cliffs, and mineral licks are found in small areas. There is much hunting activity within this management unit. Moody Creek is a critical-rated fall moose habitat.

Forestry. There is moderate value timber within Subunit 4D1. Forestry is designated a secondary use in this subunit. Timber will be managed for local use.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in subunits 4D1 and 4D3. There are many active claims in this region, particularly in the vicinity of

the Usibelli Coal Mine. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

In addition to coal resources, this area has scattered occurrences of placer gold along Lignite, Alaska, Gagnon, and Healy creeks, and lode deposits around Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Recreation. Prime recreation areas are the Alaska Range, Healy Access Site and Healy Campground, Walker Dome, and the Nenana River. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 4D1.

Settlement. In response to public comment, the 1990 TBAP Update redesignated the Lignite Homestead (1,000 acres) from settlement to high value resource management, with habitat, minerals, and settlement values.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Trails. The Rex-Dome Trail that runs through Subunit 4D2 (the previous Lignite Homestead) will be protected.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4D: *Usibelli*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4D1	Minerals Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4D2	High value resource mgmt. -habitat -minerals -settlement		Open		
4D3	Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4E

Stampede Trail

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is to be retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4E1. The western half of this subunit is extremely high value habitat as a calving and winter range for the McKinley caribou herd (A-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The remaining area is prime-rated habitat for caribou, moose, grizzly bear, and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Other important activities are big game hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing.

Minerals. The area between Dry Creek and the Teklanika River has potential for coal bearing formations.

Proximity to Denali National Park may inhibit mineral development; however, mineral entry, coal prospecting, and leasing will be allowed.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in this unit. Important recreation sites include 8 Mile Lake and Stampede Road Historic Trail. Activities are backpacking, camping, and hunting.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Subsurface Resources. This unit is open to mineral entry, but during the exploration phase of development, activities may be discouraged or prohibited in the caribou calving area between May 1 and June 10. During the development and production phases, disturbances to caribou and their habitat will be minimized.

This unit is available for oil, gas, and coal leasing. Impacts on caribou from exploration and development will be avoided or mitigated, especially during the calving season (May 1 to June 10).

Specific measures will be determined in the leasing process. Examples of mitigating measures are siting and consolidation of facilities, avoiding or minimizing activities during calving season, and allowing unrestricted movement of caribou through the lease area.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 4E: *Stampede Trail*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4E1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open See guidelines	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4F

Parks Highway Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A major portion of this unit has already been sold for settlement. Additional areas may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on recreation, protecting future agriculture development opportunities, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 4F3. Approximately 10,830 acres may be offered for private ownership, in phases.

Chump I Agriculture (4F3a)	500 acres
Chump II Agriculture (4F3a)	500 acres
Kobe II Agriculture (4F3b)	1,830 acres
Kobe III Agriculture (4F3b)	750 acres
Kobe IV Agriculture (4F3b)	750 acres
Kobe V Agriculture (4F3b)	750 acres
Kobe VI Agriculture (4F3b)	750 acres
Windy I Agriculture (4F3c)	1,000 acres
Windy II Agriculture (4F3c)	1,000 acres
Windy III Agriculture (4F3c)	1,000 acres
Windy IV Agriculture (4F3c)	1,000 acres
Windy V Agriculture (4F3c)	1,000 acres

Soils may be too shallow for agriculture. Improved pasture grazing will be allowed. In Subunit 4F3, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

One area in Subunit 4F3 with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Kobe I Agriculture	1,500 acres
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Healy Agriculture was found to have unsuitable soils for agriculture and was offered as a homestead (see Settlement).

Note. The 1990 TBAP Update could not locate Chump Agriculture (4F3a, 1,000 acres) on the map. This project should be reviewed in a future update and possibly dropped.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is designated a primary use in Subunit 4F2. The Parks Highway corridor is important-rated habitat for most fish and wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose, black bear, and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

The Nenana River is prime-rated raptor habitat in the foothills and critical-rated salmon spawning habitat where springs feed smaller creeks or enter the Nenana River.

Activities are intensive hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing.

Forestry. There are limited forest values in this unit. Forestry is designated a secondary use in Subunit 4F2 and will be managed for local use.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 4F2. High value recreation sites are the Nenana River, Kobe Summit, and the Panguingue Ridge, which provides views of the Alaska Range. The settlement pattern in this unit places the value of open space at a premium.

Brown's Crossing, Big Panguingue, and Bear Creek Access Sites will be designated. June Creek is recommended for a state recreation area. State recreation trails will be designated to the Kobe Summit and Panguingue Ridge in the surrounding high country. They will be managed according to guidelines in Chapter Two.

A trail leading to the lake within the Slate Creek disposal will be identified, marked by a trail head on the road, and retained in public ownership. Dry Creek and Otto Lake historic sites will be protected.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4F1. Approximately 1,300 acres may be offered for private ownership. Otto Lake Sub-division should be offered in three phases.

Otto Lake I Subdivision (4F1a)	75 acres
Otto Lake II Subdivision (4F1a)	75 acres
Otto Lake III Subdivision (4F1a)	150 acres
Slate Creek Homestead (4F1b)	1,000 acres

Nine areas in Subunit 4F1 have been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Anderson Subdivision	1,200 acres
June Creek Subdivision	1,115 acres
Panguingue Subdivision	827 acres
Rex Subdivision	43 acres
Bear Creek Homestead	400 acres
Healy Homestead	4,840 acres
Ridge Rock Homestead	400 acres
Southwind Homestead	1,000 acres
Windy Creek Homestead	4,000 acres

Acreage for Anderson, June Creek, Panguingue, and Rex subdivisions is that available over-the-counter as of May, 1984. Acreage for Bear Creek, Ridge Rock, and Windy Creek homesteads is that available as of April, 1984. Acreages shown may not be the maximum offering.

The acreage for Healy and Southwind homesteads may have been less than the maximum amount shown.

Note. The settlement density of Bear Creek and Ridge Rock Homesteads should not exceed the number of acres divided by 20, as established in this offering prior to the 1985 TBAP.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Scenic Highway. Commercial developments on state land near the highway between mileposts 243 and 255 should be confined to areas recommended for development in the study "Scenic Resources along the Parks Highway" (DNR, 1980 - Unit 20). A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the roadway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

Gravel pits visible from the road should be reclaimed. South of Ferry, milepost 255 to 262, developments should be confined to the west side of the highway because good views are mainly to the east.

The remainder of the Parks Highway corridor should be managed according to the general guidelines in the highway study. It recommends limited development in areas where the view might be obstructed.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4F: *Parks Highway Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4F1	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4F1a - Otto Lake S 4F1b - Slate Creek HS Past projects: Anderson S Bear Creek HS June Creek S Panguingue S Rex S Ridge Rock HS Southwind HS Windy Creek HS
4F2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land sales Remote cabins	
4F3	Agriculture Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4F3b - Kobe II - VI Ag 4F3c - Windy Ag Past projects: Kobe I Ag Healy HS
4F4	High value resource mgmt. -recreation -settlement -habitat		Open	Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4G

Upper Teklanika East

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on managing forestry, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities. Access into this unit is by helicopter or snowmachine.

All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Subunit 4G1 has 6,400 acres that may have potential for agriculture. Because of high elevations, this subunit may have an unsuitable climate, however. This subunit will be designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially habitat, forestry, and agriculture, until reevaluated and the plan amended.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4G2. Both units are important-rated habitat for many wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for caribou, grizzly bear, and furbearers (B-1 and B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

If the McKinley caribou herd increases, this region will again be an important winter range for the herd. Critical breeding habitat for lynx probably exists in this area.

There is a moderate level of big game hunting and trapping.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 4G2 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4G: *Upper Teklanika East*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4G1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4G2	Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4H

East Teklanika

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, managing forestry, recreation, and mineral development, and protecting agricultural development potential.

The only area with high resource values is the Teklanika River corridor (Subunit 4H2).

Land disposals will be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Subunit 4H2 may have potential for agriculture, although wet areas may be a potential problem. It is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially forestry, agriculture, minerals, and protection of habitat, until reevaluated and the plan amended.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is identified as an important value in subunits 4H2 and 4H3, which are designated resource management. The riparian areas along the Teklanika River in Subunit 4H3 are salmon spawning and bear habitat. The remainder of Subunit 4H3 is low value (C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*) for most species, although critical breeding habitat for lynx during population lows may exist. Lynx habitat should be protected.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a secondary use in Subunit 4H1 and identified as an important value in Subunit 4H2, designated resource management. Several thousand acres of white spruce occur along the Teklanika River in Subunit 4H2. Timber sales are planned to salvage trees burnt in this area by a 1990 wildfire. Subunit 4H1 contains numerous scattered mixed growth poletimber stands on the drier soils.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4H1. Approximately 2,500 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Clear Sky II Homestead (4H1) 2,500 acres

One area in Subunit 4H1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Clear Sky I Homestead 2,500 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4H: *East Teklanika*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4H1	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4H1 - Clear Sky II HS Past project: Clear Sky I HS
4H2	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -minerals -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4H3	Low value resource mgmt.		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4I

Teklanika Delta

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4I2 and a secondary use in 4I1. Both subunits are important-rated habitat for most wildlife species and prime-rated habitat for moose (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). There is a moderate level of subsistence and sport hunting, fishing, and trapping. Areas adjacent to the Teklanika River are accessible by riverboats.

Forestry. The Teklanika River is bordered by high volume white spruce sawtimber stands. Unstaked land in the disposal area may be available for timber harvest.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4I1. Approximately 1,250 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Teklanika II Homestead (4I1)	250 acres
Teklanika III Homestead (4I1)	500 acres
Teklanika IV Homestead (4I1)	500 acres

One area in Subunit 4I1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Teklanika I Homestead 750 acres

Teklanika II Homestead is one of the highest quality settlement areas in the Basin and should be made available. Access sites, public use areas, and wood-gathering areas will be identified and reserved within the disposal area before too many land sales foreclose these options. Access between the Nenana-Kantishna Trail and the river will be identified.

Parcels no larger than 5 acres will be allowed within 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water mark of the Teklanika or Nenana rivers. Larger parcels (up to 40 acres) will be offered 1,000 feet beyond the river.

The Teklanika III and IV disposals (upstream portion of 4I1) should be designed to keep some white spruce timber available for local use.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Forestry. Unstaked land in the disposal area may be available for timber harvest.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in Subunit 4I2 may be considered for remote cabin permits. An interagency team will determine areas to be opened and number of permits to be allowed, after a detailed evaluation and public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4I: *Teklanika Delta*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4I1	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4I1-Teklanika II-IV HS Past projects: Teklanika I HS
4I2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4J

Seventeen Mile Slough

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation, forestry, protection of habitat, and protection of future agricultural development opportunities.

Land disposals will be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 4J3. Approximately 1,000 acres may be offered for private ownership. In Subunit 4J3, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Julius Creek I (4J3)	500 acres
Julius Creek II (4J3)	500 acres

A buffer will be included on Julius Creek to minimize the impact on the Clear Creek fish hatchery operated by the Department of Fish and Game. The Department of Fish and Game will be consulted on farm conservation plans for this area.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 4J1 and 4J4. The area north of Clear is important-rated habitat for moose, black bear, and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Critical-rated black bear fall feeding areas are along Seventeen Mile Slough and other tributaries of the Nenana where salmon spawn. Black bear spring feeding areas are in boggy wetlands.

Resident fish species are important in the lower Nenana River. Opportunities for sport and subsistence activities will be maintained. Controlled burning for habitat enhancement would be beneficial to

wildlife species overall, and should be encouraged where other resource values are not compromised.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 4J4, and a secondary use in subunits 4J2 and 4J3. The largest white spruce concentration in the Nenana drainage occurs west of Anderson, and extends along the west side of Seventeen Mile Slough almost to Nenana.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4J2. Approximately 3,000 acres may be offered for private ownership, in phases as shown. These disposals responded to local requests for additional land sales.

Anderson New I Homestead (4J2)	500 acres
Anderson New II Homestead (4J2)	1,500 acres
Anderson I Subdivision (4J2)	200 acres
Anderson II Subdivision (4J2)	200 acres
Anderson III Subdivision (4J2)	200 acres
Anderson IV Subdivision (4J2)	200 acres
Anderson V Subdivision (4J2)	200 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Forestry. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agriculture development, the land should be reforested to protect soils. There may be an opportunity to manage for second growth. If a timber harvest occurs immediately before agriculture development, it will be managed as a salvage operation.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4J: *Seventeen Mile Slough*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4J1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4J2	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4J2 - Anderson New HS 4J2 - Anderson S Protect water quality
4J3	Agriculture Settlement	Forestry Improved pasture grazing Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4J3 - Julius Creek Protect water quality of Clear Creek
4J4	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4K

Nenana Ridge

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry and recreation.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 4K1 and a secondary use in Subunit 4K2. These subunits support second growth hardwood and mixed stands on productive sites which will be available for commercial or personal use timber harvest.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 4K1 and 4K3. Portions of these subunits are in accessible locations near the Parks Highway and overlook the Tanana and Goldstream valleys. A state recreation site will be designated to include a major campground for highway travellers.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4K2. Approximately 750 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Nenana North Subdivision (4K2a)	300 acres
Whoopie I Subdivision (4K2b)	100 acres
Whoopie II Subdivision (4K2b)	100 acres
Whoopie III Subdivision (4K2b)	250 acres

Access points from the Nenana North Subdivision to the Parks Highway will be kept to a minimum. Parcels will be located away from the railroad.

An adequate buffer will be included along the Parks Highway to protect its visual quality. A limited number of sites with road frontage may be allowed. Commercial or industrial development will be considered for these sites.

Two areas in Subunit 4K2 have been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Farmview Subdivision	319 acres
Nenana South Subdivision	147 acres

Note. The 1990 Update of TBAP could not locate Nenana North Subdivision (4K2a, 300 acres) on the map. This project should be reviewed in a future update and possibly dropped.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4K: *Nenana Ridge*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4K1	Forestry Public recreation	Settlement	Open	Remote cabins	
4K2	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4K2b - Whoopie S Past projects: Farmview S Nenana South S
4K3	Public recreation		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Tanana Valley overlook sites

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Management Unit 4L

Totatlanika Flats

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. In general, this area is poorly drained and has difficult access.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4L1. This subunit has critical-rated habitat for trumpeter swans. The flats east of the Parks Highway are a special value area. Windy Creek will be managed to maintain or enhance the willow stands which provide important fall staging areas and winter browse for moose.

The Rex Trail will continue to be heavily used for access by hunters and trappers.

Minerals. The Lower Totatlanika River has been staked for mineral claims. Overall, mineral potential of this unit is deemed poor. All state land in this unit will remain open for mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 4L1. This area, along with the hillside north of the Tanana River, is important open space for the Nenana community. Recreation activities include hunting, trapping, fishing, and dog mushing.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4L: *Totatlanika Flats*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4L1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4M

Rex Dome to Liberty Bell Mine

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land is above timberline and quite steep. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 4M1. This area has very high values for most wildlife species. The several domes will be managed as important winter feeding areas for the Delta caribou herd.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in Subunit 4M1. This subunit has high mineral potential and considerable exploration is currently taking place. The unit is open to mineral entry.

There are dense blocks of mining claims near the Liberty Bell Mine, near Eva Creek, and along

California Creek. The Liberty Bell Mine is a stratiform gold-bismuth massive sulfide with over 100,000 tons of reserves blocked out. Gold and scheelite are known from Eva Creek.

California Creek has placer deposits of gold, platinum-group metals, and mercury. Lodes near California Creek consist of small quartz veins carrying precious and base metals, with one fissure assaying 259 ounces of silver per ton.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 4M1. The Rex Dome is a popular hiking area. Trails will be protected.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4M: *Rex Dome to Liberty Bell Mine*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4M1	Minerals Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4N

Upper Yanert Fork

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. The land is generally very rugged and high in elevation.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 4N1 and 4N2. They have important-rated habitat for most species, prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear, raptors, furbearers, and caribou, and critical-rated habitat for moose, dall sheep, and peregrine falcon (A-2 habitat in the west and B-1 habitat in the east where there are no moose; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Sheep winter range is also rated critical and is limited to small areas. Willow stands along the Yanert Fork and tributaries are critical winter feeding areas for moose. Maintaining mineral licks and winter range for sheep and moose should also receive emphasis.

Management will also allow for continued human use.

Minerals. Mineral values are moderate to high. Plutonic rocks with tin, tungsten, molybdenum, and precious metal potential occur between the Yanert and Nenana rivers. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 4N2, and a secondary use in Subunit 4N1. Sport hunting is a heavy use.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 4N: *Upper Yanert Fork*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4N1	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4N2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 40

Mountains Southwest of Upper Wood River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 401. It is critical-rated habitat as calving grounds for the Yanert caribou herd (A-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The herd migrates only small distances between this area and the Yanert drainage to the southwest. Caribou migration corridors will be maintained.

Minerals. This unit is open to mineral entry. North of Grizzly Creek and the south fork of Dean Creek have high potential for gold-bearing and silver-bearing massive sulfide deposits. Miscellaneous use permits will be used to protect calving areas from conflicts between mining and habitat.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in this subunit. There is a moderate level of recreational use.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Subsurface Resources. This unit is open to mineral entry, but during the exploration phase of development, activities may be discouraged or prohibited in the caribou calving area between May 1 and June 10. During the development and production phases, disturbances to caribou and their habitat will be minimized.

This unit is available for oil, gas, and coal leasing. Impacts on caribou from exploration and development will be avoided or mitigated, especially during the calving season (May 1 to June 10).

Specific measures will be determined in the leasing process. Examples of mitigating measures are siting and consolidation of facilities, avoiding or minimizing activities during calving season, and allowing unrestricted movement of caribou through the lease area.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 40: *Mountains Southwest Upper Wood River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
401	Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open See text for guidelines	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4P

North Slope of the Alaska Range

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on subsurface resource development and protection of habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 4P1 and 4P2.

The high mountain areas of the Western Alaska Range contain areas of important-rated habitat for most species, prime-rated habitat for grizzly bear, raptors, furbearers, and caribou, and critical-rated habitat for moose, dall sheep, and peregrine falcon (mostly A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Mineral licks in this subunit and the surrounding areas are critical-rated habitat for dense sheep populations (A-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Sheep winter range is also critical-rated habitat and is limited.

The mineral licks in Subunit 4P2 and other places not yet identified are heavily used, primarily in the spring. The regular use of these licks suggests an important biological role, especially for sheep. Licks may also be an indicator of mineral values.

The management intent for Subunit 4P2 is to protect the mineral licks for wildlife use and allow exploration and development of mineral resources. The licks should be managed as a group and some licks should be available to wildlife at all times. Additional lick areas may be added to Subunit 4P2 in the future.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in Subunit 4P1. The north flank of the Alaska Range has extremely high potential for large scale hard rock mining. This subunit is the core of the Bonnefield Mining District, a small but steady producer of placer gold for nearly 100 years, with an output of about 50,000 ounces. An unusual stanniferous massive sulfide which has grades of 4% copper, 14.5%

zinc, 6% lead, and 7.6 oz/ton silver is known on Sheep Creek. This subunit has significant potential for the production of lead, zinc, silver, and gold. Exploration is active, with five placer miners working in the region during the 1981 season. Coal bearing formations occur around Buzzard Creek and north of Mystic Mountains.

Subunit 4P2 and the nine sections surrounding each mineral lick are subject to leasehold location to protect wildlife habitat values. Existing claims in the leasehold areas will not be converted to leasehold location or be required to obtain a lease from the state prior to production. However, exploration and mining on existing claims will be managed according to additional guidelines listed for this unit.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 4P1. There is a moderate amount of recreational use.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Subsurface Resources. Permits or operating plans for activities within the mineral licks and immediately adjacent sections must show how direct or indirect impacts on the mineral licks and wildlife trails will be avoided during the exploration and development phases.

The Department of Natural Resources will ensure, as much as possible, that a minimal number of licks are being explored at the same time.

The nine sections surrounding each lick will be under leasehold location. These concerns should be addressed in the permits or leases: 1) avoiding licks and trails leading to the licks; 2) mitigating negative impacts; 3) compensation for destruction or loss of a lick; and 4) type and location of access in the area.

**LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY -
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4P: *North Slope of the Alaska Range***

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4P1	Minerals Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4P2	Wildlife habitat		Open through leasehold location	Land disposals Remote cabins	Dall sheep Mineral licks See text for guidelines

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4Q

Lower Dry Creek - Japan Hills

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. A portion of this unit is designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation and protection of habitat. Although there are moderate forestry values along the streams and in Japan Hills, remoteness limits development potential.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry at the time of sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 4Q2 and 4Q3, and a secondary use in Subunit 4Q1. The subunits have important-rated habitat for many species and prime-rated habitat for moose and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 4Q3. This subunit contains accessible high volume white spruce stands where logging has been an ongoing activity.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 4Q1. Approximately 550 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Gold King II Homestead (4Q1a)	100 acres
Gold King III Homestead (4Q1a)	200 acres
Wood River I Homestead (4Q1b)	100 acres
Wood River II Homestead (4Q1b)	150 acres

One area in Subunit 4Q1a has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available as of April, 1984. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Gold King I Homestead	100 acres
-----------------------	-----------

Before additional parcels are re-offered, provisions should be made for access through previous disposal areas.

Note. The settlement densities of Wood River and Gold King homesteads should not exceed the number of acres divided by 20, as established in these offerings prior to the 1985 TBAP.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Trails. The Gold King Trail head will be retained in public ownership to provide public access for aircraft landings and tie-downs.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4Q: *Lower Dry Creek - Japan Hills*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4Q1	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 4Q1a - Gold King II - III HS 4Q1b - Woodriver HS Past project: Gold King I HS
4Q2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
4Q3	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 4R

Nenana River Corridor

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The Nenana River Corridor is one of the most important recreation areas in the state. This area's proximity to the entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve makes it one of the state's highest visitor-use areas. The Nenana River is heavily used by the public for floating and boating, fishing, and public access to hunting and recreation sites. Because of the river's importance to the state's residents and visitor industry, the Nenana River Corridor will be managed to maintain its current character and to protect its scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values.

To recognize the Nenana River Corridor's outstanding public values and importance to the state, and to maintain the quality of the recreation and habitat in the corridor, subunits 4R2, 4R3, 4R4, and 4R5 are recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River. To accommodate future needs of a municipal government, certain uplands within these subunits are expected to be considered for conveyance to the municipal government. These uplands include lands near developed areas such as McKinley Village, the national park entrance, Healy, Lignite, and Ferry (see Chapter 4, *Areas Recommended for Legislative or Administrative Designation, and Municipal Entitlements*).

Agriculture. There are no known agricultural values in this unit.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is designated as a co-primary use in all subunits within this management unit. The area will be managed to protect the fish and wildlife values in the area.

The Nenana River contains several critical spawning, rearing, and feeding areas for coho, chum, and king salmon. These are predominantly spring areas within the main river system, and spring-fed tributary systems. Spawning is documented for coho salmon in Little Panguingue and Panguingue creeks, as well as a small, spring-fed tributary on the west side of the Nenana just south of Panguingue Creek. Coho rearing is documented in the latter two streams.

Resident fish are widely distributed in the Nenana system, with burbot, arctic grayling, and Dolly Varden the most prevalent species in the upper drainage. Burbot and Dolly Varden are generally distributed

throughout the upper Nenana watershed, with Dolly Varden rearing documented in Panguingue, Lignite, and Moody creeks. Grayling rearing habitat occurs in Panguingue, Lignite, Healy, and Moody creeks. Resident fish spawning occurs in small tributaries alongside the Denali Highway and throughout the upper Nenana valley.

The Nenana River Corridor is within ranges of three caribou herds: the McKinley herd, the Delta herd, and the Yanert herd. Much of the Nenana River Corridor is important-rated and prime-rated habitat for moose, and important habitat for grizzly bear, black bear, and various species of furbearers. Prime habitat and nesting sites for great horned owls, goshawks, golden eagles, and kestrels are located along the Nenana River between Healy Creek and the Yanert Fork.

Minerals. To avoid conflicts with the important recreation, scenic, and habitat values that give the Nenana River its statewide significance, this management unit is closed to mineral entry, except for Subunit 4R1. This mineral closure may be re-evaluated during the development of the management plan for the State Recreation River.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a co-primary use in all subunits within this management unit. The primary management intent for each subunit within this management unit is to maintain its current character and to preserve foreground scenery and opportunities for recreation.

A state campground is recommended for Subunit 4R1. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will evaluate the feasibility of constructing a primitive campground within this subunit by November 1992. This campground development should provide access to the Nenana River. An additional pullout is recommended along the Parks Highway within Subunit 4R2. This pullout should have interpretive signs, litter barrels, and short trails to viewing sites above the Nenana River.

Public access to the Nenana River should be protected and improved as public access needs are identified. Moose Creek and Carlo Creek archaeological sites should be protected.

A need has been identified for additional camping facilities in the vicinity of the national park entrance. Because of the lack of suitable state-owned land in

the area, this plan endorses land exchanges or cooperative agreements with other landowners to help fulfill this need. As the area experiences a dynamic change in recreation use, federal and private landowners are reassessing their management strategies for this area. These changes and the impending formation of a regional local government may introduce some additional management options to the area.

The Nenana Gorge immediately north of the Denali National Park entrance is being impacted by seasonal workers who set up unauthorized camps on state land. This area should be studied to determine if solutions such as alternative camp sites and agreements with employers can address this problem.

Settlement. Land sales are prohibited within all subunits in this management unit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this management unit. Special guidelines that apply only to this unit follow.

All Subunits. River crossings will be consolidated to the maximum extent feasible. Necessary roads will be located and designed to minimize the impact on views, habitat, and recreational values.

Subunit 4R2. To protect scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, land use authorizations are allowed, to the extent feasible and prudent, only if facilities are temporary and visually screened.

Subunit 4R3. To protect scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, and to mitigate excessive land use and scenic impacts within this subunit, the following measures should be taken:

- 1) High impact areas within the gorge where camping is causing either excessive sanitary and scenic impacts or conflicts with local and residential land uses should be identified no later than the end of the 1991 tourist season. Solutions to mitigate these impacts should be

considered and implemented for each area. These solutions may include closing off high impact areas, a possible camping prohibition, and the siting of rest-area facilities, such as restrooms, trash collection sites, and interpretive signs. All facilities should be constructed and sited to reduce visual impacts.

- 2) Commercial land use authorizations are allowed, to the extent feasible and prudent, only if facilities are temporary and visually screened.

The following interagency team will investigate, evaluate, and recommend solutions to implement these measures: DNR, DEC, DOT&PF, and DCRA.

Hornet Creek Gravel Pad. The current primary use of the Hornet Creek gravel pad is for dumping waste rock from the steep slopes within the gorge.

In the future, if alternative camping facilities become available in the area, and an alternative waste rock site is found, the primary use of the pad should be public day use relating to the recreation opportunities available in the river corridor. Public day use facilities constructed with aesthetic considerations are recommended for the pad. Such facilities could include restrooms, interpretive signs, parking areas, and trails.

Until an alternative waste rock site is found, secondary uses of the pad may include land use authorizations, by permit only, compatible with the primary use. Permitted authorizations may be issued for up to two years, and may include providing overnight camping and visitor related services.

Subunit 4R4. To protect scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, land use authorizations are allowed, to the extent feasible and prudent, only if facilities are temporary and visually screened.

Subunit 4R5. To protect scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, land-use authorizations are allowed, to the extent feasible and prudent, only if facilities are temporary, visually screened, and sited at least 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark of the Nenana River.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 4R: *Nenana River Corridor*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
4R1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins Grazing	
4R2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed	Land disposals Remote cabins Grazing	Recommended State Recreation River designation.
4R3	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed	Land disposals Remote cabins Grazing	Recommended State Recreation River designation.
4R4	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed	Land disposals Remote cabins Grazing	Recommended State Recreation River designation.
4R5	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed	Land disposals Remote cabins Grazing	Recommended State Recreation River designation

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

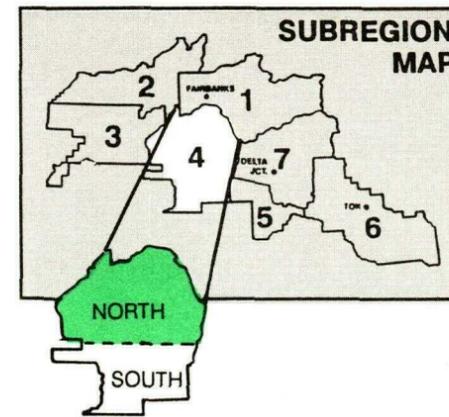
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- Big Delta
- Fairbanks
- Healy
- Mt. Hayes

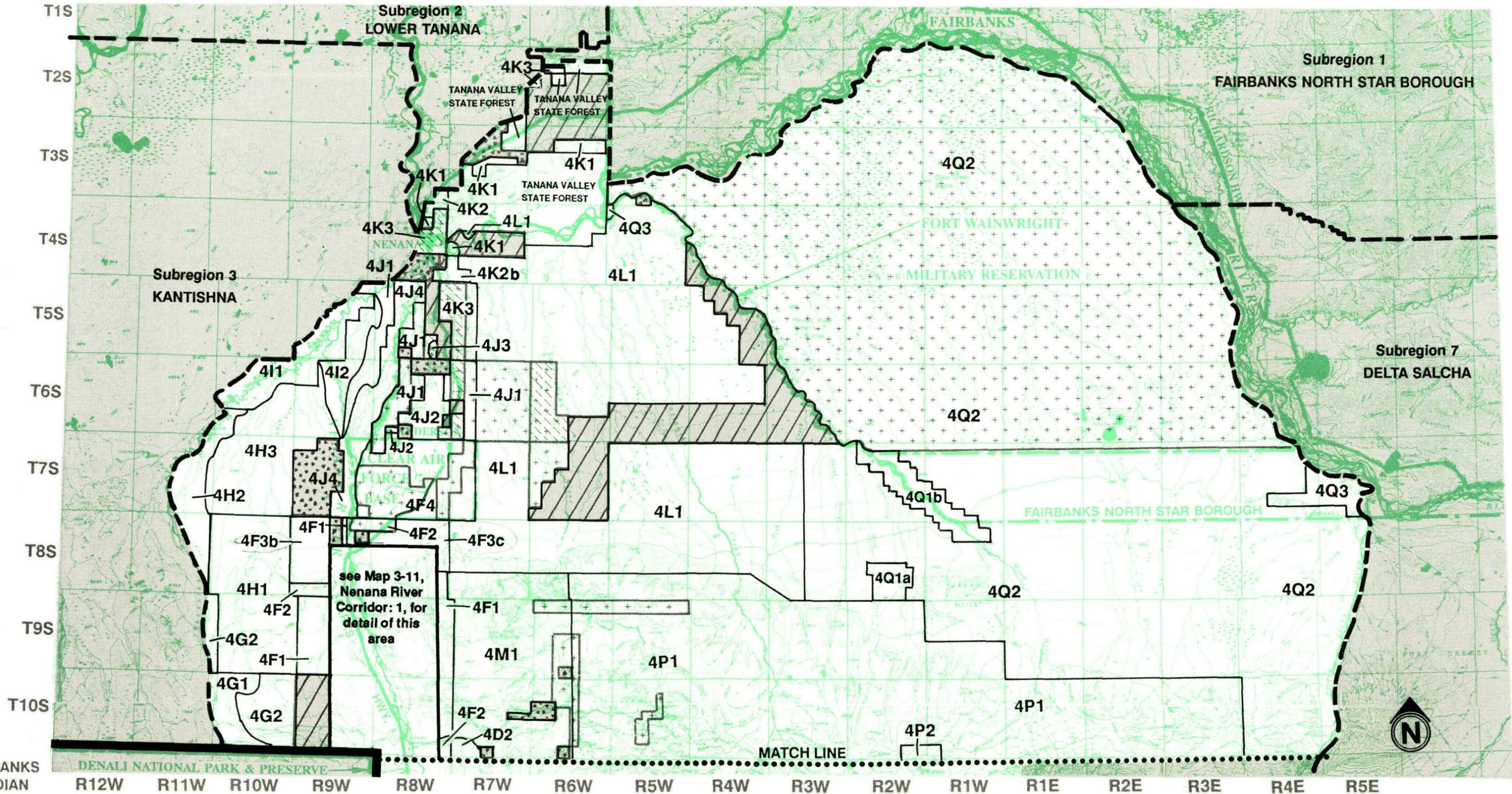
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- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native/State Selected
- Private

MAP SCALE 1:500,000



PARKS HWY. & WEST ALASKA RANGE



FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

R12W R11W R10W R9W R8W R7W R6W R5W R4W R3W R2W R1W R1E R2E R3E R4E R5E



U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:

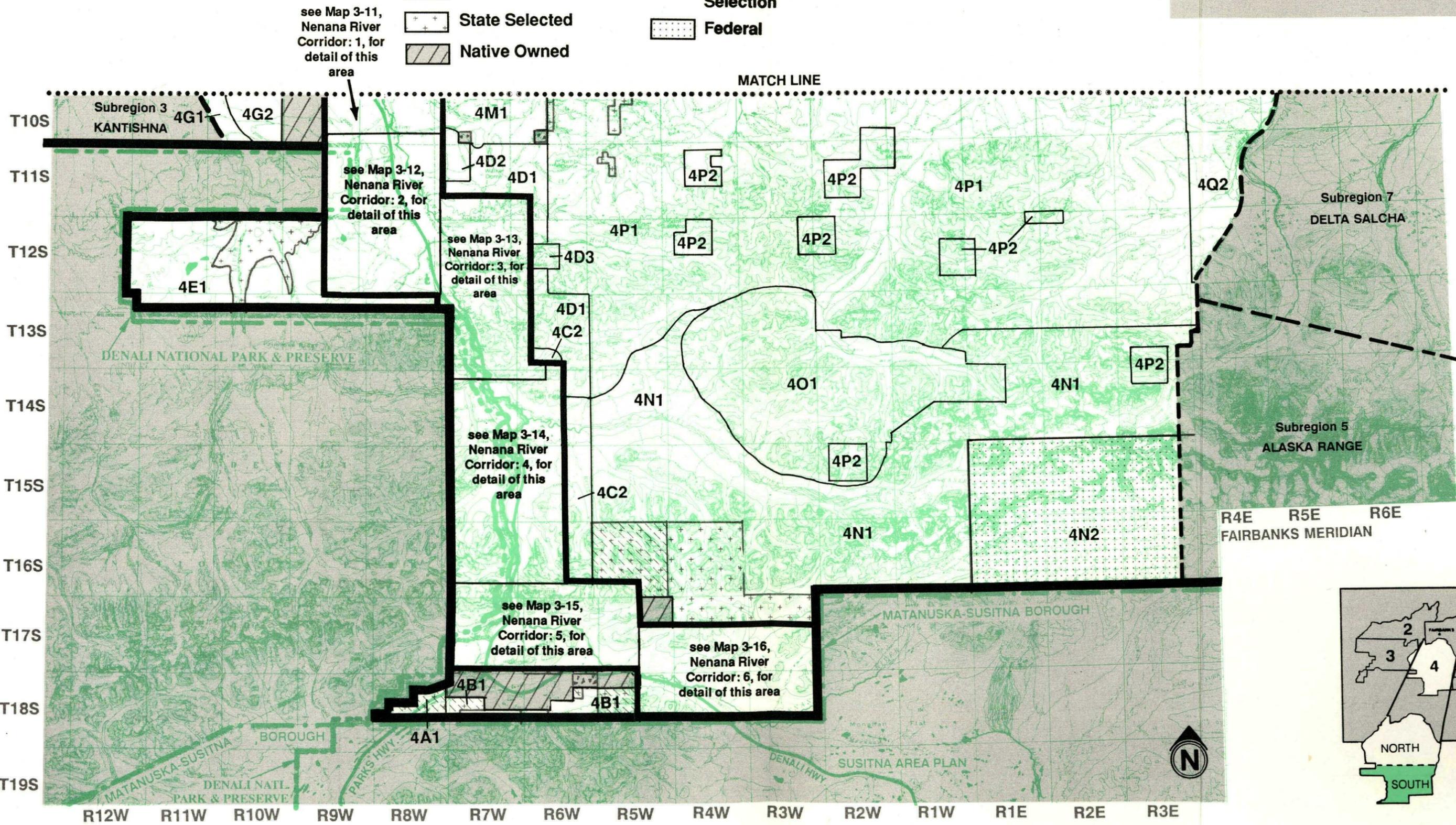
Fairbanks
Healy

MAP SCALE 1:500,000

LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native/State Selected
- Private
- Proposed State Selection
- Federal

PARKS HWY. & WEST ALASKA RANGE



see Map 3-11,
Nenana River
Corridor: 1, for
detail of this
area

see Map 3-12,
Nenana River
Corridor: 2, for
detail of this
area

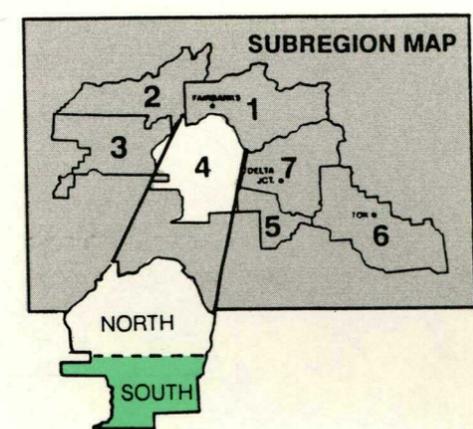
see Map 3-13,
Nenana River
Corridor: 3, for
detail of this
area

see Map 3-14,
Nenana River
Corridor: 4, for
detail of this
area

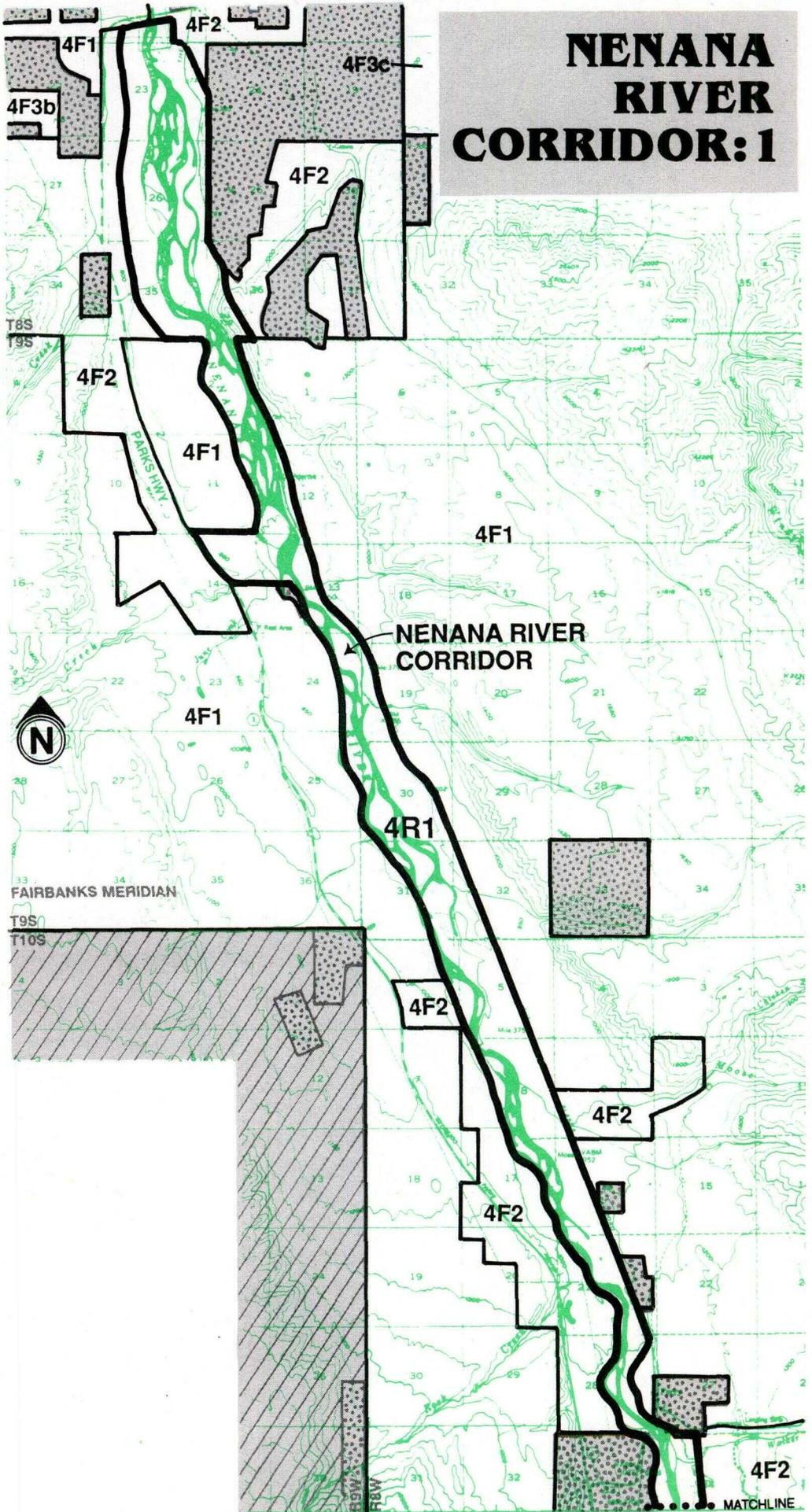
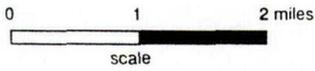
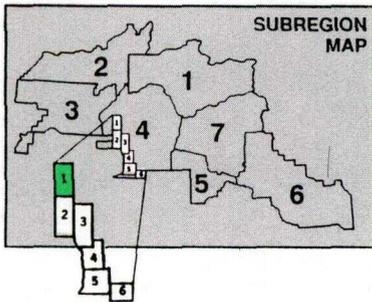
see Map 3-15,
Nenana River
Corridor: 5, for
detail of this
area

see Map 3-16,
Nenana River
Corridor: 6, for
detail of this
area

R4E R5E R6E
FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN



NENANA RIVER CORRIDOR: 1

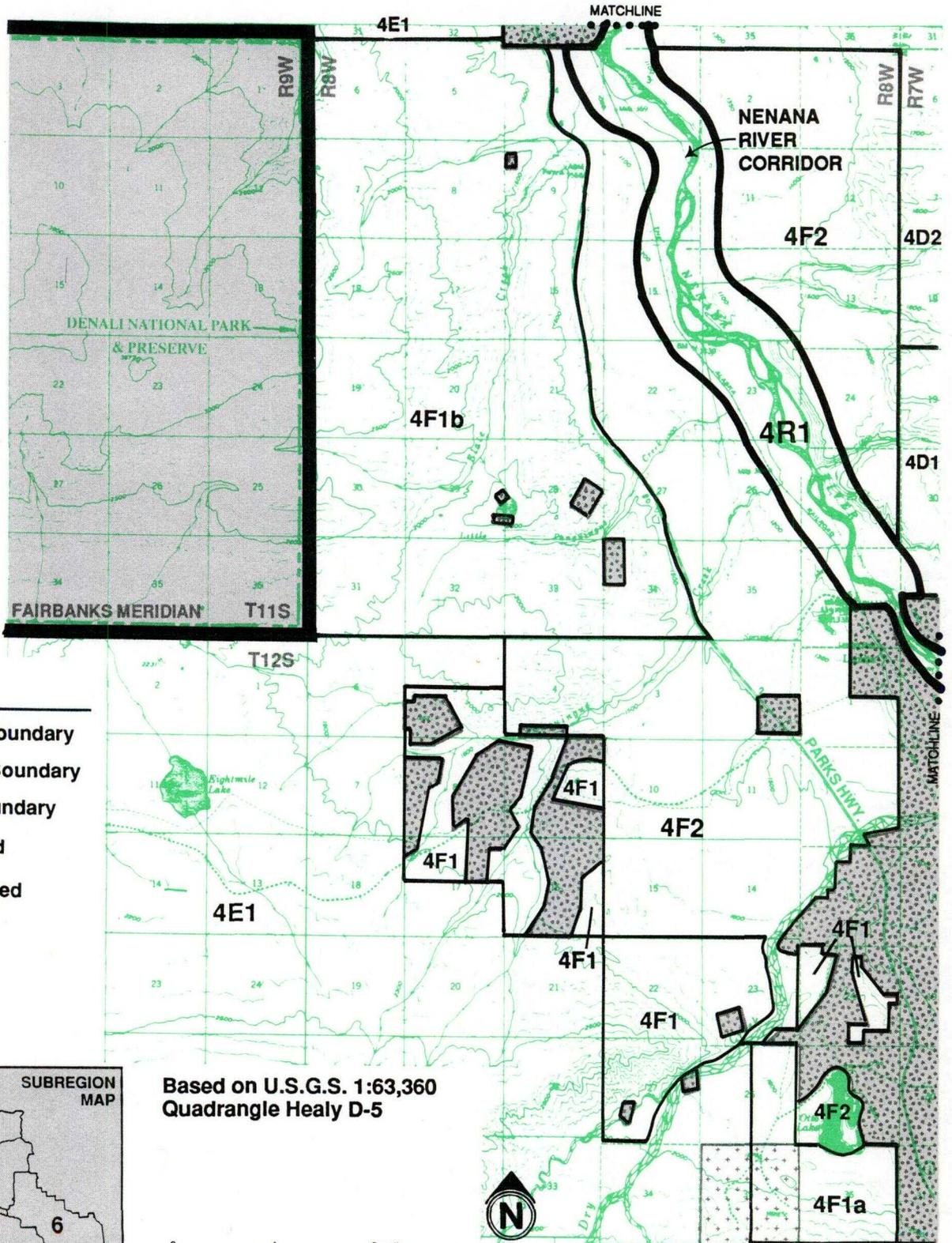


Based on U.S.G.S. 1:63,360
Quadrangle Fairbanks A-5

LEGEND

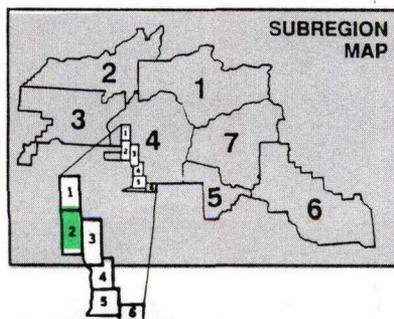
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- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- Native Owned
- Private

NENANA RIVER CORRIDOR: 2

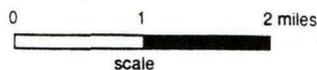


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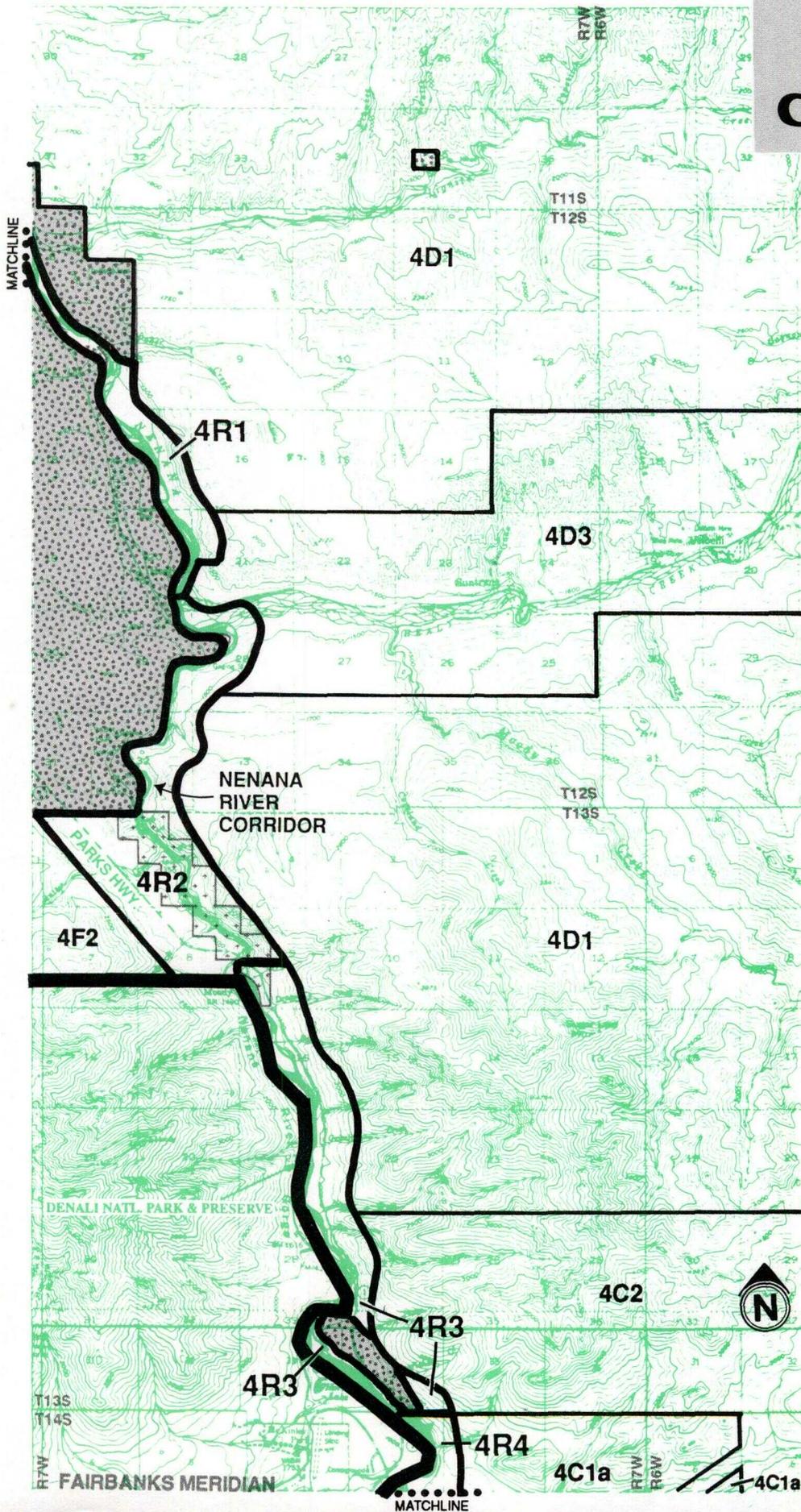
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- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Private



Based on U.S.G.S. 1:63,360
Quadrangle Healy D-5

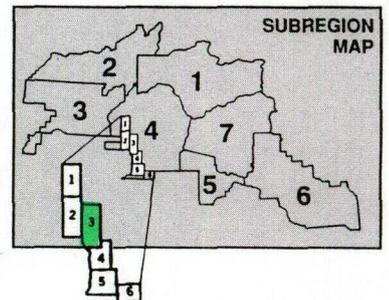


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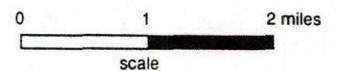


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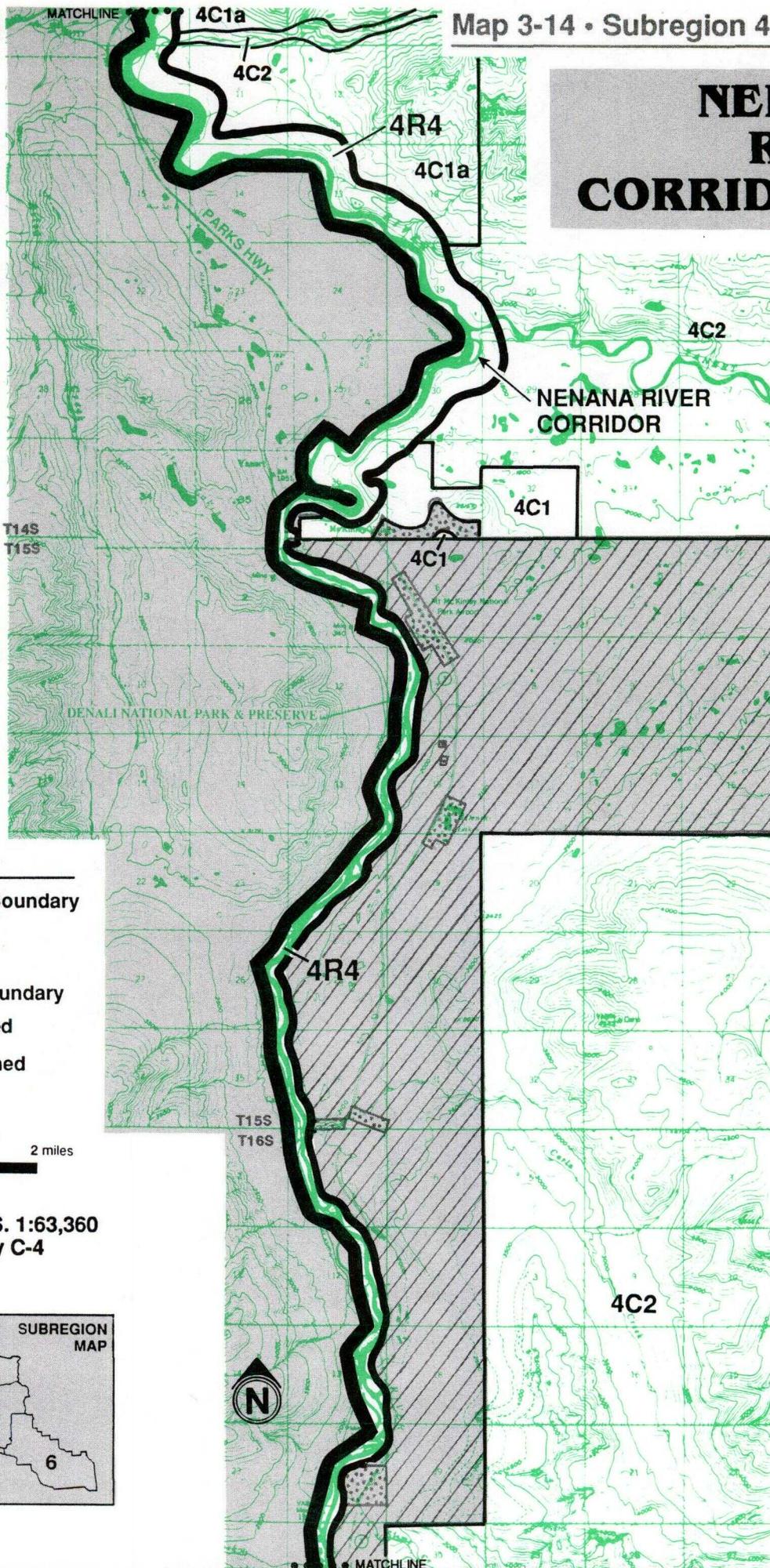
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- State Selected
- Private



Based on U.S.G.S. 1:63,360
Quadrangle Healy D-4

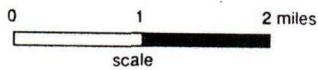


NENANA RIVER CORRIDOR: 4

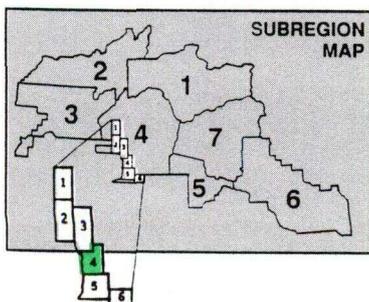


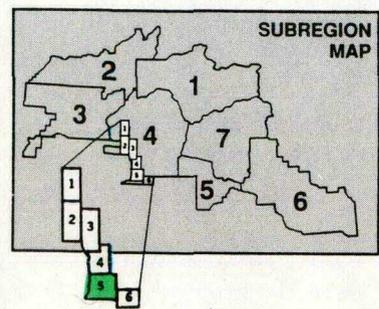
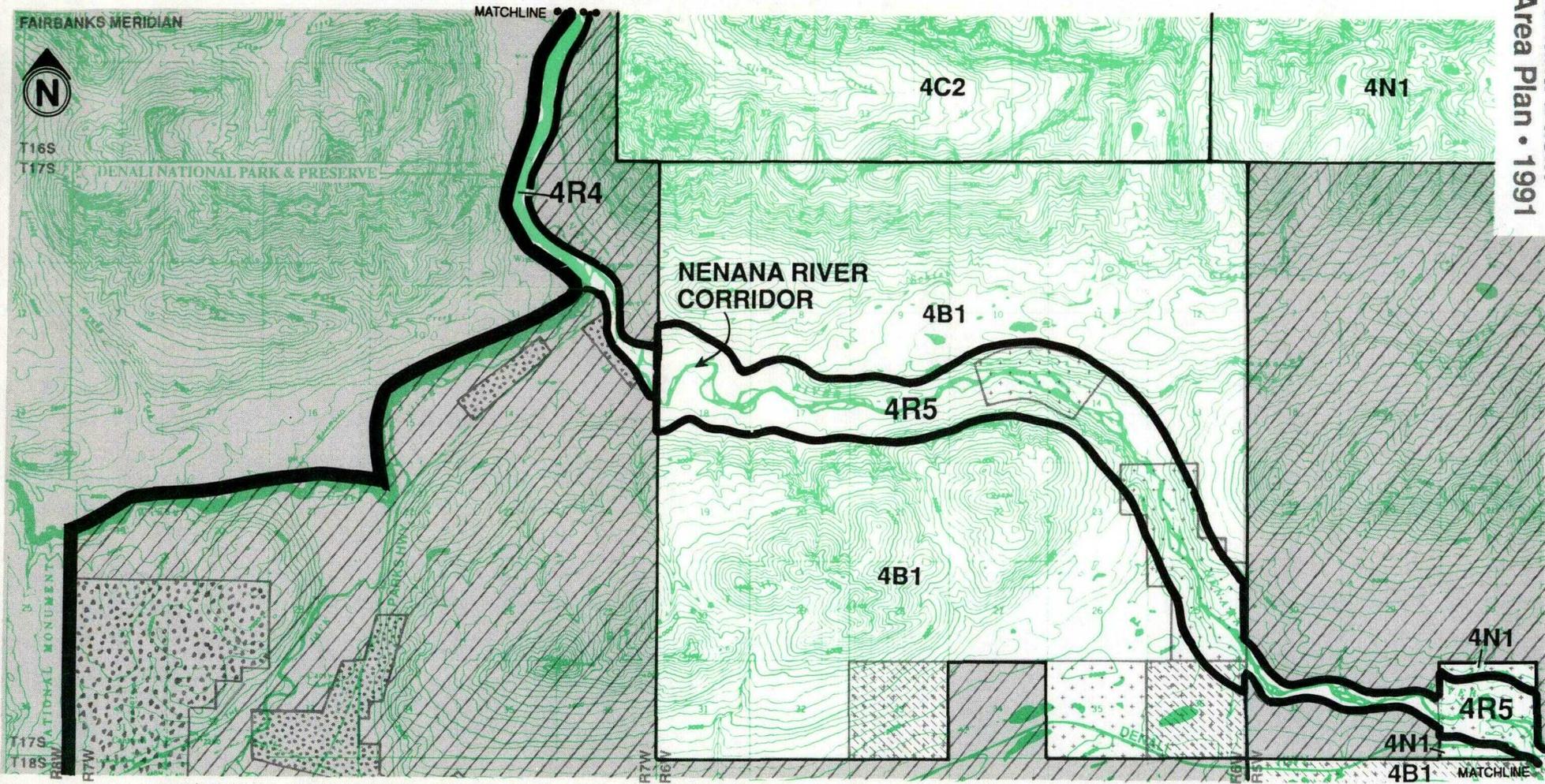
LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- Native Owned
- Private



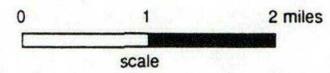
Based on U.S.G.S. 1:63,360
Quadrangle Healy C-4





LEGEND

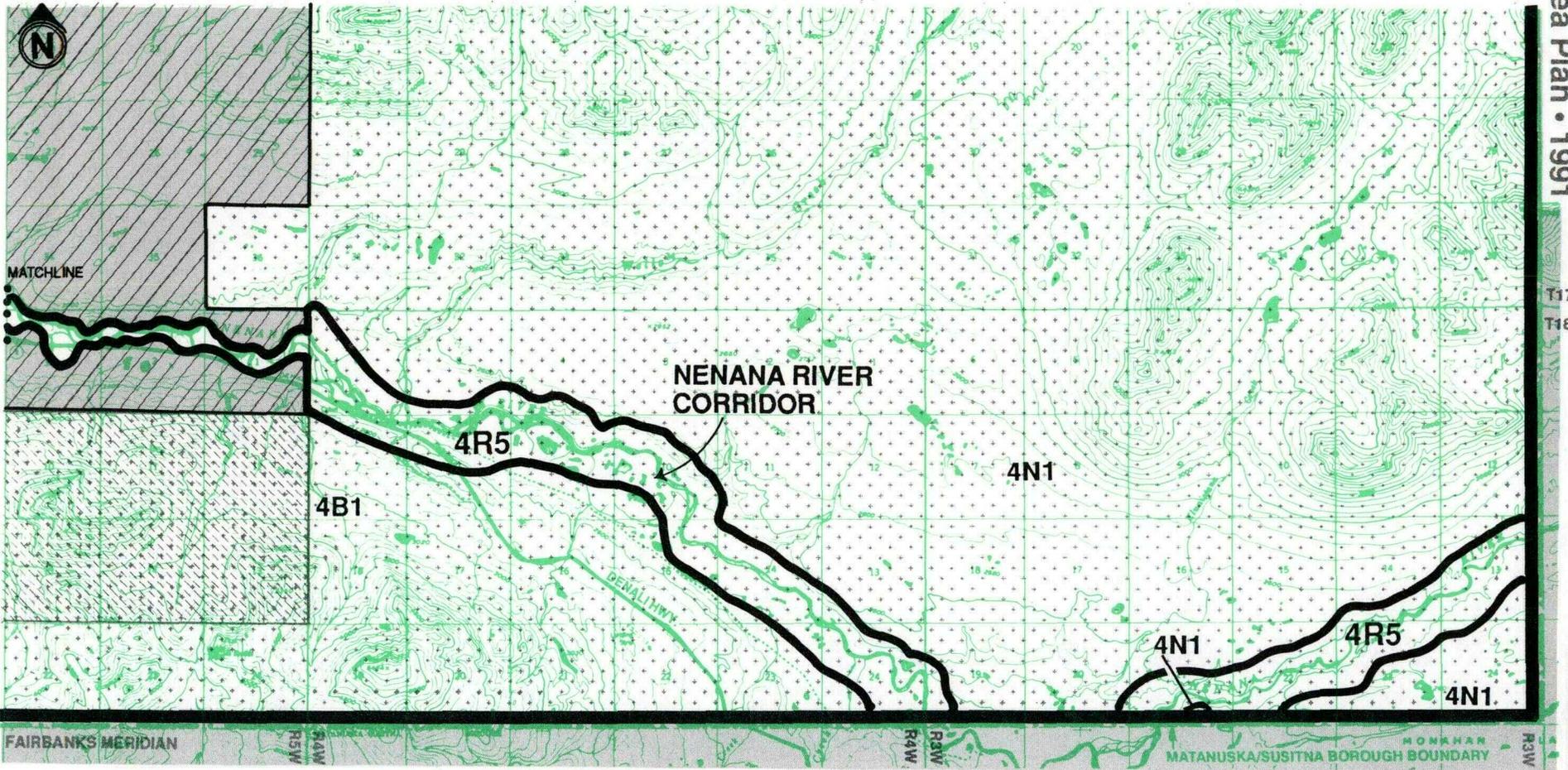
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- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native/State Selected
- Private



Based on U.S.G.S. 1:63,360
Quadrangle Healy B-4

**NENANA
RIVER
CORRIDOR:5**

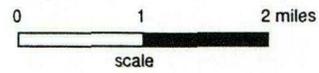
T17S
T18S



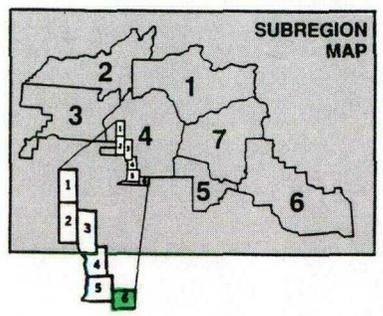
**NENANA
RIVER
CORRIDOR:6**

LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native/State Selected



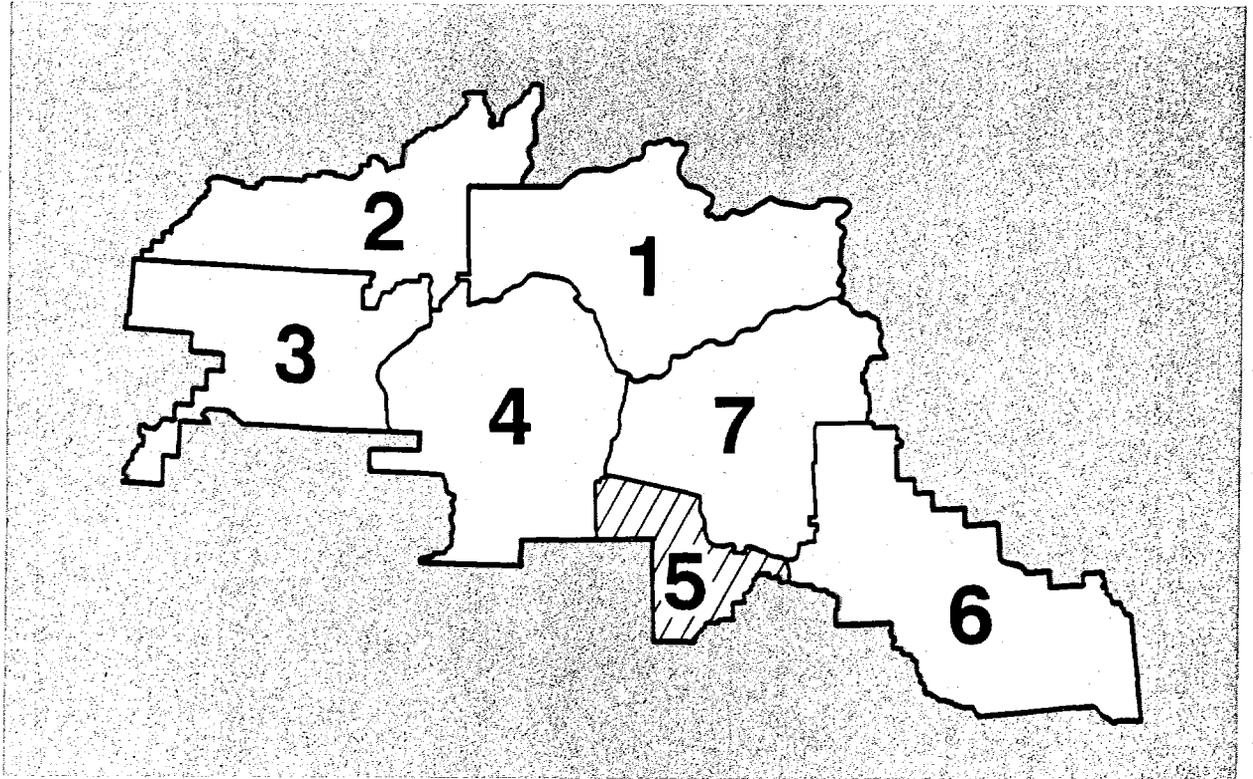
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Quadrangle Healy B-3



FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

MATANUSKA/SUSITNA BOROUGH BOUNDARY

Subregion 5 *East Alaska Range*



Subregion 5

EAST ALASKA RANGE

The East Alaska Range subregion is a mountainous area in the southcentral portion of the Basin. Access to the area is via the Richardson Highway extending north-south through the region and the Denali Highway extending east-west.

Commercial guiding for big game, trapping, hunting, and recreation are the main land uses in this area. Some mining occurs in the northern part of the unit. Settlement is confined to areas very close to the roads.

Future uses in this subregion for the most part will be extensions of existing uses such as recreation, fish and wildlife use, and mineral extraction.

AGRICULTURE

There are no known agricultural areas in this subregion.

FISH & WILDLIFE

The East Alaska Range subregion contains extremely important habitat for a variety of species. Mineral licks and peregrine falcon areas throughout the Alaska Range require habitat designation and protection.

FORESTRY

This area has too high an elevation to be a productive forest area. Consequently, no land has been designated for forestry.

MINERALS

This area has several scattered blocks of active claims north of Wildhorse Creek. The subregion will be left open to mineral entry, coal prospecting, and oil and gas and coal leasing.

RECREATION

This subregion contains the second highest peaks of the Alaska Range and extensive glaciers and rivers. Central features include Fielding Lake, the sur-

rounding high country, and the Delta River with its boating opportunities. Access provided by the Denali and Richardson highways increases the value of the area for tourism.

Fielding Lake has high value for public recreation. It is recommended for designation as a State Recreation Area.

The Castner, Cantwell, and Gulkana Glaciers will be retained in public ownership and managed for recreation. The Delta River corridor flows through a variety of terrain with some highly scenic portions and some challenging stretches for boating. The river corridor will be protected in a recreation designation.

The scenic values along the Richardson and Denali highways will be protected through management guidelines consistent with the Denali Scenic Highway Study (DNR, 1982).

SETTLEMENT

The opportunities for land sales in this region are very limited because of terrain. No areas have been identified for sale in this subregion.

TRANSPORTATION

The following access corridors have been identified by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF). There are no proposals for ac-

tual construction of access within these corridors at this time, but the option to develop access in these areas should not be precluded.

Richardson and Denali Highway Realignment: DOT&PF has plans to reconstruct and realign portions of the Richardson and Denali highways. DOT&PF will work with the planning team to choose the routing that best meets the land use objectives described in this plan and complies with appropriate highway standards and project costs.

Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline: A route, basically parallel to the existing Trans-Alaska Pipeline, is proposed for the construction of a gas line from the North Slope to Fairbanks. A possible continuation of the route is to Valdez via the Richardson Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor.

Trails and Revised Statute (RS) 2477 Roads: Many trails and minor roads exist in this subregion. See Chapter 2, Public Access and Trails Management for additional information.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 5A

Johnson Glacier

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this unit. It is prime-rated habitat for sheep, grizzly bears, and upland furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

The unit will be managed to maintain wilderness values and opportunities for sheep hunting.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 5A: *Johnson Glacier*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
5A1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 5B

Fielding Lake

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this management unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Subunit 5B1 is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation Area. (See Chapter 4, Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation).

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife is designated a primary use in this unit. The Fielding Lake area is prime-rated habitat for caribou, grizzly bear, and upland game (B-1 habitat). Sockeye salmon spawning in Summit Lake and the upper Gulkana River is a significant resource value. There is sport fishing in the lakes.

The area will be managed for hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and maintaining important habitat values.

Minerals. The southern half of this unit contains plutonic rocks with moderate to poor potential for mineralization. Access to existing mineral claims will be coordinated to minimize impacts on recreation. Subunit 5B1 is closed to new mineral entry and to coal leasing because of conflicts with recreation values. Subunit 5B2 is closed to new mineral entry because of conflicts with the transportation corridor for the pipeline.

Recreation. The unit has very high recreation values because of its easy accessibility, high eleva-

tion, and panoramas of alpine scenery. There is recreation on Fielding and Summit lakes, and summer and winter back-country exploration.

This alpine environment is very sensitive and its natural landscape is easily damaged.

The Fielding Lake area (Subunit 5B1) is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation Area. Subunit 5B2 may also be suitable for designation as a State Recreation Area, and should be re-evaluated after the Trans Alaska Gas Pipeline is constructed, or during the next update of this plan (see Chapter 4, Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation). Public use cabins are recommended because they would serve a greater number of recreation users than private recreation cabins.

The unit will be managed to maintain its important recreation values. Material sales, access to mining operations, and new transportation and utility corridors must be carefully planned to avoid adverse impacts to recreation values.

Transportation corridor. Transportation corridor is a designated primary use within Subunit 5B2. The proposed Trans-Alaska Gas Pipeline crosses this subunit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 5B: *Fielding Lake*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
5B1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Closed to location Closed to coal	Land disposals Remote cabins	Fielding Lake recommended for a State Recreation Area
5B2	Public recreation Transportation corridor Wildlife habitat		Closed to location		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 5C

North Slope of the Alaska Range

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this management unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this unit. Values include prime-rated habitat for moose, caribou, grizzly bears, and sheep (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

There are several smaller areas that contain critical-rated caribou calving grounds (Subunit 5C1) and two known critical-rated sheep mineral licks (A-1 habitat). The caribou calving grounds lie at the headwaters of the Delta River and south of Molybdenum Ridge.

The mineral licks in Subunit 5C1 and other places not yet identified are heavily used primarily during the spring. The regular use of the licks suggests an important biological role, especially for sheep. Licks may also be an indicator of mineral values.

The management intent for Subunit 5C1 is to protect the mineral licks for wildlife use and allow exploration and development of mineral resources. The licks should be managed as a group and some licks should be available to wildlife at all times. Additional lick areas may be added to Subunit 5C1 in the future.

Minerals. The mineral potential of this unit is moderate. Leasehold location has been made on low silica, high calcium limestone near the Hoodoos in Subunit 5C1. Limestone will be produced to provide agricultural lime for the Delta Barley Project with secondary uses as cement mix and for road de-icing. Mining claims have been located near Mt. Moffit and Mt. Skarland.

Subunit 5C1 (the nine sections surrounding the mineral lick) is subject to leasehold location to protect wildlife habitat values. Existing claims in the leasehold area will not be converted to leasehold location or be required to obtain a lease from the state prior to production. However, exploration and min-

ing on existing claims will be managed according to additional guidelines listed for this unit. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 5C2 and 5C3. Areas of heavy use and high recreation values are the Castner, Cantwell, and Gulkana glaciers, Black Rapids, and the Delta River. High scenic values at the southern tip of Subunit 5C2 should be protected.

The Black Rapids access site should be retained in public ownership to facilitate access to and from the Delta River and Black Rapids Glacier.

The Delta River downstream from the National Wild and Scenic River will be managed consistently with the Delta Wild and Scenic River.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

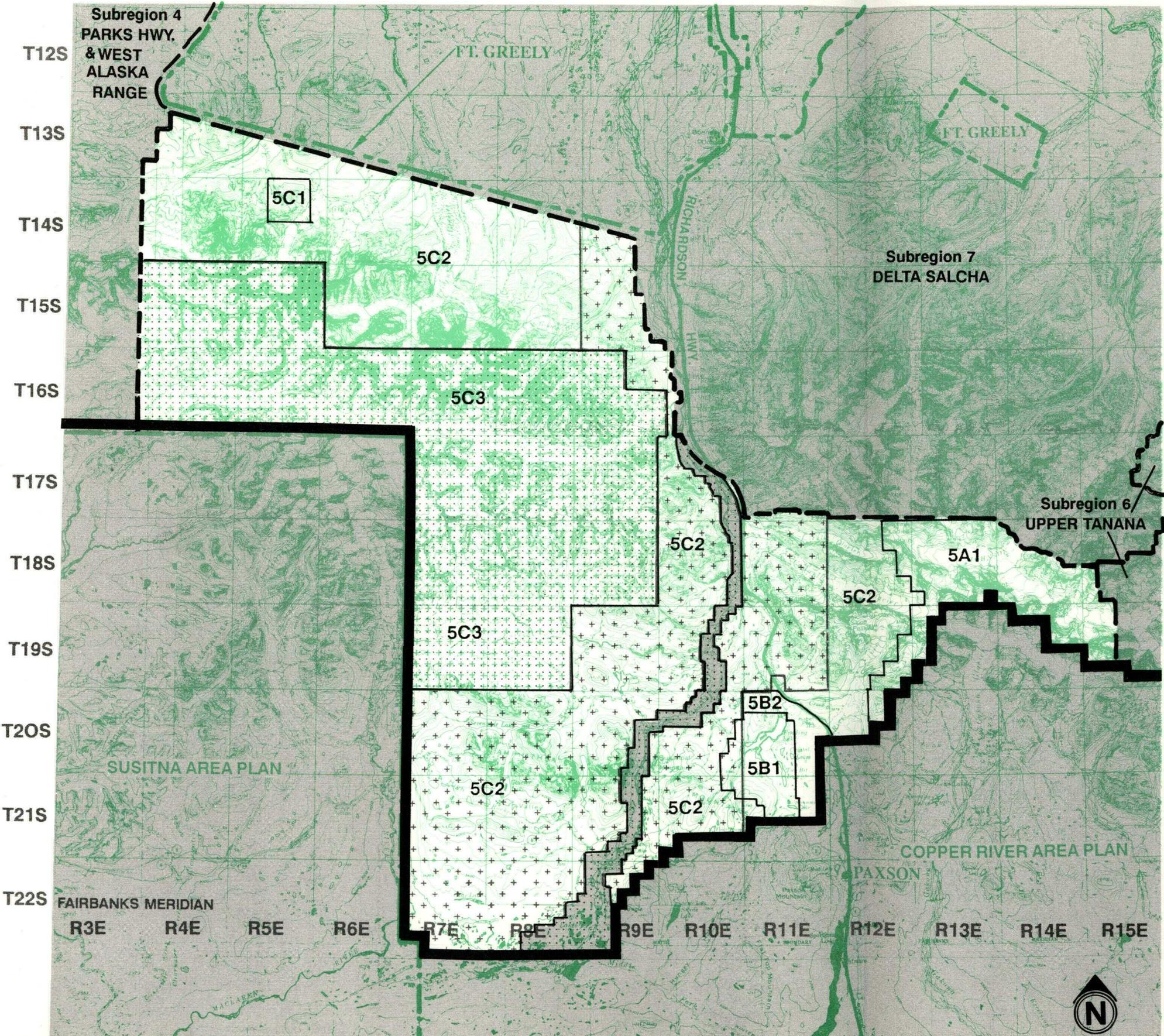
Black Rapids Glacier Selection. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 5C3. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Subsurface Resources. Permits or operating plans for activities within the mineral licks and immediately adjacent sections must show how direct or indirect impacts on the mineral licks and wildlife trails will be avoided during the exploration and development phases.

The Department of Natural Resources will ensure, as much as possible, that a minimal number of licks are being explored at the same time.

The nine sections surrounding each lick will be under leasehold location. These concerns should be addressed in the permits or leases: 1) avoiding licks and trails leading to the licks; 2) mitigating negative impacts; 3) compensation for destruction or loss of a lick; and 4) type and location of access in the area.

EAST ALASKA RANGE



LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Federal
- Private
- Proposed State Selection
- Borough Owned



U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:
 Gulkana
 Healy
 Mt. Hayes

MAP SCALE 1:500,000

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 5C: *North Slope of the Alaska Range*

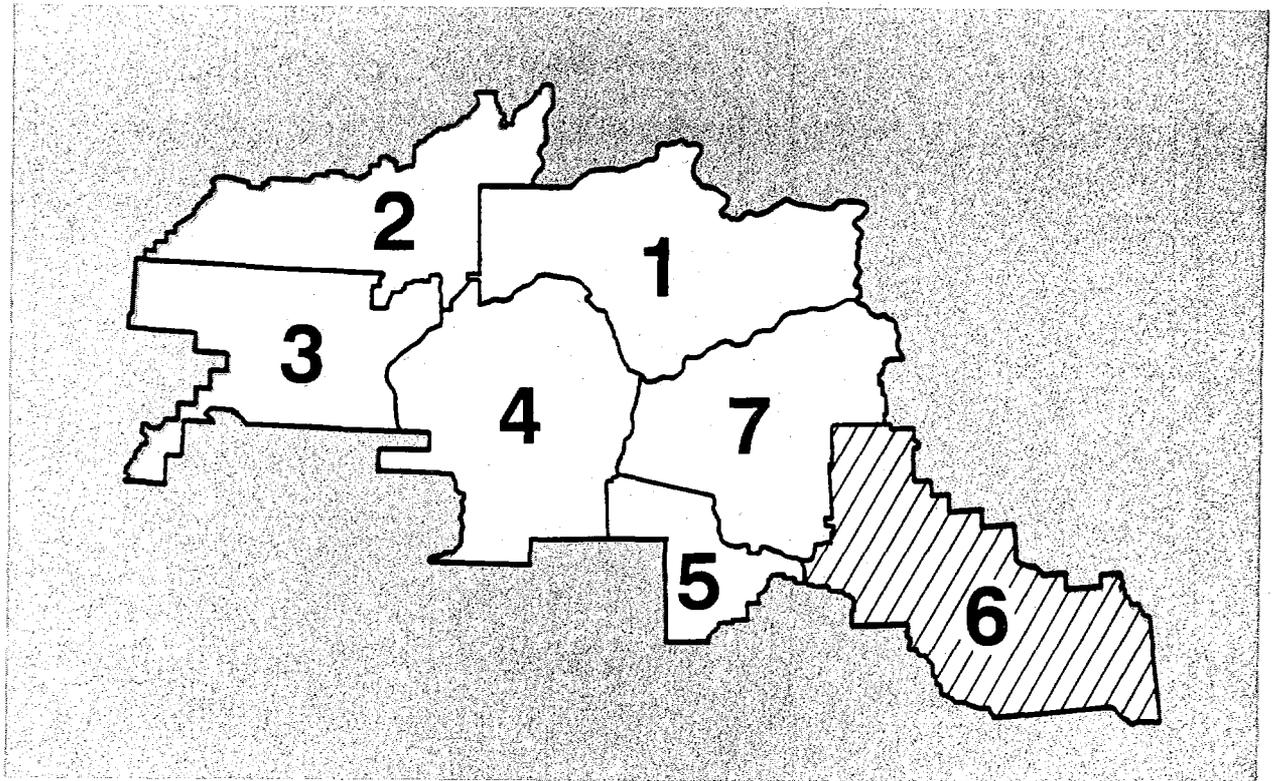
Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
5C1	Wildlife habitat		Open through leasehold location	Land disposals Remote cabins	Mineral licks See guidelines in text
5C2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
5C3	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land-leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Subregion 6

Upper Tanana



Subregion 6

UPPER TANANA

This subunit includes the communities of Northway, Mentasta Lake, Tok, Tanacross, and Dot Lake. The Alaska Highway and the Tanana River pass through the center of the subregion. The Glenn Highway extends from Tok to Mentasta on the southwestern boundary of the subregion. These highways provide excellent access to the communities in the region, but much of the area is mountainous and inaccessible.

Commercial guiding for big game, tourism, hunting, recreation, mineral exploration, forestry, and sport and subsistence hunting are major land uses in the subregion. Settlement in the subregion is largely confined to areas along the Alaska Highway.

The area outside the State Forest will be managed for multiple use, including fish and wildlife and recreation. The northwestern part of the subregion will also be managed to encourage subsurface resource development. A total of 8,076 acres are recommended for sale in this subregion; about half of the sale areas were offered during 1985-1990. All lands retained in state ownership will be open to mineral entry.

AGRICULTURE

There are no areas recommended for large scale agriculture in this subregion because of high elevation and harsh climate. There is interest in small scale agriculture in the area, however, and an area of 1,000 acres will be available for this purpose. The areas most suitable for this are east and southwest of Tok near the junction of the two highways, but north of the Eagle Trail.

Within the Upper Tanana Subregion, 1,000 acres of state land may be available for agriculture. In subunits with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURE

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Tok Agriculture	6D1	1,000

FISH & WILDLIFE

There are high wildlife values in most of this subregion. Many areas of this region have high human use value, including the area south of Tok along the Glenn Highway.

Mineral licks along the Tok and Robertson rivers and Clearwater Creek will be managed as critical habitat. The area around Mt. Neuberger is recommended for legislative designation as a State Game Refuge.

Areas along Yerrick Creek south of Cathedral Rapids, along the Tok and Tanana rivers near proposed disposals, and the majority of state-owned land in the Tanacross and Northway areas will be managed for joint recreation and habitat values. The remaining state-owned areas of this region with the exception of the State Forest and disposal areas will be managed for multiple use, including wildlife habitat.

FORESTRY

In this region, the legislatively designated Tanana Valley State Forest will supply wood needs of most communities. Timber harvesting will be allowed on all retained lands in the subregion.

Much of the Tanana Valley State Forest in this region has poor public access due to rivers and native land. Higher elevations limit site productivity in the region, but commercial timber volumes are still common, and support several sawmills.

MINERALS

The Tok Massive Sulfides, located on the western edge of this subregion, represent one of the more significant mineral concentrations in the state. The active claim blocks in the area between the Tok River and Johnson Glacier will be managed for minerals as a primary use. There are no known oil and gas or coal resources in this area.

There are also several areas of high potential for minerals north of the highway between Dot Lake and Northway and around Berry Creek south of Dot Lake. These areas should be retained in public ownership. All lands retained in state ownership will be open to mineral entry.

RECREATION

In this subregion the Alaska and Glenn Highways provide outstanding views and physical access to high mountain recreation opportunities. Glaciers provide important routes into the high country. Many trails and wildlife are important recreation resources. This subregion is important to tourists, and to local residents.

Several lakes, trails, and access sites in this subregion will be designated for recreation.

Visual quality along the Alaska and Glenn highway corridors will be protected.

SETTLEMENT

Within the Upper Tanana Subregion, 3,570 acres of state land may be offered for sale: 1,320 acres for subdivisions and homesites; and 2,250 acres for fee simple homesteads.

Land for Community Expansion

The state has identified 1,320 acres of new subdivisions for community expansion. This new acreage, however, will not be sold until a significant percent of the land that has previously been offered and returned to the state has been taken.

Native corporations also own land in the immediate vicinity of most communities. Some of this land is likely to be sold over the next 20 years.

Native landholdings and past state sales are likely to create a large surplus of community expansion land in the subregion for all villages except Northway, where no state land has been offered. In this area, the state should offer a small subdivision.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR COMMUNITY EXPANSION

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Glenn Extension Subdivision	6D1	120
Northway Subdivision	6B	200
Tok New Subdivision	6D1	1,000
TOTAL		1,320

Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Eagle Subdivision	6D1	214
Glenn Subdivision	6D1	1,000
Three Mile Subdivision	6D1	152
Tok Area, Past Disposals	6D1	1,080
TOTAL		2,446

Land for Recreational and Self-sufficient Living

Large-lot homesteads are popular in the Upper Tanana subregion. The state should continue to offer land from previous disposals before offering new projects. The total number of parcels in each fee simple homestead area should not exceed the net acres divided by forty.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISIONS OR FEE SIMPLE HOMESTEAD

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Fireweed Homestead	6F1a	250
Robertson River Homestead	6F1b	200
Tok Area Homestead	6D1	1,000
Tower Bluffs Homestead	6F1c	800
TOTAL		2,250

Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Tower Bluffs Subdivision	6F1	260
Seven Mile Homestead	6D1	800
TOTAL		1,060

TRANSPORTATION

The following access corridors have been identified by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF). There are no proposals for actual construction of access within these corridors at this time, but the option to develop access in these areas should not be precluded.

Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline: A route, basically parallel to the existing Trans-Alaska Pipeline, is proposed for the construction of a gas line from the North Slope to Fairbanks. A possible continuation of the route is then to the Canadian Border via the Alaska Highway corridor.

Alaska, Tok Cutoff, and Taylor Highways Realignment and Northway Road: DOT&PF has plans to reconstruct and realign portions of the Alaska, Tok Cutoff (Glenn), and Taylor highways and the Northway Road. In some areas this includes replacement of major bridges. DOT&PF will work with the planning team to choose the routing that best meets the land use objectives described in this plan and complies with appropriate highway standards and project costs.

Alaska Railroad Extension: A route has been identified through the Tanana River and Alaska Highway corridors for an extension of the Alaska Railroad from Fairbanks to the Canadian border.

Prince William Sound - Upper Tanana Railroad Corridor: In this subregion, a corridor has been identified by the Interior Alaska Transportation Study for a railroad from Prince William Sound at Valdez or Cordova to the Interior near Tok. Such a railroad would provide access to the Delta Belt and other mining areas along the route. The route follows the Richardson and Tok Cutoff Highway corridors.

Delta Belt Access: In this subregion, corridors to the Delta Belt mineral area have been identified by the Interior Alaska Transportation Study. Access would be via a railroad spur line from either the Prince William Sound railroad route or a spur line from an extension of the Alaska Railroad from Fairbanks. An alternative would be road access from either the Alaska Highway or the Tok Cutoff.

Trails and Revised Statute (RS) 2477 Roads: Many trails and minor roads exist in this subregion. See Chapter 2, *Public Access and Trails Management for additional information.*

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6A

Gardiner Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in Subunit 6A1. The headwaters of Gardiner Creek is a wintering area for the Fortymile caribou herd. Lowland areas are prime-rated black bear habitat and important-rated furbearer and moose habitat. (B-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

State land will be managed to maintain the caribou winter range and other habitat values.

Minerals. This area has potential for mineral development, but there are no active mining operations now. There are intrusive rock outcrops with potential for gold, silver, tin, tungsten, and molybdenum deposits. All state land in this management unit is open for mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 6A: *Gardiner Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6A1	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6B

Paradise Mountain

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, forestry, and recreational values. An area may be offered for settlement after plan amendment. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 6B1, 6B2, and 6B3. This area is a winter range for the Fortymile caribou herd. It also has habitat values for black bear, furbearers, moose, and waterfowl. The area is a subsistence use area for local residents.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 6B2. This subunit contains primarily marginal hardwood and moderate mixed timber stands.

Minerals. There is moderate potential for mineral development. Mineral claims exist in the Cheneathda Hills. This management unit is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation has been designated a primary use in Subunit 6B3. A 640-acre site for a campground may be located near the road in the Northway area. If an additional campground site is needed, the lakes near the Canadian border should be considered first. Site location should be done in consultation with local communities and residents.

The wilderness values of Subunit 6B1 should be maintained.

Settlement. Approximately 200 acres may be offered for private ownership, in Management Unit 6B. A plan amendment will be required to designate settlement a primary use in Management Unit 6B.

Northway I Subdivision (6B) 100 acres

Northway II Subdivision (6B) 100 acres

The exact location will be determined in consultation with the Northway Village Council, the Northway Corporation, and local residents. The subdivision will allow for community expansion of Northway.

No other sales will be offered in the unit. Difficult access makes settlement potential low.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this subunit.

Alaska Highway Selections. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within Subunit 6B1. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Highway Buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Alaska Highway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

Remote Cabins. State-owned land in subunits 6B1, 6B2, and 6B3 is open for remote cabin permits. The number of permits allowed will be determined by an interagency team after a detailed evaluation of the subunit and with public involvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6B: *Paradise Mountain*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6B1	Wildlife habitat		Open		
6B2	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open		
6B3	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6C

Buck Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. All state land in this unit will be retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on recreation and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Subunit 6C3, north of T14N CRM, is recommended for legislative designation as a State Game Refuge (see Chapter 4, Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation).

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in all subunits. This unit has critical-rated habitat for grizzly bear, moose, and sheep. It is one of the most productive habitats in the state for those species. (A-2 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). A portion of the unit lies within the Tok Trophy Sheep Management Area.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 6C4, and a secondary use in subunits 6C1 and 6C3. Subunit 6C4 is a developed timber area, with access and timber similar to the adjacent State Forest. Commercial spruce occurs locally in the Buck and Tuck Creek Valleys.

Minerals. Mineral potential is poor to moderate. Mineral claims have been located north of the Tok River at two locations. This unit is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 6C1 and 6C2, and secondary in Subunit 6C3.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Fish and Wildlife. All activities in the proposed refuge area are allowed unless specifically prohibited in this plan.

Highway Buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Glenn Highway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

Mentasta and Tetlin Selections. The plan recommends selecting blocks of land within subunits 6C1 and 6C3. For further description, see Chapter 4, *Proposed State Selections*.

Surface Access. Management of surface access will be addressed during the planning process for the proposed wildlife refuge. Access through the refuge should not be prohibited. Consolidation of existing access routes and seasonal restrictions should be considered.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6C: *Buck Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6C1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Lowland areas
6C2	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Upland areas
6C3	Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Part of this Subunit is recommended for Legislative Designation as State Game Refuge
6C4	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6D

Mt. Neuberger - Yerrick Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Eight settlement and two agricultural areas are identified and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on forestry, recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 6D1. Approximately 1,000 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Tok I Agriculture (6D1)	400 acres
Tok II Agriculture (6D1)	600 acres

These small-scale agriculture areas may be offered over the next twenty years, provided future studies show that agricultural soils do exist. The agriculture area is high priority for soil surveys. In Subunit 6D1, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Fish and Wildlife. This unit has low to moderate habitat value (C habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 6D2. This subunit contains a mixture of dense productive pole and sawtimber white spruce. Its proximity to Tok will allow it to be managed as a major source of firewood and lumber to the community.

Recreation. The area bounded by the Eagle Trail, the Clearwater-Yerrick Trail, the Alaska Highway, and the Glenn Highway has high recreation values. There are excellent trails over varied terrain and good hunting spots for Tok residents. State trails should be identified and protected, with the assistance of the Tok community.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 6D1. Approximately 2,120 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Tok Area I Homestead (6D1)	200 acres
Tok Area II Homestead (6D1)	800 acres
Glenn Extension Subdivision (6D1)	120 acres
Tok New I Subdivision (6D1)	200 acres
Tok New II Subdivision (6D1)	200 acres

Tok New III Subdivision (6D1)	200 acres
Tok New IV Subdivision (6D1)	200 acres
Tok New V Subdivision (6D1)	200 acres

Most of the above listed projects should be placed in a long-term pool. An abundance of land has been offered in the Tok area.

No land sales are permitted south of Eagle Trail. The emphasis north of the trail will be on large lots to minimize the impact of settlement on the local community. There is a potential conflict between settlement and grizzly bears at the base of the hills.

Six areas in Subunit 6D1 have been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Eagle Subdivision	159 acres
Eagle II Subdivision	55 acres
Glenn Subdivision	1,000 acres
Three Mile Subdivision	152 acres
Seven Mile Homestead	800 acres
Tok Area, Past Disposals	1,080 acres

Acreage for Eagle and Three Mile subdivisions and Tok Area Past Disposals is that available over-the-counter as of May, 1984. The acreage shown may not be the maximum offering.

For the Glenn and Eagle II Subdivisions and the Seven Mile Homestead, the acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Highway buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Alaska and Glenn Highways should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

Recreation. An integrated trail system for local use will be identified and protected during the subdivision design process. Potential state recreation trails will be studied by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

**LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY -
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6D: *Mt. Neuberger - Yerrick Creek***

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6D1	Agriculture Settlement	Forestry	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 6D1 - Glenn Ext. S 6D1 - Tok Ag 6D1 - Tok Area HS 6D1 - Tok New S Past projects: Eagle I & II S Glenn S Seven Mile HS Three Mile S Tok Area, Past Disposals
6D2	Forestry		Open	Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6E

Upper Tok River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. All state land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The management emphasis is on development of hardrock minerals and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 6E1, 6E2, and 6E3. The mountainous areas of the Tok River drainage in Subunit 6E1 are prime-rated and critical-rated habitat for grizzly bear, moose, and sheep (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). Subunit 6E2 has mineral licks areas (A-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The unit lies within the Tok Trophy Sheep Management Area.

Habitat values and use of wildlife resources will be maintained. The mineral licks in Subunit 6E2 and other places not yet identified are heavily used primarily during the spring. The regular use of the licks suggests an important biological role, especially for sheep. Licks may also be an indicator of mineral values.

The management intent for Subunit 6E2 is to protect the mineral licks for wildlife use and allow exploration and development of mineral resources. The licks should be managed as a group and some licks should be available to wildlife at all times. Additional lick areas may be added to Subunit 6E2 in the future.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 6E3.

Minerals. Minerals is designated a primary use in subunits 6E1 and 6E3. Mineral development is encouraged here. This unit includes the massive sulfides of the Delta Belt, which has a very high poten-

tial for mineral development. The Delta Belt forms the core of the Tok Mining District. In 1975-76, over 35 precious metal-bearing copper-lead-zinc massive sulfide prospects were located. All state land in this management unit is open to mineral entry; Subunit 6E2 is subject to leasehold location.

Subunit 6E2 (the nine sections surrounding each mineral lick) are subject to leasehold location to protect wildlife habitat values. Existing claims in the leasehold areas will not be converted to leasehold location or be required to obtain a lease from the state prior to production. However, exploration and mining on existing claims will be managed according to additional guidelines listed for this unit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Subsurface Resources. Permits or operating plans for activities within the mineral licks and immediately adjacent sections must show how direct or indirect impacts on the mineral licks and wildlife trails will be avoided during the exploration and development phases.

The Department of Natural Resources will ensure, as much as possible, that a minimal number of licks are being explored at the same time.

The nine sections surrounding each lick will be under leasehold location. These concerns should be addressed in the permits or leases: 1) avoiding licks and trails leading to the licks; 2) mitigating negative impacts; 3) compensation for destruction or loss of a lick; and 4) type and location of access in the area.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6E: *Upper Tok River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6E1	Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6E2	Wildlife habitat		Open through leasehold location	Land disposals Remote cabins	Mineral licks See guidelines in text
6E3	Forestry Minerals Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6F

Robertson River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Four areas are designated settlement and may be offered for sale. The remainder of state land is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation, forestry, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Small-scale agriculture or agricultural homesteads will be considered in the Tower Bluffs Homestead, Subunit 6F1 (see Settlement). If the area is found unsuitable for agriculture, fee simple homesteads will be offered.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 6F2 and 6F3. This unit includes prime-rated habitat for black bears, grizzly bears, caribou, moose, and furbearers (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The Macomb caribou herd lives in the northern part of the unit. Subunit 6F2 should be managed to maintain the habitat and a sustainable level of human use.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 6F2. There are timber stands along the highway and along many of the creeks. Timber will be managed on a sustained yield basis for personal and commercial use.

Minerals. There is mineral potential in much of this unit. Mining claims have been located on Berry Creek and on unnamed creeks draining north from Knob Ridge. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land in this management unit is open to mineral entry. Berry Creek is recommended as a high priority for enforcement of water quality standards.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in subunits 6F2 and 6F3, and a secondary use in Subunit 6F1. Several lakes in Subunit 6F3 have high recreation value. Robertson Lakes has high potential for recreation development because of its location, views, and good highway access. Forrest Lake is recommended for a state recreation site.

Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 6F2. A public recreation trail system along Knob Ridge will be designated to provide access from points on the Alaska Highway to lakes and high country.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 6F1. Approximately 1,240 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Fireweed Homestead (6F1a)	240 acres
Robertson River Homestead (6F1b)	200 acres
Tower Bluffs I Homestead (6F1c)	200 acres
Tower Bluffs II Homestead (6F1c)	200 acres
Tower Bluffs III Homestead (6F1c)	400 acres

The Tower Bluffs Homestead area should not be offered until Fireweed Homestead reaches maximum capacity. Robertson River Homestead will remain closed until the Fireweed and Tower Bluff Homestead areas are at capacity and additional settlement land is needed. When Robertson River is offered, only sections 29, 30 and the north half of 32 will be offered for sale.

One area in Subunit 6F1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage shown is the acreage available over-the-counter as of May, 1984, and may not be the maximum offering. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Tower Bluffs Subdivision	260 acres
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Note: The settlement density for Fireweed Homestead should not exceed the number of acres divided by twenty, as established in the offering prior to the 1985 TBAP.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Oil and Gas. Surface entry for oil and gas exploration and development will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid Robertson Lakes.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6F: *Robertson River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6F1	Settlement	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale Closed to coal	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 6F1a - Fireweed HS 6F1b - Robertson River HS 6F1c - Tower Bluffs HS Past project: Tower Bluffs S
6F2	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6F3	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Leases Remote cabins	Robertson Lakes Forrest Lake

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6G

Sand Creek - Billy Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry and maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Land in this unit is mountainous, surrounded by private land, and lacks year round access.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 6G1 and 6G2. This unit has valuable habitat for grizzly bear and caribou. Trapping density is high.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 6G1. There is moderate value forest land along Sand Creek that is similar to the adjacent Tanana Valley State Forest. The timber will be managed for personal and commercial use.

Minerals. This unit is within a mineral terrane. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6G: *Sand Creek - Billy Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6G1	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6G2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6H

West Fork

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on recreation, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities.

Agriculture. Subunit 6H1 may have potential for agriculture. Until the area is evaluated, it will be designated resource management and managed for multiple use.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 6H2, 6H3, and 6H4. These subunits are prime-rated habitat for black bears, furbearers, and moose (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). The Tanana River corridor has especially high wildlife values and recreational use.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated as a primary use in subunits 6H3 and 6H4. These subunits contain a wide variety of forest stands, all with feasible access and development potential. There is moderate value timber in Subunit 6H2, and forestry is designated a secondary use. The timber will be managed for commercial and personal use.

To avoid conflicts with traditional uses, forestry development will be designed, by using winter roads, to minimize summer access and creation of additional hunting pressure.

Minerals. Minerals has been designated as a primary use in Subunit 6H4. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is designated as a primary use in Subunit 6H4. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 6H2 and recognized as an important resource in Subunit 6H1. The Tanana River will be managed to protect its high recreational values. Recreation access sites along the river will be reserved.

Specific sites on the Tanana Bluffs should be identified by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the study of plant life during the last glacial era.

Settlement. No additional residential disposals are recommended because of the high number of disposals around Tok.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Tanana River Corridor. A 300-foot corridor extending from mean high water on both sides of the Tanana River will be retained in public ownership and managed for recreation and habitat.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6H: *West Fork*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6H1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -minerals -public recreation -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6H2	Wildlife habitat	Forestry Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6H3	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6H4	Forestry Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6I

Tok North

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. The emphasis is on forestry, recreation, and maintaining fish and wildlife. All state land in this management unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this management unit. The area near the Tanana River is prime-rated habitat for black bears, furbearers, and moose (B-1 habitat; see Appendix A, *Glossary*). There is much hunting activity in this management unit. Land south of the river has less valuable habitat and may support multiple uses.

Forestry. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 6I1. High forestry values are located along the Tanana River and in the hills south of the river. Forest resources will be managed for personal and commercial use.

Recreation. Recreation is designated a primary use in Subunit 6I1. There is a moderate level of recreational use in this unit.

Settlement. No residential disposals are recommended in this unit because of the high number of disposals around Tok.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Highway Buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Alaska Highway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 6I: *Tok North*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6I1	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 6J

Lands Bordering the Tetlin Reservation

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This area is currently the subject of a boundary dispute with Tetlin Reservation. State land in this unit is retained in public ownership for multiple use management. Third party interests should be avoided before the litigation is resolved. The management emphasis is on forestry, recreation, maintaining fish and wildlife habitat, and protecting future agricultural development opportunities. All state land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Subunit 6J1 may have agricultural potential. This subunit is designated resource management and will be managed for multiple uses, especially forestry, habitat, minerals, and recreation, until reevaluated and the plan amended.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in subunits 6J2 and 6J3. Subunit 6J1 and the southern portion of 6J2 has prime-rated habitat for black bears, furbearers, and moose. The most productive habitat is the riparian zone associated with the Tok River and the Tanana River. This unit will be managed to maintain human use of wildlife.

Forestry. Commercial forests are found along the Tok and Tanana rivers. Forestry is designated a primary use in Subunit 6J2. Timber will be managed for commercial and personal use.

Recreation. This unit receives a moderate amount of recreational use. Recreation is designated a secondary use in Subunit 6J2.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Highway Buffers. A 300-foot buffer from centerline on each side of the Alaska Highway should be managed to maintain or enhance scenic views along the highway. Development activities such as timber harvesting and land-use authorizations may be allowed within this buffer if the activity is designed to maintain or enhance the scenic values of the highway corridor, and to provide opportunities for viewing background scenery. This guideline will not preclude highway maintenance and improvement.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 6J: *Lands Bordering Tetlin Reservation*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
6J1	High value resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -minerals -public recreation -settlement -wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6J2	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
6J3	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Tanana Basin Area Plan • 1991

Map 3-18 • Subregion 6 North

U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads: MAP SCALE 1:500,000

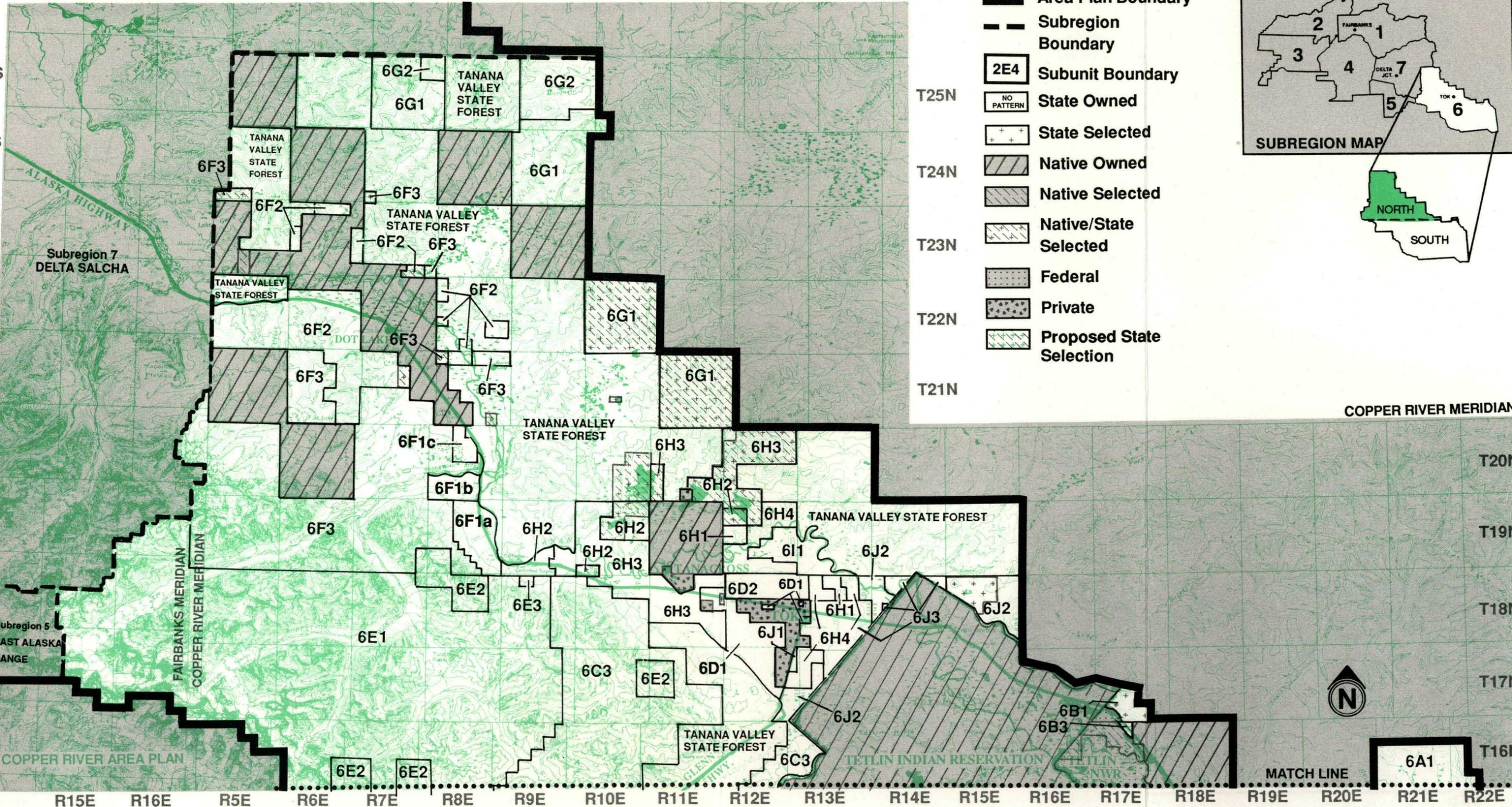
Gulkana
Mt. Hayes
Nabesna
Tanacross

TETLIN

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Native/State Selected
- Federal
- Private
- Proposed State Selection

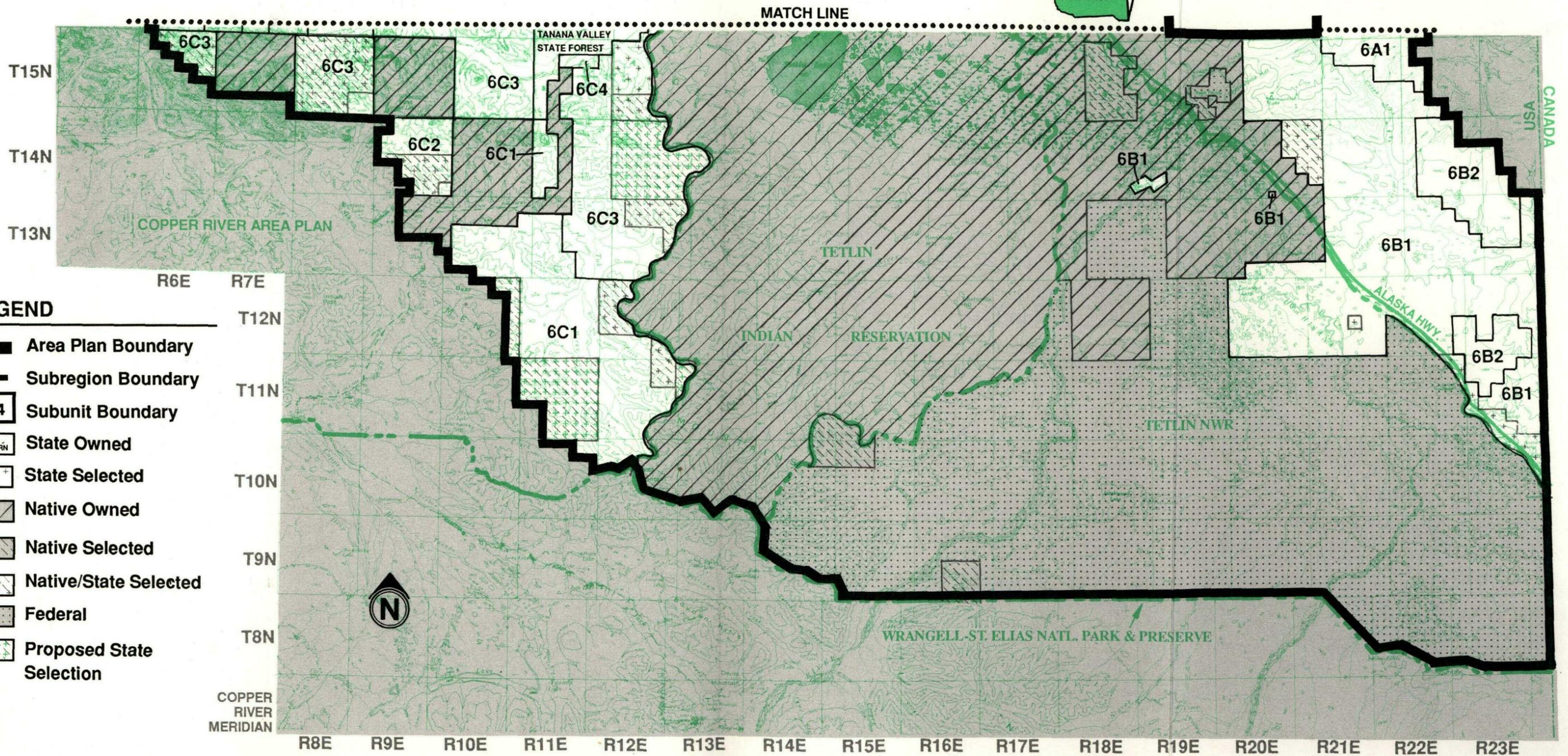
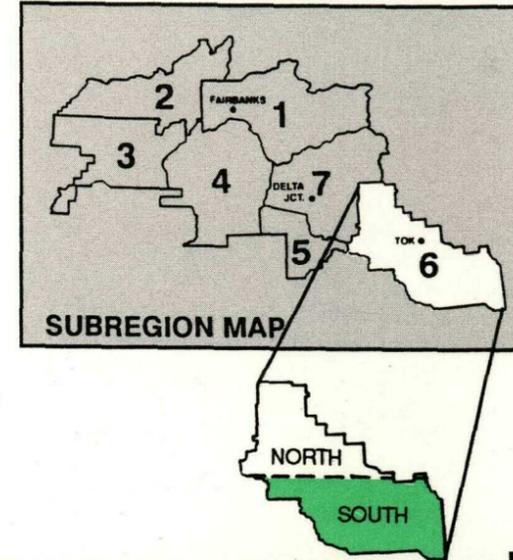


TETLIN

U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:

- Mt. Hayes
- Nabesna
- Tanacross

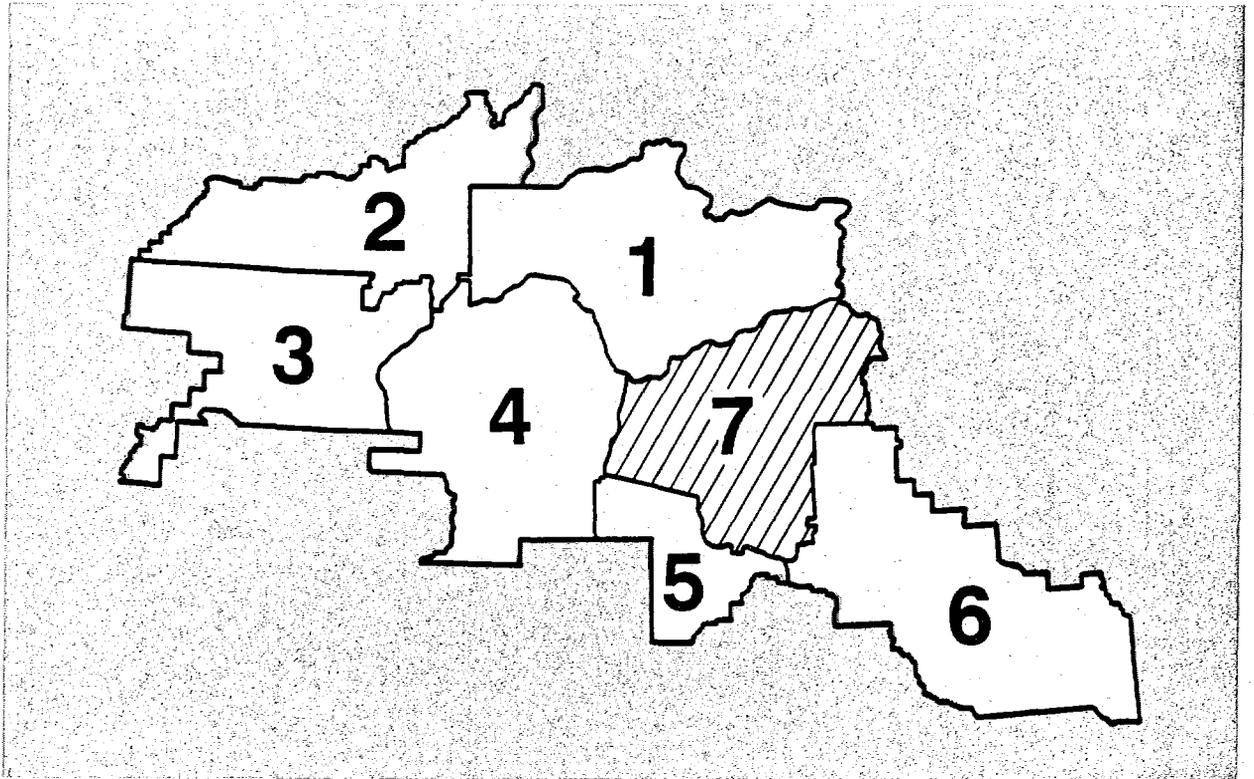
MAP SCALE 1:500,000



LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Native/State Selected
- Federal
- Proposed State Selection

Subregion 7 *Delta-Salcha*



Subregion 7

DELTA-SALCHA

The Delta-Salcha subregion includes over 2,000,000 acres centered at Delta Junction and bordered on the north by Eielson Air Force Base, on the west by federal reserve lands, on the south by the crest of the Alaska Range, and on the east by the limit of State land.

Portions of the Richardson and Alaska highways run through this subregion, providing access to much of the area. Additional access is provided by many roads and trails. Several navigable rivers provide access to more remote areas. Main land uses include agriculture, forestry, mining, hunting and fishing, recreation, and settlement.

Planning for this subregion began in 1975 when the Alaska Division of Lands launched an intensive land management planning effort for this area. The idea was to develop land use recommendations based on an organized public forum and technical information supplied by a team of government agency and professional people. The impetus came from impending agricultural development near Delta Junction.

The "Delta Land Management Planning Study" resulted in four reports. Collectively, these volumes contain the opinions, information, and recommendations that participants supplied during nearly three years of deliberation. It also resulted in classification of all state lands within the study boundaries, plus proposed classification for a substantial portion of Fort Greely, native selected lands, and other areas that would be affected if the state were to receive title to these lands.

In late 1978, the first four volumes of the Delta report were summarized in a fifth volume, which also outlined what actions the state had taken in response to the Delta study recommendations.

An update of the plan was begun in 1980 and completed in 1982. As part of the update, the planning documents were re-formatted to comply with new DNR planning standards. The new plan was entitled the *Delta-Salcha Area Plan*.

The *Delta-Salcha Area Plan* has now been updated again and has been incorporated into the Tanana Basin Area Plan as Subregion 7. Fifteen management units are included within the subregion.

AGRICULTURE

Significant agricultural development has taken place within this subregion. Two of Alaska's three agricultural projects are located in this subregion. Both are located near Delta Junction. The Delta I Agricultural Project totals 60,000 acres and the Delta II Agricultural Project totals 25,000. Since 1978, an additional 27,000 acres have been sold for agricultural purposes in small farm sales in various areas of this subregion. Additional land with agricultural potential located within the Delta Creek management unit has not been offered.

Lands classified for agriculture will continue to be managed primarily for their agricultural potential. Lands previously sold for agricultural uses, returned to the state through relinquishment or foreclosure, will be reoffered as practical to prevent regrowth of previously cleared land and meet land purchase demands.

Within the Delta-Salcha Subregion, 680 acres of state land may be available for agriculture. In Subunit 7I1 with co-primary designations of agriculture and settlement, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

**STATE LAND RECOMMENDED
FOR AGRICULTURE**

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Delta Parcels	7I1	600
Delta Parcels Agriculture	7H3	80
TOTAL		680
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Clearwater Agriculture	7I1	620
Clearwater (Johnson Slough)	7N7	1000
Delta Junction Reoffers Agriculture	7I1	550
Richardson Agriculture Homestead	7H3	1520
TOTAL		3,690

FISH & WILDLIFE

Dall sheep, moose, bison, caribou, grizzly and black bear, and wolves are the large mammals found in the Delta-Salcha subregion. Wolverine, marten, mink, muskrat, beaver, fox, coyote, lynx, and river otter are found in varying abundance throughout the subregion. Other small mammals complete the mammalian fauna.

Large numbers of ducks, geese, and swans migrate through the area each spring and fall. A few nest in small numbers where small lakes are available. Grouse and ptarmigan are resident throughout most of the planning area. Very large numbers of sandhill cranes migrate through the area. There are a large number of raptor nesting sites along the Tanana River.

The Delta-Salcha area, within the Tanana River drainage, contains 11 named rivers, 19 named lakes, and 67 named creeks. Over 13 lakes are stocked on a regular basis with rainbow trout and coho salmon. Sport and subsistence fishing for king, chum, and coho salmon, burbot, grayling, lake trout, rainbow trout, northern pike, and whitefish occurs throughout the area.

FORESTRY

The timber resource in the subregion consists predominately of mixed stands of birch in association with aspen, cottonwood, and white spruce. Occasionally, stands containing primarily aspen, cottonwood, or spruce are found adjacent to stream and river banks. Nearly all forested land lies north and

east of the Richardson and Alaska highways. Prominent exceptions include a band of timber paralleling the west bank of the Delta River and centering along the south bank of the Tanana River, and a series of white spruce stands east of the Goodpaster River, along the banks of the Tanana River and Gerstle River.

MINERALS

Mining has long been an activity within the subregion. The Alaska Range has been a focus for hard mineral exploration, especially gold. Prior to 1976, the terrain south of the Denali fault in the central Alaska Range had yielded promising deposits. Since 1976 exploration efforts have discovered two important new mineral belts on the northern flank of the Alaska Range.

Potential lode deposits of gold, lead, and copper exist in the Richardson District. Several areas of placer gold production are located within the subregion. Of principal importance are the Richardson District, the Ober Creek-Jarvis Creek District, and tributaries of the Johnson River.

The subregion has received little attention as a possible petroleum province. A small coal field is present in the vicinity of Jarvis Creek.

RECREATION

There are many important recreational resources within this subregion. Recreational settings vary from high peaks and glaciers in the Alaska range to river bottom lands and major watercourses. Public road access is available to three sizable lakes: Harding, Birch, and Quartz, making them especially important for public recreation. With the exception of the Delta-Clearwater, navigable clearwater streams are limited to those flowing into the north side of the Tanana River. The upper Delta River is the only readily floatable "whitewater" stream found in the subregion.

The primitive and scenic qualities of much of the subregion, plus other attributes such as wildlife and relative accessibility, make it especially valuable for a multitude of outdoor recreation pursuits such as hunting, fishing, hiking, boating, cross-country skiing, climbing, and photography. Established public recreation facilities within the subregion include four campgrounds and two wayside and rest areas with picnic facilities.

SETTLEMENT

Prior to 1982, 3,164 acres had been sold in this subregion for residential use. Between 1982 and 1989, and additional 3,500 acres were sold for settlement. Within the Delta-Salcha Subregion, 100 acres of state land may be available for settlement as a subdivision. Several units, including Johnson Road, Delta Creek, Tanana Uplands, and Delta Junction, have potential for future disposals.

STATE LAND RECOMMENDED FOR RECREATIONAL SUBDIVISIONS AND FEE SIMPLE HOMESTEADS

Future Projects	Subunit	Acres
Richardson Commercial Subdivision	7L2	100
TOTAL		100
Existing Projects	Subunit	Acres
Southbank Homestead	7G4	1,000
Volkmar Lake Homestead	7E2	2,020
Big Delta Odd Lots	7I1	150
Bluff Cabin Ridge Subdivision	7HI	300
Craig Lake Subdivision	7N	200
Delta Junction Reoffers	7I1	585
Delta OTE Reoffer	7I1	303
Donnelly Subdivision	7M3	72
Jack II Subdivision	7I1	80
TOTAL		4,710

TRANSPORTATION

The existing transportation network within the subregion includes the Richardson and Alaska highways, the oil pipeline, many roads and trails, and rivers. A variety of resources in the Delta-Salcha area will require access construction prior to development or extraction of the resource. Forest areas, recreation lands, and mineralized terrane areas are all examples of such resources.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7A

Shaw Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for its forest resources and the protection of water quality, wildlife habitat, and public recreation values. This unit is open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this management unit. Moose and waterfowl extensively use the area.

Forestry. Forestry has been designated a primary use in Subunit 7A2. This subunit is comprised of upland mixed spruce and hardwoods, similar to adjacent upland stands in the State Forest. Forest resource development shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the wildlife habitat within the Shaw Creek Flats.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use of this unit. The existing trail network shall remain available for recreational access. Establishing new access trails

for recreational use or to reach other state land and resources must be compatible with maintaining the overall habitat value of this unit. The material site at Mile 81 will be managed for public recreation.

Other Resources. Material disposals may occur where consistent with and not detrimental to the primary management intent. Generally materials are available for highway and pipeline right-of-way maintenance when established sources are too distant for reasonable hauling costs.

Mining development plans for proposed material sites and sales must, at a minimum, designate overburden disposal methods, provisions for visual buffer retention, and site rehabilitation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 7A: *Shaw Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7A1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land sales Remote cabins	
7A2	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land sales Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7B

Quartz Lake

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This unit will be retained in public ownership and managed primarily for public recreation. The unit will remain open to mineral entry. Recreation opportunities should be enhanced; timber harvest activities should complement recreation activities.

A monitoring program on the patterns and impacts of use is recommended for the Goodpaster area, particularly for Quartz Lake (Subunit 7B1), see Chapter 4, Research and Monitoring.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a secondary land use of the management unit.

Forestry. This unit is mostly composed of over mature white spruce, on a poor to declining site. Timber management for personal and commercial use is allowed in Subunit 7B1 to reduce insect, disease, and fire hazard, protect or enhance recreation values, and remove hazards to public safety. In Subunit 7B2, forestry is a primary use; timber will be managed for the same purposes as in Subunit 7B1 and to improve site productivity and wildlife habitat. Timber management activities may include thinning, timber sales, planting, and prescribed fire. DOF will consult with DPOR when designing timber sales and access in Management Unit 7B.

The Division of Forestry priorities for this unit are for access from the Richardson Highway through the Quartz Lake area to harvest timber in Subunit 7C1 and in the Tanana Valley State Forest Unit 9 Indian Creek area.

Recreation. Quartz Lake is a recreation area of regional importance. Quartz Lake is stocked by ADF&G and is one of the most heavily fished lakes in interior Alaska. Public recreation is the primary use in the watershed and viewshed for the lake (Subunit 7B1). Recreation development around the lake should be designed to minimize impacts to fish and wildlife and to enhance opportunities to use fish and wildlife. Commercial recreational uses and activities complementary to public recreation, such as ski facilities, campsites, boat launches, trails, and lodges may be allowed. The existing trail network shall remain available for traditional recreational access.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this management unit. Special guidelines that apply only to this unit follow.

Access. Road use will be designed to minimize conflicts between logging trucks and recreational vehicles, particularly in the Quartz Lake area. Specific measures may include timing of use and higher road standards.

Public Notice. To continue involvement by groups concerned with development in the Goodpaster River area, DNR will consult with organizations on the Goodpaster Review Working Group in reviewing proposed timber harvest, access plans, and other activities requiring public notice. See Appendix G for a list of the organizations on this group; see Appendix A for a definition of consultation. The Division of Forestry will also send notice each year of the draft Delta Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales to the Goodpaster Review Working Group members and to DPOR. DPOR will notify the Delta and Fairbanks Area Parks Advisory Boards of the review schedule. The Five-Year Schedule contains the proposals for timber sales, access, and reforestation in this area.

Visual Impacts. Development activities within this unit shall be designed to minimize the visual impacts to the scenic values of the Quartz Lake bowl (Subunit 7B1).

For timber harvests:

- Cutting units will be located so they minimize impacts on the viewshed from the lake.
- Cutting units and access shall be designed to blend into the natural landscape pattern. Type of harvest for cutting units will give consideration to topography and silvicultural requirements in meeting visual concerns. In the case of patch clearcuts, size and shape are recognized as primary concerns.
- Preliminary cutting unit design will be included in the Forest Management Report available for public and interagency review.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7B: *Quartz Lake*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7B1	Public recreation	Wildlife habitat Forestry	Open	Land disposals	
7B2	Forestry Public recreation	Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7C

Tanana Uplands

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This unit will be retained in public ownership for multiple use with an emphasis on public recreation and forestry values. The unit is open to mineral entry.

A monitoring program of the patterns and impacts of use is recommended for the Goodpaster area, particularly for the Goodpaster Winter Trail (Subunit 7C1), see Chapter 4, Research and Monitoring.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a secondary use for this management unit.

Forestry. Forest use is a primary land use for this management unit. The Division of Forestry priorities for this unit are for access from the Richardson Highway through the Quartz Lake area to harvest timber in Subunit 7C1 and in the Tanana Valley State Forest Unit 9 Indian Creek area.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use in this management unit. The Goodpaster Winter Trail shall be protected by a 100-foot buffer to allow continued traditional use (see Chapter 2, Trail Management Guideline B). The existing trail network shall remain available for traditional recreational access.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this management unit. Special guidelines that apply only to this unit follow.

Access. Road use will be designed to minimize conflicts between logging trucks and recreational vehicles, particularly in the Quartz Lake area. Specific measures may include timing of use and higher road standards.

The Goodpaster Winter Trail is shown as the Fortymile-Big Delta Trail in the DOT&PF 1974 Existing Trail System. This trail may lie within an RS 2477 right-of-way. Until asserted as an RS 2477, and validity and management decisions made, the Goodpaster Winter Trail should be managed for winter-only use by road vehicles to minimize impacts on the scenic and recreational values of the Goodpaster River, and to maintain the roadless char-

acter of the river. DNR will adjudicate land actions, including timber sales, consistent with this intent. DNR will not upgrade this trail to an all-season road.

To minimize impacts on the scenic and recreational values of the Goodpaster River, and to maintain the roadless character of the river, winter roads in this unit will be designed and managed to minimize possible use by all terrain vehicles in the summer.

Public Notice. To continue involvement by groups concerned with development in the Goodpaster River area, DNR will consult with organizations on the Goodpaster Review Working Group in reviewing proposed timber harvest, access plans, and other activities requiring public notice. See Appendix G for a list of the organizations on this group; see Appendix A for a definition of consultation. The Division of Forestry will also send notice each year of the draft Delta Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales to the Goodpaster Review Working Group members and to DPOR. DPOR will notify the Delta and Fairbanks Area Parks Advisory Boards of the review schedule. The Five-Year Schedule contains the proposals for timber sales, access, and reforestation in this area.

Visual Impacts. Development activities within Subunit 7C shall be designed to minimize the visual impacts to the scenic values of the Goodpaster River Corridor (Subunit 7D1).

For timber harvest:

- Cutting units will be located so they minimize impacts on the viewshed from the river.
- There will be no timber harvest within a 200' leave strip along the Goodpaster Winter Trail, except for the purposes of removing hazards.
- Cutting units and access shall be designed to blend into the natural landscape pattern. Type of harvest for cutting units will give consideration to topography and silvicultural requirements in meeting visual concerns. In the case of patch clearcuts, size and shape are recognized as primary concerns.
- Preliminary cutting unit design will be included in the Forest Management Report available for public and interagency review.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7C: *Tanana Uplands*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7C1	Forestry Public recreation	Wildlife habitat	Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7D

Goodpaster River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This management unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use, with an emphasis on recreation and fish and wildlife values. The unit will remain open to mineral entry. The lower Goodpaster River corridor (Subunit 7D1) will be managed to maintain and enhance the recreational and scenic values of the river. The upper Goodpaster River corridor (Subunit 7D2) will be managed to maintain and enhance the habitat values of the river.

A monitoring program on the patterns and impacts of use is recommended for the Goodpaster area, particularly for the lower Goodpaster River corridor (Subunit 7D1), see Chapter 4, Research and Monitoring.

DNR supports legislative designation for this management unit that is consistent with the management intent and guidelines of this plan.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a primary use in this management unit. The Goodpaster River contains important grayling spawning and rearing areas that also affect the Delta Clearwater River, and is one of the few known king salmon spawning streams in the upper Tanana drainage. The lowlands surrounding the river are wetland, providing year-round range and important calving grounds for moose. This management unit also provides prime-rated habitat for black bears, furbearers, and waterfowl. Additionally, the upper stretches of the river provide prime-rated habitat for caribou, grizzly bear, and Dall sheep. The unit is predominantly rated as B1, with some B2 in the upper reaches of the river and at higher elevations (see Appendix A, *Glossary*).

Forestry. Timber harvest is an allowed use in Subunit 7D4, and a primary use in Subunit 7D3. The hillsides in Subunit 7D3 are dominated by an extensive cover of white spruce sawtimber and poletimber, with non-commercial black spruce on the north slopes and high elevations.

Timber harvest activities in this unit will be designed to recognize the scenic and recreation values of the river corridor (see Access, Public Notice, and Visual Impacts guidelines below).

To protect the scenic and recreational values of the Goodpaster River Corridor, timber harvest within Subunit 7D1 is limited to negotiated sales for personal or commercial use of up to 10,000 board feet.¹ To minimize the impacts of timber harvest in this subunit, timber sales will be small and dispersed on public land in the river corridor. Timber harvests in Subunit 7D1 may also be allowed to reduce insect, disease, fire hazard, or other hazards to public safety. These special harvest conditions must show a high probability of tree mortality in this subunit or adjacent land, based on the best available information. Timber harvest access across this subunit will be only by winter road, near the mouth of the river (see Access Guideline below).

Within Subunit 7D2, timber harvesting is prohibited within the 100-year floodplain to protect the fish habitat.

Minerals. The entire unit remains open to mineral entry. There is moderate to high mineral potential in this unit, particularly along the Eisenmenger Fork of the Goodpaster River, Tibbs Creek, and Michigan Creek. The only reported lode mining production in the Goodpaster District is from gold-antimony quartz veins near the head of Tibbs Creek. Active placer mining also occurs near the Goodpaster River at Central Creek, and along Tibbs Creek and its tributaries.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use in this management unit. Much public recreation is related to hunting, fishing, and trapping. Recreation use also occurs by the landowners of the over 80 private parcels along the river. Good campsites exist along publicly owned stretches of the river.

To protect the existing character of the river, authorizations for commercial recreation activities in Subunit 7D1 will be allowed only if facilities are temporary and visually screened from the river. A limited number of public use cabins may be allowed along the river corridor if located to avoid conflicts with existing uses.

¹ 10,000 board feet is the equivalent of about 20 cords of wood, or enough house logs to build a 2,000 square-foot home. Existing Division of Forestry policy allows only one negotiated sale per person per year, and up to 10 cords of firewood per year may be harvested under personal use permits.

To minimize litter, trespass on private land, and other impacts from dispersed camping, primitive campsites should be developed along the river within Subunit 7D1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this management unit. Special guidelines that apply only to Management Unit 7D in the Goodpaster River watershed follow.

Access - Subunit 7D1. Access routes to mining claims should avoid the corridor unless no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

New access to the river in this subunit is allowed only by winter road near the confluence with the Tanana River for timber harvest access to the Tanana Valley State Forest Unit 10 (see the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan, Unit 10, Transportation Guidelines). To minimize visual impacts, this winter road should be designed to minimize the length of road within the corridor.

Other new road access is allowed only by special exception where necessary to provide feasible access to adjacent units. For example, a road could cross the edge of Subunit 7D1 to skirt a ridge extending into the subunit. A road designed under a special exception must minimize the distance within the corridor, and must not provide new road access to the river. See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Modification, for a description of the special exception process.

To minimize impacts on the scenic and recreational values of the Goodpaster River, and to maintain the roadless character of the river, winter roads in this unit will be designed and managed to minimize possible use by all terrain vehicles in the summer.

Access - Existing Trails. The Goodpaster Winter Trail is shown as the Fortymile-Big Delta Trail in the DOT&PF 1974 Existing Trail System. This trail may lie within an RS 2477 right-of-way. Until asserted as an RS 2477, and validity and management decisions made, the Goodpaster Winter Trail should

be managed for winter-only use by road vehicles to minimize impacts on the scenic and recreational values of the Goodpaster River, and to maintain the roadless character of the river. DNR will adjudicate land actions, including timber sales, consistent with this intent. DNR will not upgrade this trail to an all-season road.

Public Notice. To continue involvement by groups concerned with development in the Goodpaster River area, DNR will consult with organizations on the Goodpaster Review Working Group in reviewing proposed timber harvest, access plans, and other activities requiring public notice. See Appendix G for a list of the organizations on this group; see Appendix A for a definition of consultation. The Division of Forestry will also send notice each year of the draft Delta Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales to the Goodpaster Review Working Group members and to DPOR. DPOR will notify the Delta and Fairbanks Area Parks Advisory Boards of the review schedule. The Five-Year Schedule contains the proposals for timber sales, access, and reforestation in this area.

Visual Impacts. Development activities within Subunit 7D shall be designed to minimize the visual impacts to the scenic values of the Goodpaster River Corridor (Subunit 7D1).

For timber harvest:

- Cutting units will be located so they minimize impacts on the viewshed from the river.
- There will be no timber harvest within a 200' leave strip along the Goodpaster Winter Trail, except for the purposes of removing hazards.
- Cutting units and access shall be designed to blend into the natural landscape pattern. Type of harvest for cutting units will give consideration to topography and silvicultural requirements in meeting visual concerns. In the case of patch clearcuts, size and shape are recognized as primary concerns.
- Preliminary cutting unit design will be included in the Forest Management Report available for public and interagency review.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7D: *Goodpaster River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7D1 Lower river corridor	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals All-season roads Timber harvest greater than 10MBF except for special conditions Permanent commercial facilities	
7D2 Upper river corridor	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Timber harvest within 100-year floodplain	
7D3	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	
7D4	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7E

Volkmar

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The lands around Volkmar Lake will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with an emphasis on public recreation. The surrounding basin lands are designated for settlement. Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry prior to disposal. The remainder of state land will be open to mineral entry.

Forestry. Timber harvesting within this management unit will be primarily for personal use.

Recreation. Recreation is the primary use designation within subunit 7E1. State-owned lake frontage shall be retained for public recreation management. Personal timber use, including house log sales, is allowed on recreation land provided the quality of recreation values is not diminished.

The well-drained areas along the northwest shore should be reserved for camping and picnicking opportunities. This plan recommends that the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation establish a boat/plane landing in this vicinity.

Settlement. Land was offered for sale for private use around Volkmar Lake in Subunit 7E2 in the past. Some of these parcels have returned to state ownership. Land in Subunit 7E2 may be reoffered for sale. The total number of past and present entries should not exceed 32.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this management unit. Special guidelines that apply only to this unit follow.

Public Notice. To continue involvement by groups concerned with development in the Goodpaster River area, DNR will consult with organizations on the Goodpaster Review Working Group in reviewing proposed timber harvest, access plans, and other activities requiring public notice. See Appendix G for a list of the organizations on this group; see Appendix A for a definition of consultation. The Division of Forestry will also send notice each year of the draft Delta Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales to the Goodpaster Review Working Group members and to DPOR. DPOR will notify the Delta and Fairbanks Area Parks Advisory Boards of the review schedule. The Five-Year Schedule contains the proposals for timber sales, access, and reforestation in this area.

Visual Impacts. Development activities in Unit 7E shall be designed to minimize the visual impacts to the scenic values of the Goodpaster River Corridor (Subunit 7D1).

For timber harvest:

- Cutting units will be located so they minimize impacts on the viewshed from the river.
- Cutting units and access shall be designed to blend into the natural landscape pattern. Type of harvest for cutting units will give consideration to topography and silvicultural requirements in meeting visual concerns. In the case of patch clearcuts, size and shape are recognized as primary concerns.
- Preliminary cutting unit design will be included in the Forest Management Report available for public and interagency review.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7E: *Volkmar*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7E1	Public recreation		Open	Land disposals	
7E2	Settlement		Closed prior to sale		Past project: Volkmar Lake HS

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7F

Tanana River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The Tanana River will be retained as a public and navigable waterway and is to be managed for its wildlife habitat, forest, and recreation values. Public access to and use of the river corridor will be maintained. This unit is open to mineral entry.

Waterways are a natural corridor for migratory animals. This unit provides a buffer to prevent the loss or disturbance of wildlife habitat, particularly for peregrine falcons, a federally protected endangered species. This buffer is also designed to protect water quality and prevent accelerated bank erosion. Certain portions of the Tanana are of key importance to the salmon fishery. Of major concern is the maintenance of water quality and quantity necessary for successful spawning and egg development and of streambank integrity at the immediate spawning sites.

Designation of the unit for habitat purposes will assure high quality game and fish habitat and in turn protect commercial fishing and hunting uses of the corridor. This unit will also be classified forestry. Personal use of timber or commercial harvest within this unit must be consistent with habitat and recreation values. Materials are an important resource, and its removal is an allowable use. However, negative impacts on visual characteristics, habitat value, water quality, or access should be avoided.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and Wildlife habitat is designated as a primary use for this management unit. Protection of essential peregrine falcon habitat shall be afforded by following the Essential Habitat Land Policy for the Peregrine Falcon in Alaska, written by the Department of Fish and Game.

Forestry. Forestry is a primary use designation in the unit. Forest resource development shall not diminish the fish and wildlife value of the Tanana River unit.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use in this management unit. Recreational use management shall be such as to ensure the maintenance and/or improvement of habitat. Commercial recreation development is allowed by lease agreement provided the uses are consistent with the primary management objectives.

Other Resources. Material sales may occur as long as these sales do not diminish fish and wildlife values. The Alaska Railroad extension shall remain as a reserved use corridor, 300 feet in width.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 7F: *Tanana River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7F1	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7G

Delta Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. Most of this unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use. Management emphasis is on fish and wildlife, forestry, and public recreational values. One area is designated for dispersed disposal, and certain areas may be suitable for agricultural disposal.

Land disposals will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. The remainder of state land is open to mineral entry.

The lower one mile of the Delta River is recommended for legislative designation as a Critical Habitat Area (see Chapter 4, Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation).

Agriculture. Agriculture is one of the primary use designations of Subunit 7G2. While many thousands of acres of agricultural soils are thought to exist within this subunit, detailed soil surveys are necessary to confirm the exact quantity.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a primary use designation for subunits 7G1 and 7G3, a secondary use in Subunit 7G4, and an important use in Subunit 7G2.

The lower one mile of the Delta River, described in Appendix C, Mineral Orders, MCO# 601 for the Delta River, is critical habitat for spawning chum salmon. This location is one of the three major chum salmon spawning grounds in the state. To recognize the importance of this area, and to protect the habitat from potentially incompatible uses, this area is recommended for legislative designation as a Critical Habitat Area. The area will be managed to protect the continued productivity of the salmon habitat. To prevent conflicts with the habitat, this area is closed to new mineral entry. Gravel removal or any development that would disrupt the spring water flow or gravel beds is prohibited.

Forestry. Forestry is a primary use for Subunit 7G1. This subunit contains white spruce along the Tanana River and has major stands of mixed spruce and hardwood sawtimber on the hills south of the river. Development potential is high even though the Tanana must be ice bridged.

Timber harvest within a 1/4-mile buffer along the Delta River will be managed to protect the river bank

from erosion, and preserve the vegetative windbreak to minimize soil erosion.

If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agriculture development, the land should be reforested to protect soils. There may be an opportunity to manage for second growth. A timber harvest occurring immediately before agriculture development will be managed as a salvage operation.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use designation for Subunit 7G3, a secondary use for subunits 7G1 and 7G4, and an important use in Subunit 7G2. Commercial recreational development will be allowed by lease agreement within 7G3 only when adequate measures are provided to protect the water quality and habitat of the Richardson-Clearwater drainage and Rainbow Lake.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 7G4. No new acreage for private ownership is planned.

One area in Subunit 7G4 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Southbank Homestead	1,000 acres
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The settlement density of Southbank Homestead should not exceed the number of acres divided by 20, as established for this offering in the Delta-Salcha Area Plan.

Watershed. Watershed maintenance is a primary use designation of Subunit 7G3. The water quality of the year-round streams in this subunit must remain in its natural condition.

Other Resources. Throughout this unit, the Alaska Railroad extension shall remain as a reserved use corridor, 300 feet in width.

Material extraction is prohibited from the Richardson-Clearwater and its tributaries.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7G: *Delta Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7G1	Forestry Wildlife habitat	Public recreation	Open		
7G2	High value Resource mgmt. -agriculture -forestry -public recreation -wildlife habitat				
7G3	Public recreation Watershed Wildlife habitat		Open, except for portion recom- mended for legislative designation		Portion recom- mended for legisla- tive designation as a Critical Habitat Area
7G4	Settlement	Public recreation Wildlife habitat	Closed prior to sale		Past Project: Southbank HS

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7H

Bluff Cabin Ridge

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This management unit contains a mix of state retained land to be managed for public recreation and wildlife habitat and land that may be offered for sale. Small areas remain yet to be sold adjacent to previous disposals for settlement and agriculture.

Land disposals are closed to new mineral entry, prior to sale. Remaining state land is open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a primary use in Subunit 7H3. Approximately 80 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Delta Parcels Agriculture (7H3) 80 acres

One area in Subunit 7H3 has been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Richardson Agriculture Homestead 1520 acres

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a primary use for Subunit 7H2.

Recreation. Recreation is the primary use designation for Subunit 7H4. Archeological sites along the ridge should be retained in state ownership.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 7H1. No new offerings for private ownership are planned.

One area in Subunit 7H1 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Bluff Cabin Ridge Subdivision 300 acres

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 7H: *Bluff Cabin Ridge*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7H1	Settlement		Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Past project: Bluff Cabin Ridge S
7H2	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
7H3	Agriculture		Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 7H3 - Delta parcels Ag Past project: Richardson Ag HS
7H4	Public recreation		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7I

Delta Junction

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. At one time the majority of the land in this unit was held in state ownership but an accelerated land disposal program has altered land status significantly. Many small parcels in and around the road system and Delta Junction will meet a variety of state and local settlement concerns. These parcels will be classified into several settlement categories that cannot be shown at this scale. Other parcels will remain in public ownership and will be managed for public recreation and wildlife habitat.

Transportation and pipeline corridors are key elements in this management unit. All existing transportation and utility corridors should remain in public ownership. Though the Haines military pipeline has been deactivated, the right-of-way should be retained in public management.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a co-primary use in Subunit 7I1. Approximately 600 acres may be offered for private ownership.

Delta Parcels (7I1) 600 acres

In Subunit 7I1, land may be sold fee simple (for settlement) if soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Two areas in Subunit 7I1 have been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Clearwater Agriculture 620 acres
Delta Junction Reoffers Ag 550 acres

Fish and Wildlife. Wildlife habitat is a primary use in Subunit 7I3.

Recreation. Public recreation is a primary use in Subunit 7I2. These parcels provide valuable open space around Delta Junction and adjacent settlement areas.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 7I1. Four areas in Subunit 7I1 have been offered for private ownership. No new offerings for private ownership are planned. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Big Delta Odd Lots (7I1)	150
Delta Junction Reoffers (7I1)	585
Delta OTE Reoffer (7I1)	303
Jack II Subdivision (7I1)	80

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7I: *Delta Junction*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7I1	Agriculture Settlement		Closed prior to sale	Remote cabins	Plan map legend: 7I1 - Delta Parcels Past projects: Clearwater Ag Delta Jct. Reoffers Ag Big Delta Odd Lots Delta Junction Reoffers Delta OTE Reoffer Jack II S
7I2	Public recreation		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
7I3	Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
7I4	Reserved use		Open		

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7J

Delta-Clearwater River

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State lands within this management unit will be managed to maintain and enhance the water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational resources. The potential effects from adjacent developmental activities on these resources must be considered while making land management decisions within this management unit.

The Delta-Clearwater River corridor, its headwaters, and surrounding wetlands are recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River (see Chapter 4, *Areas Recommended for Legislative Designation*). The purpose of this designation is to maintain the water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational resources of the river. Boundaries for this legislative designation should reflect the need to maintain these values.

Fish and Wildlife. Habitat is a primary use in this unit. Because of the importance of this area as fish and wildlife habitat, any development proposal will require careful consideration of development impacts on fish and wildlife.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use in this management unit. This unit receives heavy fishing and boating use. Management of recreational uses, however, shall ensure maintenance and/or improvement of habitat.

Minerals. To prevent conflicts with the habitat, this unit is closed to new mineral entry.

Watershed. The Delta-Clearwater River is one of the few entirely spring-fed stream systems in the basin. Protection of water quality is of primary importance to maintain the fisheries and recreation values.

Other Resources. Material sales will not be allowed within this unit. Limited personal timber use is allowed where consistent with the primary management intent.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 7J: *Delta - Clearwater River*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7J1	Public recreation Watershed Wildlife habitat		Closed	Land disposals Material sales Remote cabins	Recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7K

Bison Range

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The Bison Range was created by enactment of Alaska Statute 16.20.330 "to perpetuate free-ranging bison on the land described in this act by management of the habitat to provide an adequate winter range for the bison. It is also the purpose of this act to alter seasonal movements of bison herds on the land in order to diminish the damage caused by the herds to agriculturally developed land." This area will remain in state ownership and be managed for multiple use, with an emphasis on protecting the wildlife habitat. The unit will remain open for mineral entry.

Agriculture. This plan recommends that the existing soil survey along the Alaska Highway be extended south to the foothills.

Fish and Wildlife. The Delta Bison Management Plan, developed by the Department of Fish and Game, includes monitoring and manipulation of wildlife population levels, establishment of harvest goals, and habitat manipulation. Reference to the Delta Bison Management Plan should be made on all management decisions concerning this unit. The range is actually a multi-species area, and habitat

rehabilitation would enhance conditions for other species inhabiting the area.

Forestry. Forestry is designated as a secondary use within this management unit. Small timber sales may occur where consistent with the primary management intent, and will require the approval of the Department of Fish and Game.

Recreation and Access. The existing trail network shall remain available for recreational access. Establishing new access trails for recreational use or to reach other state land and resources must be compatible with maintaining the overall habitat value of this unit, and will be coordinated with the Department of Fish and Game. The Donna Lakes area is to remain available for public recreation use.

Other Resources. The Alaska Railroad extension shall remain as a reserved use corridor, 300 feet in width.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 7K: *Bison Range*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7K1	Wildlife habitat	Forestry	Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	Delta Bison Range

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7M

Delta Wildlands

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. State land in this unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for public recreation, wildlife habitat, and mineral values.

Except for leasehold location requirements in Subunit 7M2, the unit will remain open to mineral entry.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a primary use in this management unit. The lands within this unit shall be managed to protect the integrity of the wildlife habitat, in particular those critical areas necessary for Dall sheep, including the 14 mineral licks within Subunit 7M2.

The mineral licks in Subunit 7M2 and other places not yet identified are heavily used primarily during the spring. The regular use of the licks suggests an important biological role, especially for sheep. Licks may also be an indicator of mineral values.

The management intent for Subunit 7M2 is to protect the mineral licks for wildlife use and allow exploration and development of mineral resources. The licks should be managed as a group and some licks should be available to wildlife at all times. Additional lick areas may be added to Subunit 7M2 in the future.

Minerals. Mining has been designated a primary use of Subunit 7M1. Mineral development should minimize impacts on wildlife resources and the visual impact on the recreation resources.

Subunit 7M2 (the nine sections surrounding each mineral lick) is subject to leasehold location to protect wildlife habitat values. Existing claims in the leasehold areas will not be converted to leasehold location or be required to obtain a lease from the state prior to production. However, exploration and mining on existing claims will be managed according to additional guidelines listed for this unit.

Recreation. The existing trail network shall remain available for traditional recreational access. Establishing new access trails for recreational use or to reach other state land and resources must be compatible with maintaining the overall recreation and habitat value of this unit.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 7M3. No new offerings for private ownership are planned.

One area in Subunit 7M3 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Donnelly Subdivision 72 acres

Other Resources. Material sales may occur as long as they do not diminish fish and wildlife values and the visual impact on the recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Subsurface Resources. Permits or operating plans for activities within the mineral licks and immediately adjacent sections must show how direct or indirect impacts on the mineral licks and wildlife trails will be avoided during the exploration and development phases.

The Department of Natural Resources will ensure, as much as possible, that a minimal number of licks are being explored at the same time.

The nine sections surrounding each lick will be under leasehold location. These concerns should be addressed in the permits or leases: 1) avoiding licks and trails leading to the licks; 2) mitigating negative impacts; 3) compensation for destruction or loss of a lick; and 4) type and location of access in the area

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7M: *Delta Wildlands*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7M1	Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	
7M2	Wildlife habitat		Open through leasehold location	Land disposals Remote cabins	Mineral licks See text for guidelines
7M3	Settlement		Closed prior to sale		Past Project: Donnelly S

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 7N

Dry Creek

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This unit will be retained in public ownership and managed primarily for forestry, public recreation, and wildlife habitat values. Two blocks of state land with lakes will also be retained in public ownership and managed for their public recreation values. This management unit will remain open to mineral entry.

Agriculture. Agriculture is designated a primary use in Subunit 7N7. Approximately 80 acres may be offered for private ownership.

One area in Subunit 7N7 has been offered for private ownership. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Clearwater (Johnson Slough) 1000 acres

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is a primary use designation for subunits 7N1, 7N2, and 7N5.

Recreation. Recreation is the primary use for subunits 7N1, 7N3, and 7N5.

Commercial recreational uses and activities complementary to public recreation may be allowed on public recreation land through a concession or lease agreement with the state, provided the uses and activities are open to the public.

Forestry. Forestry is a primary use for Subunits 7N2 and 7N5.

Settlement. Settlement is designated a primary use in Subunit 7N6. No new offerings for private ownership are planned.

One area in Subunit 7N6 has been offered for private ownership. The acreage offered may have been less than the maximum amount shown. A portion of the developable land may be available for additional offerings.

Craig Lake Subdivision 200 acres

Other Resources. Subunit 7N4 is retained in reserved use for a future gasoline pump station. A 1/4-mile utility corridor is reserved along the highway from Delta Junction east to the Tanana River.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT UNIT 7N: *Dry Creek*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
7N1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open		
7N2	Forestry Wildlife habitat		Open		
7N3	Public recreation		Open		
7N4	Reserved use		Open		
7N5	Forestry Public recreation Wildlife Habitat		Open		
7N6	Settlement		Closed prior to sale		Past project: Craig Lake S
7N7	Agriculture		Closed prior to sale		Past project: Clearwater Ag

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 70

Macomb Plateau

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. This unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use, with an emphasis on the public recreation, wildlife habitat, and mineral values. The unit will remain open to mineral entry. Domestic grazing is prohibited on this important winter range to avoid conflicts with game species.

Fish and Wildlife. Fish and wildlife habitat is designated a primary use in this management unit. Continued public access to this area will be an important component of wildlife management.

Minerals. Minerals is a primary use in this management unit. Mineral potential in this unit is moderate to good, and access will be available for development of viable mineral deposits.

Material sites may be developed to construct access to mineral development locations.

Material disposals and mineral development should minimize impacts on wildlife resources and the visual impact on the recreation resources.

Recreation. Recreation is a primary use in this management unit. Development of public recreational facilities is not suitable. Reservation of access to the plateau is necessary to allow for continued hunting and recreational pursuits.

The existing trail network shall remain available for recreational access.

Establishing new access trails for recreational use or to reach other state land and resources must be compatible with maintaining the overall habitat value of this unit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 70: *Macomb Plateau*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
701	Minerals Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Grazing Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Tanana Basin Area Plan • 1991

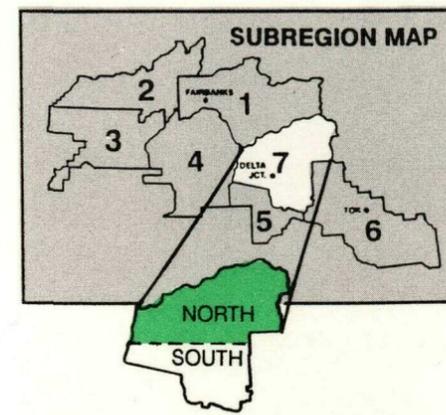
U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:

- Big Delta
- Eagle
- Mt. Hayes
- Tanacross

MAP SCALE 1:500,000

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Area Plan Boundary | | Native Owned |
| | Subregion Boundary | | Native/State Selected |
| | Subunit Boundary | | Federal |
| | State Owned | | Private |
| | State Selected | | |

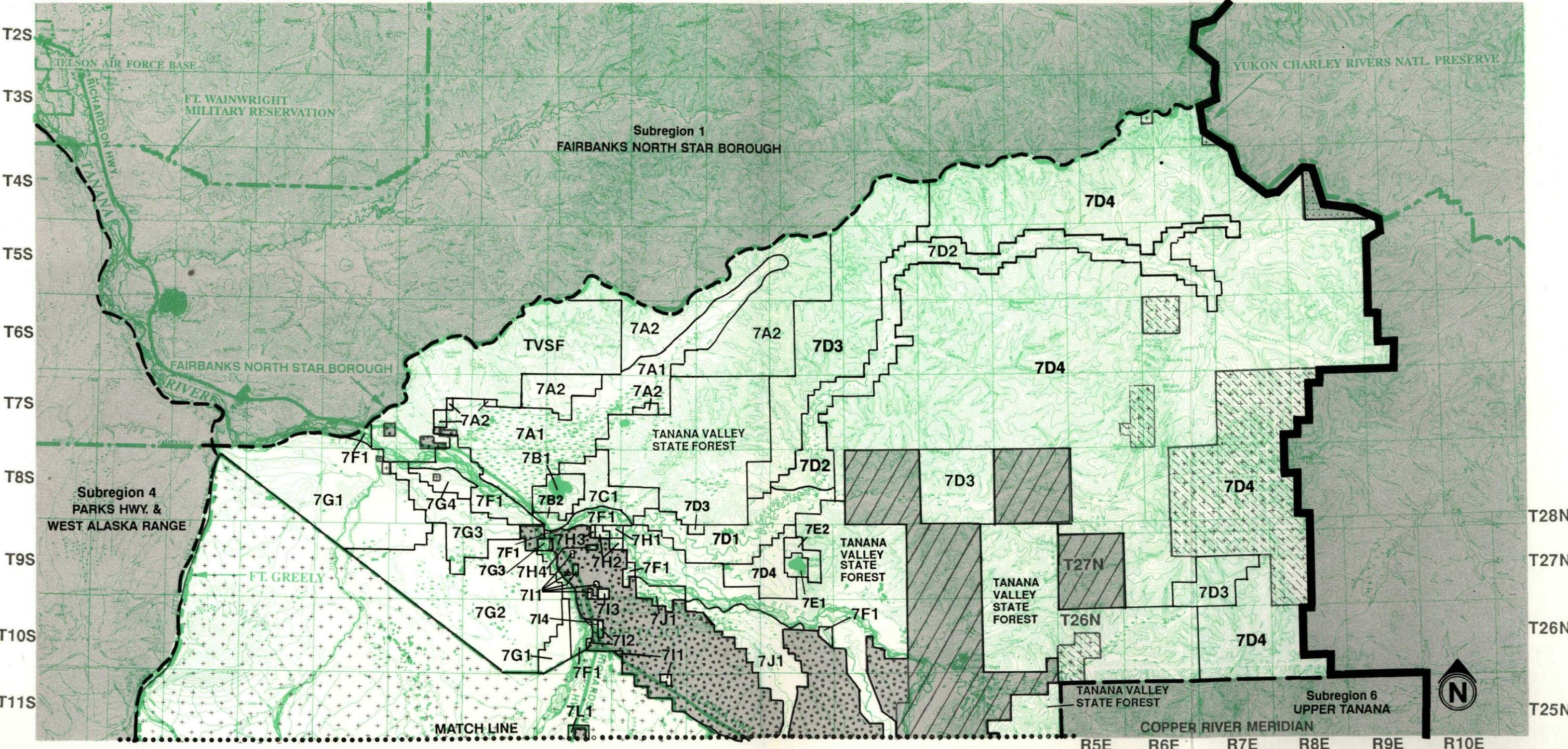


Map 3-20 • Subregion 7 North

DELTA SALCHA

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

R3E R4E R5E R6E R7E R8E R9E R10E R11E R12E R13E R14E R15E R16E R17E R18E R19E R20E R21E R22E

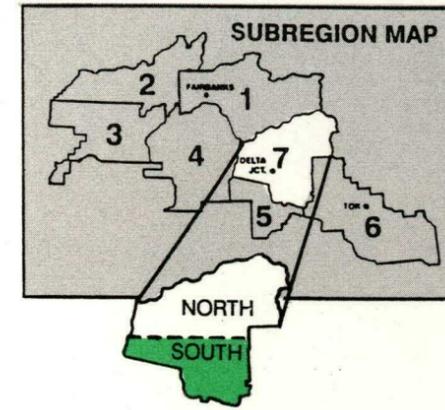


T28N
T27N
T26N
T25N

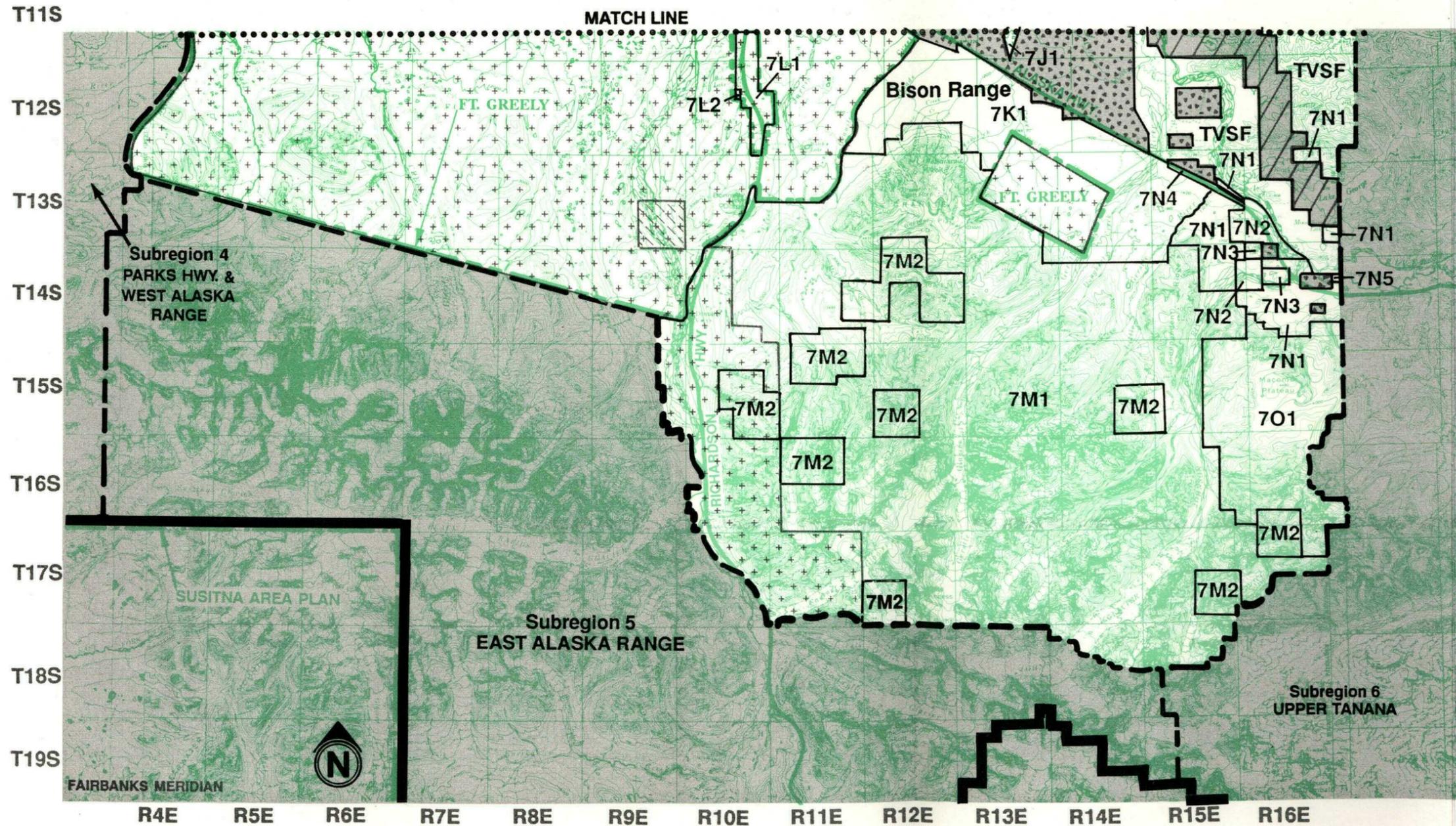
R5E R6E R7E R8E R9E R10E

U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 Quads:
Mt. Hayes

MAP SCALE 1:500,000



DELTA SALCHA



LEGEND

- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- 2E4 Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native/State Selected
- Private
- TVSF TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST

Subregion 8
Remnant Rivers

Subregion 8

REMNANT RIVERS

This management unit includes all lands beneath navigable waters adjacent to non-state uplands that have not been otherwise addressed by this plan. The state owns the beds of navigable waterways (these are called shorelands) as defined by federal law. A determination of navigability is made when land is transferred from federal ownership to private owners, or when requested by a federal land manager. DNR also makes determinations when needed because of a state interest.

Navigability has been determined for only a few rivers in the planning area, but many more are undoubtedly navigable. The rivers are used for hunting, fishing, barge transport, important access corridors for travel, recreation, and a variety of other uses. The river beds and riparian vegetation provide important habitat.

MANAGEMENT UNIT 8A

Remnant Rivers

MANAGEMENT INTENT

General. The beds of all navigable rivers and lakes (called "shorelands") are state-owned, except for certain patented mining claims, and are subject to the guidelines in Chapter 2 and to any specific guidelines identified in Chapter 3 for individual rivers. Where navigable rivers pass through state land, shorelands will be managed consistent with the guidelines in Chapter 3 for the adjacent uplands.

These shorelands will remain in state ownership, be available for multiple use, and remain open to mineral entry. Gravel extraction is allowed when consistent with the policies found in Chapter 2. In general, they will be managed to protect existing uses, including habitat and harvest, recreation, trail and other transportation uses.

No map is included for this management unit. When completed, the Tanana Basin Area Easement Atlas will show most of the navigable waters within the planning area.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some or all of those guidelines may apply to uses in this unit.

Director's Policy 91-03. DLW director's policy 91-03, Shorelands Adjacent to Non-state Land (or future amendments), may apply to land in this management unit.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 8A: *Remnant Rivers*

Subunit	Primary Surface Uses	Secondary Surface Uses	Subsurface ¹	Prohibited ² Surface Use	Comments
8A1	Public recreation Wildlife habitat		Open	Land disposals Remote cabins	

¹ Subsurface designations refer to locatable minerals. All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals, except as noted for coal.

² Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management-intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION

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Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These actions include recommendations for legislative designation, proposed state land selections, land use classifications, and mineral orders. The Public Trust Doctrine, management of the Tanana Valley State Forest, future transportation corridors, and trail management are also discussed. This chapter also explains how municipal entitlements will be dealt with, discusses

instream flow reservation studies, describes a proposed land trade, and lists issues to be addressed in the next plan update. The last sections of this chapter contain recommendations for future research and monitoring, and the procedures for changing the plan.

AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR LEGISLATIVE DESIGNATION

Introduction

Several areas within the Tanana Basin are recommended for legislative designation either as State Recreation Rivers, State Recreation Areas, State Game Refuges, or State Critical Habitat Areas.

These recommendations are based on the outstanding public values in the proposed areas and the state's intent to retain these areas in public ownership. Legislative designations have been proposed only in areas possessing high resource values that

- 1) should clearly remain in public ownership permanently, and
- 2) the nature and value of the resources present require more restrictive management for protection than is possible under a general multiple use classification.

The following section lists these areas.

State Recreation Rivers

State Recreation Rivers established by the legislature are managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Land (DL), under Alaska Statutes (AS) Title 38 and under the direction of the act that establishes the Recreation River.

There are no established criteria for State Recreation Rivers. In 1988, the legislature established six Recreation Rivers in the Susitna Basin. These are the only recreation rivers established in the state. The legislation is specific to those six rivers and provides little guidance for establishment of additional rivers throughout the state.

The TBAP planning team used the following guidelines when considering additions to the recreation river system:

- 1) to focus planning and management to solve or avoid important management problems (especially managing public use);
- 2) to recognize the state-wide or regional importance of the river's recreation resources;
- 3) to ensure long-term retention in public ownership and management to ensure public recreation, fishing, and hunting.

Three rivers in the Tanana Basin have outstanding public values and merit designation as State Recreation Rivers. The following is a brief description of each river and a discussion of how each corridor will be managed.

Chatanika State Recreation River (Subunits 1E1 and 1U2) The Chatanika River is very popular with Fairbanks residents for hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife viewing, and motorized and non-motorized boating. Of the few clearwater streams with good access in the Tanana Basin, the Chatanika is the least developed river close to Fairbanks. The state will manage the river to maintain existing uses, and maintain the access while minimizing development that would likely change the character of the river uses, or the productivity of the fish and wildlife habitat along the river. To recognize the importance of this river to Fairbanks residents and to maintain the quality of the recreation and habitat in the river corridor, the area is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River.

Nenana State Recreation River (Subunits 4R2, 4R3, 4R4, and 4R5) The Nenana River corridor is one of the most important recreation areas in the state. The river's proximity to the entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve makes it one of the state's highest visitor-use areas. The river is heavily used by the public for rafting, canoeing, kayaking and transportation to hunting areas. The riparian corridor is important for moose and other mammals. Because of the river corridor's importance to the state's residents and visitor industry, the Nenana River corridor will be managed to maintain its current character and to protect its scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values. The river corridor currently is, and should remain, closed to mineral entry.

The boundaries of the legislative proposal may require adjustment from boundaries in the plan to accommodate the needs of local communities and future municipal governments.

The Nenana River corridor north of Healy (management subunit 4R1) has been dropped from the recommendation for legislative designation as a state recreation river. This section of the river has lower recreation values, and receives less recreation use compared to the river above Healy. The river below Healy includes active and potential mining develop-

ments. This section of the river corridor is open to mineral entry.

Delta/Clearwater State Recreation River (Subunit 7J1) This recommendation includes both the Delta-Clearwater River and Clearwater Lake. Clearwater Lake, and the lower Delta-Clearwater River are in a region of upwelling water from the alluvial fan of the Delta and Gerstle rivers. This water makes these areas some of the few waterbodies in interior Alaska that remain ice-free year-round. As a result, they are extremely important spawning areas (and for Clearwater Lake, a coho salmon rearing area) for late-run salmon. Clearwater Lake also provides nesting habitat and is an important spring staging area for waterfowl.

The Delta-Clearwater River is popular for summer grayling and silver salmon fishing. Access is either by boat from the Tanana, or from the road system to the Delta-Clearwater upstream from the lake, or at a small launch site at the lake. A common float trip is down the creek with a take-out at the lake.

The Delta-Clearwater River is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River because of its importance for recreation and for fish and wildlife habitat. The proposed recreation river is closed to mineral entry.

State Recreation River Legislation Legislative proposals for these areas should be developed by an interagency team and will be reviewed by the public prior to submission to the legislature. The interagency team will include representatives from the DNR divisions of Land, Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Forestry, Agriculture, and Mining; from the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, from the Department of Fish and Game, and from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Legislative proposals developed for these areas will ensure that the river corridors are managed for multiple use, including hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities, habitat management, personal use timber harvesting, and water quality protection. Land sales and remote cabins will be prohibited in these corridors; however, public use cabins, and in some instances, commercial recreation facilities may be allowed. Provisions will be made for access across the river and for use of existing mining claims. The designations will not regulate use of private land in the unit.

In developing legislative proposals, boundaries of units for these rivers may be modified. Legislative proposals should follow the subunit boundaries in

general; however, when these areas are looked at in greater detail, modifications may be necessary. Any modification will be consistent with the management intent for the corridor.

Until the legislature takes action on these proposals, these areas will be managed consistent with the guidelines stated above and the section of Chapter 3 in the plan for each management unit. The boundaries of areas subject to these guidelines can be found in this plan or on maps at DNR's Northern Regional Office in Fairbanks.

State Recreation Areas

State Recreation Areas are established by the legislature and managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. State recreation areas are units of the park system and possess a diversity of outdoor recreational opportunities. The dominant management objective is to provide a maximum level of outdoor recreational opportunities based on the natural values of the unit and its ability to sustain use without significant adverse effects on natural systems.

The Fielding Lake area is recommended for designation as a state recreation area. A brief description and management for the area follows.

Fielding Lake State Recreation Area (Subunit 5B1) This highly scenic area provides opportunities for both recreational activity on Fielding Lake and year-round backcountry exploration. Lack of trees, high water table, and permafrost makes the area susceptible to degradation. The area will be managed to protect the integrity of the landscape and maintain recreational values.

The area between the proposed Fielding Lake State Recreation Area and the boundary of the Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP) includes the proposed alignment of the Trans-Alaska Gas Line (TAGS). Access and facility needs for the gas line are not yet defined and the final location for the gas line may change. This area (Subunit 5B2) and Summit Lake, which is within CRBAP, are suitable for designation as a State Recreation Area and should be evaluated for legislative designation after the TAGS line is constructed. Specific areas on Summit Lake can be developed for recreation facilities and managed by State Parks prior to construction of TAGS or legislative designation. This area and Summit Lake should be evaluated for inclusion in the state recreation area as part of the next five year update of TBAP and CRBAP.

The legislative proposal for this area will be developed by an interagency team and will undergo public review prior to submission to the legislature. The legislative proposal developed for this area will ensure it is managed for multiple use, including hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities, habitat management, personal use timber harvesting, and water quality protection. Land sales will be prohibited in this area. Public use cabins will be encouraged. The area is closed to new mineral entry. The designations will not regulate use of private land in the unit.

Until the legislature takes action on this proposal, the area will be managed consistent with the guidelines stated above and the section of Chapter 3 in the plan for management unit 5B. The boundaries of the area subject to these guidelines can be found in this plan or on maps at DNR's Northern Regional Office in Fairbanks.

State Game Refuges

One area has been identified in the Tanana Basin as meriting legislative designation as a State Game Refuge because of outstanding wildlife and public values:

Tok River State Game Refuge (Subunit 6C3) State Game Refuges are established by the Alaska legislature. Once established, land use activities must be authorized both by the Department of Natural Resources under its normal permitting procedures, and by the Department of Fish and Game under Special Area Regulations (5 AAC 95.400 - 5 AAC 95.770). The main purpose of state game refuges is to protect and preserve natural habitat and game populations.

The Tok River area is recommended as a refuge because of its outstanding habitat values for Dall sheep, moose, and brown bear, and to recognize the importance of hunting and other wildlife uses. The area contains several important sheep licks, an important migration corridor and late winter range for moose, and other high quality habitat areas. The intent of the legislative designation is to make these resource values the primary thrust of state management in this area. Access to mineral claims to the west would be an allowable use under the present proposal.

This area will be managed for multiple use to the extent consistent with the primary goal of protecting

habitat. Land sales, remote cabins, and grazing will be prohibited because of conflict with wildlife. The unit is open to mineral entry.

State Critical Habitat Areas

Two areas have been identified in the Tanana Basin as meriting legislative designation as State Critical Habitat Areas because of outstanding wildlife and public use values. State Critical Habitat Areas are established by the Alaska legislature. Once established, land use activities must be authorized both by the Department of Natural Resources under its normal permitting procedures, and by the Department of Fish and Game under Special Area Regulations (5 AAC 95.400 - 5 AAC 95.770).

The purpose of fish and game critical habitat areas is to protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose. Management is mainly for providing habitat protection. All uses of land or water not compatible with this aim are restricted. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational activities are encouraged so long as they are in keeping with the primary reason for establishing the area.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will be responsible for preparing legislative proposals for these areas. ADF&G will prepare management guidelines in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and public review.

The following is a brief description of the values of these areas and a discussion of how they should be managed.

Toklat Critical Habitat Area (Subunit 301) The area encompasses about 2,000 acres, including Toklat Springs, near the confluence of the Sushana and Toklat Rivers. The area provides spawning habitat for one of the major fall-spawning chum salmon populations in interior Alaska. These fish contribute significantly to downstream commercial and subsistence fisheries in the Tanana and Yukon drainages. During late fall when the chum salmon run occurs, few areas are available for spawning. Because the Toklat Springs provide a large zone of spawning gravels and high-quality, relatively warm water throughout the winter, it is an especially important spawning area. Salmon provide a major food source for large numbers of brown (grizzly) bears, many from the Denali National Park and Preserve. The area is good habitat for a variety of carnivores and

scavengers, and open water also attracts wintering mallard ducks.

To recognize its importance and to protect the habitat from potentially incompatible uses, the area is recommended for legislative designation as a State Critical Habitat Area. The area is closed to mineral entry.

Delta River Critical Habitat Area (Management Unit 7G3) The lower mile of the Delta River is fed by upwelling spring water after summer flows in the river subside. This area of flowing clean water is one of the few spawning areas available for fall run chum salmon. This area, along with several other upwelling areas nearby, serves as one of the two major fall chum spawning areas within the Yukon drainage.

Because of its importance for salmon habitat, and to protect the habitat from potentially incompatible uses, this area is recommended for legislative designation as a State Critical Habitat Area. The area is closed to new mineral entry.

The area recommended for critical habitat status does not include all valuable fish habitat near Delta. The Delta-Clearwater River, Bluff Cabin Slough, Blue Creek, and the south bank of the Tanana River near Rika's Landing are important for chum salmon. These areas are not part of the State Critical Habitat proposal because A.S. Title 16 provides in-stream protection authority, and because the adjacent uplands are either private land, an existing legislative designation, or a proposed legislative designation.

PROPOSED STATE SELECTIONS

This plan identifies areas for future state land selection. Recommendations and reasons for selections are described below. In general, lands are proposed for selection either to consolidate state land ownership and improve the efficiency of state land management, or because the land has high resource values that merit state management. The plan proposes no relinquishments of existing state selections.

The Statehood Act granted Alaska the right to select approximately 105 million acres of federal land. Of this, about 84.9 million acres have been conveyed to the state. The state can select an additional 25.8 million acres (approximately) or 125% of its remaining entitlement. Many pending state selections conflict with Native selections and federal withdrawals.

The deadline for making new selections is January 2, 1994. To ensure that the state receives its entitlement, and the best land available, a statewide review of existing state selections and any available federal land that has not been selected is necessary. Some existing selections should be relinquished and perhaps as many as eight million additional acres should be selected.

For the Tanana Basin, this review of potential selections and relinquishments was completed as part of the Tanana Basin Area Plan update. The selections have been rated by the planning team to indicate the area's relative priority for selection.

The remainder of the state will be reviewed for possible selections in 1991 and 1992. At that time Tanana Basin selections assigned low or moderate priority will be compared to selections in other areas of the state to determine which parcels have highest priority. In addition, to ensure an efficient land management pattern, Tanana Basin selections near the Denali Highway will be reconsidered during the statewide review, when the rest of the Denali Highway area is reviewed.

Proposed Selections

Most of the land in the Tanana Basin is owned by the state, except for military bases, borough-owned land, private land, the Tetlin Indian Reservation and the Tetlin Wildlife Refuge. Most state land was selected in the 1960s and 1970s. The TBAP update recommends additional selection of 1.6 million acres. Brief descriptions of the larger parcels follow (also see Map 4-1, page 4-7).

Minchumina Block. Approximately 605,000 acres of what is known as the Minchumina Block will be selected for mineral and wildlife values in the south, and mineral values in the north. The south half of this selection is moderate priority, the north half is low priority. This selection is within portions of subunits 2A3, 2A4, 3A1, 3A3, 3D1, 3E2, and 3G2.

Black Rapids Glacier Area. Approximately 501,000 acres of land in the Alaska Range just west of the Richardson Highway is recommended for selection. The area includes Black Rapids Glacier, and has recreation and mineral values. This selection is low priority and should be selected only if the state retains the rest of its selections along the Denali Highway. This selection is in Subunit 5C3.

Old Nike Range East of Fairbanks. Approximately 397,000 acres of the old Nike missile range is recommended for selection due to mineral and wildlife values. This site likely is contaminated with hazardous waste and old missiles and bombs; therefore, the state will not accept title from the federal government until the area is cleaned up (see note below regarding selection of military land). This selection is low priority. This selection is within portions of subunits 1T1, 1R1, 1S1, and 1S2.

Unselected Portion of the Yukon Maneuver Area. The state should select remaining federal land within the (approximately) 261,000-acre Yukon Maneuver Area. The range is part of Fort Wainwright and is located east of Fairbanks and Eielson Air Force Base. The land has mineral, fish, wildlife, and forestry values. There is some settlement potential on the south side of this parcel. This land is currently withdrawn but at some time could become available. This site likely is contaminated with hazardous waste and old missiles and bombs; therefore, the state will not accept title from the federal government until the area is cleaned up (see note below regarding selection of military land). Selections within the Stuart Impact Area are low priority. This selection in the following townships is moderate priority: T2S,R5E; S1/2 and NW1/4 of T2S,R6E; S1/2 of T2S,R7E; W1/2SW1/4 of T2S,R8E; T3S,R5E; T3S,R6E; and T3S,R7E, all Fairbanks Meridian.

Four Small Parcels of Federal Land near Mentasta and Tetlin. These are recommended for selection, but all have been selected by a Native corporation. The corporation has first rights to these lands, but may be over-selected, in which case the state could eventually own these lands. These areas have wildlife, mineral, recreation, and scenic resource values. These are high priority selections, except for the Mentasta Mountains parcel which is moderate priority. These selections are within subunits 6C1 and 6C3.

Alaska Highway Near Canadian Border. The approximately 600 acres of federal land located along the Alaska Highway southeast of Tetlin Junction should be selected. This land has transportation and settlement values. This selection is in Subunit 6B3.

Selection of existing and former federal military lands. The state has filed selections on many of the existing and former military reservations in the Tanana Basin. This update proposes selection of the old Nike range east of Fairbanks and the remainder of the Yukon Maneuver Area. Portions of these existing and abandoned military lands contain contamination and degradation due to toxic and hazardous substances and wastes. Because these lands have other resource values which may warrant state ownership, the state should select these lands. However, the state will not take title to those lands until the toxic and hazardous substances are safely removed or stabilized. Information concerning the location of these known and existing sites will be filed in the state's land selection files. These files are reviewed prior to the state accepting title to the land from the federal Bureau of Land Management.

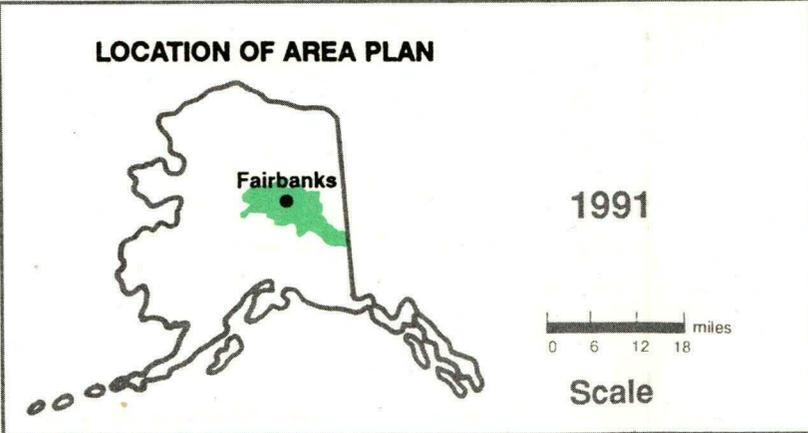
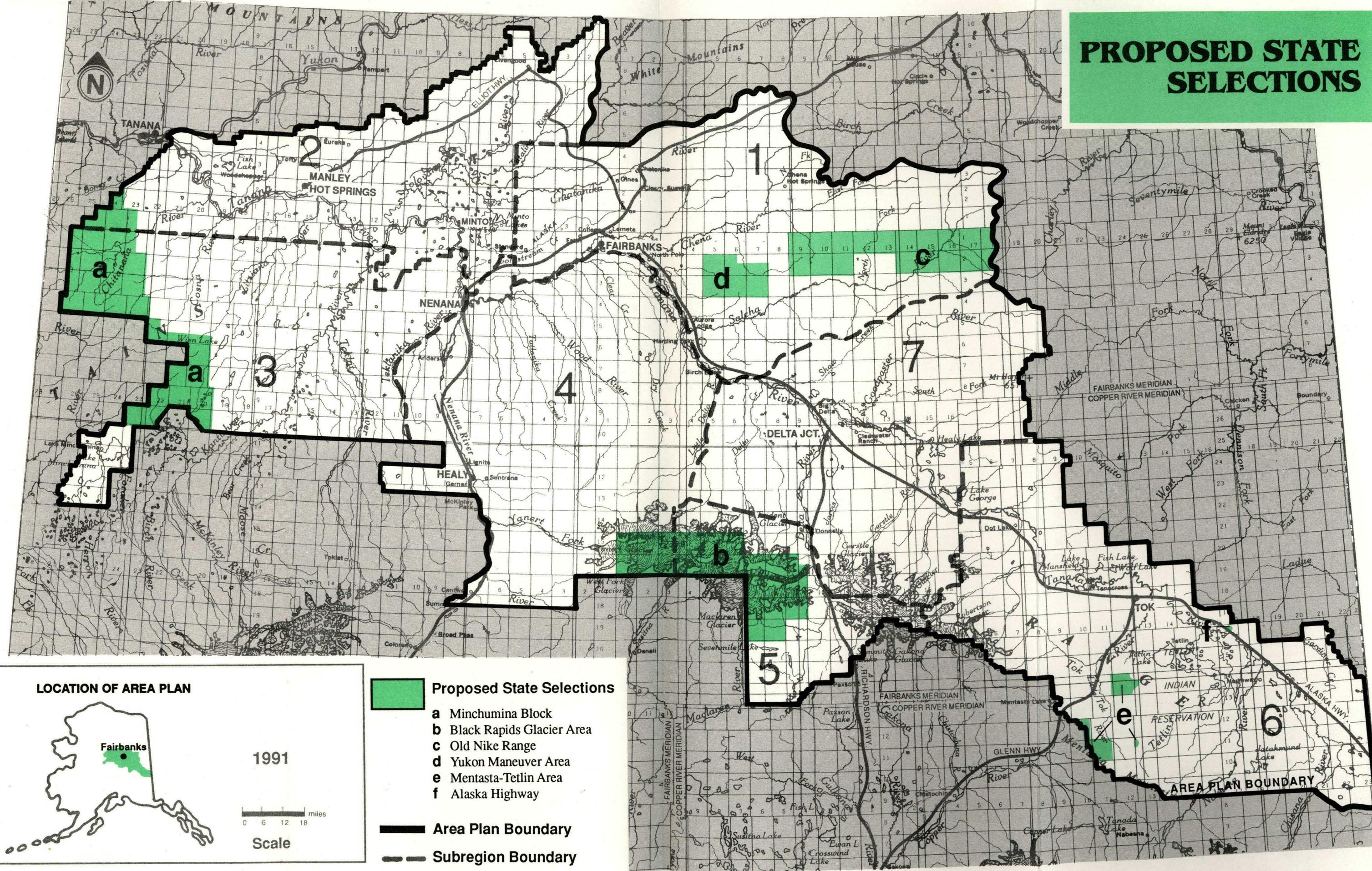
LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

This plan establishes primary and secondary land use designations for state land in the Tanana Basin. To implement the plan on state land, DNR must classify land into the classification categories in 11 AAC 55 in a way that reflects the plan intent. Land classifications are recorded on state status plats, and are the formal record of the primary uses for which each parcel of state land will be managed. The plan serves

as the final finding by the Commissioner of DNR for land classifications for state land in the Tanana Basin planning area.

The primary surface land use designations in Chapter 3 will be converted to classifications shown in Table 4-1. The TBAP update classifies or reclassifies all state land within the planning area.

PROPOSED STATE SELECTIONS



-  **Proposed State Selections**
- a** Minchumina Block
- b** Black Rapids Glacier Area
- c** Old Nike Range
- d** Yukon Maneuver Area
- e** Mentasta-Tetlin Area
- f** Alaska Highway
-  **Area Plan Boundary**
-  **Subregion Boundary**

Table 4.1
CONVERSION OF PRIMARY USE DESIGNATIONS
TO CLASSIFICATIONS

Primary Use Designations	Classifications
Agriculture	Agricultural Land
Agriculture/Settlement	Agricultural Land, Settlement Land
Forestry	Forest Land
Forestry/Minerals	Forest Land, Mineral Land
Forestry/Public Recreation	Forest Land, Public Recreation Land
Forestry/Wildlife Habitat	Forest Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Forestry/Minerals/Public Recreation	Forest Land, Mineral Land, Public Recreation Land
Forestry/Minerals/Wildlife Habitat	Forest Land, Mineral Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Forestry/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	Forest Land, Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Forestry/Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	Forest Land, Mineral Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Materials	Material Land
Minerals	Mineral Land
Minerals/Public Recreation	Mineral Land, Public Recreation Land
Minerals/Wildlife Habitat	Mineral Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	Mineral Land, Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Public Recreation	Public Recreation Land
Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Public Recreation/Transportation Corridor/Wildlife Habitat	Public Recreation Land, Transportation Corridor Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Public Recreation/Watershed/Wildlife Habitat	Public Recreation Land, Water Resources Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Reserved Use	Reserved Use Land
Resource Management-High	Resource Management Land
Resource Management-Low	Resource Management Land
Settlement	Settlement Land
Watershed	Water Resources Land
Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Habitat Land

MINERAL ORDERS

This plan update identifies areas that will be open and closed to new mineral entry. The plan also expands the number and size of mineral licks where

mining is subject to leasehold location. The final finding and maps for these orders are in the Appendix C, *Mineral Orders*.

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

Under the Alaska Constitution, the state has special duties and management constraints with respect to state-owned land underlying navigable waters. The Alaska Constitution contains provisions embracing the principles commonly known as the public trust doctrine. That doctrine, as it has evolved in court decisions over hundreds of years, requires the state to exercise authority to ensure that the paramount rights of the public to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is not substantially impaired.

The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections, 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) are the legal basis for applying the public trust doctrine in Alaska. This doctrine guarantees the public right to engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and protection of areas for ecological study.

The 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." Eliminating private upland owners' reasonable access to navigable waters may result in compensation.

Because 99 percent of Alaska was in public ownership at statehood, both federal and state laws providing for the transfer of land to private parties also provide for public access to navigable waters. Implementing the state constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VII, Section 14, AS 38.05.127 requires that the state commissioner 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."

It has never been held that any lands normally subject to the public trust doctrine in Alaska are exempt from it, including land occupied and developed.

These statutes and concepts are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions shall be consistent with the public trust doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) was established by the legislature in 1983. The approximately 1.8 million acres of state land within the forest is not included in the Tanana Basin Area Plan. The TVSF land is managed according to the Forest Management Plan adopted by the Commissioner of Natural Resources in 1988.

This section of the TBAP update deals with issues which concern state land both within and outside the state forest. These include recommended deletions from and possible additions to the TVSF. Because the TVSF was established by the legislature, only the legislature can add or remove land from the forest.

Possible Additions to Tanana Valley State Forest

The TVSF Management Plan adopted in 1988 recommended 163,323 acres of additions to the state forest (see page 4-14 of TVSF Management Plan). Since the TVSF plan was developed, more accurate timber inventory data has become available. These proposed additions need to be re-evaluated based on this new information. After re-evaluation the proposed additions should be reviewed by the public and then recommended to the legislature.

Proposed Deletions

The TVSF Management Plan proposed that the legislature remove six parcels, totaling 55,950 acres, from the state forest because the timber is not commercially viable or the parcels do not contribute to the management goals of the forest (for more information, see the TVSF Management Plan). The TBAP update endorses these deletions. The following gives management intent for these lands should they be removed from the state forest. The parcels are listed below:

1. **Lower Tolovana parcel (1,710 acres).** This parcel is adjacent to Minto Flats Game Refuge, and will be recommended for inclusion into the refuge if deleted from the state forest. If the parcel does not get included in the refuge, it will be designated primary use wildlife habitat and public recreation.
2. **C.O.D. Lake parcel (3,040 acres).** This parcel is also adjacent to Minto Flats Game Refuge, and will be recommended for inclusion in the refuge if deleted from the state forest. If the parcel does not get included in the refuge, it will be designated primary use wildlife habitat and public recreation.
3. **Chatanika parcel (2,400 acres).** This parcel is adjacent to the Chatanika River corridor. If deleted from the state forest, this parcel should be designated primary use wildlife habitat and recreation, and be included in the Chatanika River corridor legislative recommendation (Subunit 1E1).
4. **Tok parcel (15,360 acres).** There are no commercial timber values on this parcel. If deleted from the state forest, this parcel should be included in Subunit 6H2 (wildlife habitat).
5. **Lost Township parcel (15,360 acres).** This parcel was included in the state forest due to an error in the legal descriptions. Timber values here are minimal, and if this parcel is deleted from the state forest it should be included within Subunit 6G2 (wildlife habitat).
6. **Taylor Highway parcel (21,120 acres).** This township was not in the original legislation offered by DNR, and has minimal timber values. If deleted from the state forest, this parcel should be included within Subunit 6J3 (wildlife habitat).

TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

Introduction

The design of an efficient regional transportation system is key to resource development and is a major determinant of land use patterns within the Tanana Basin.

No attempt is made to identify actual routes of proposed roads and railroads. However, potential general transportation corridors have been identified. These corridors are designed to help resource development, increase opportunities for public recreation and tourism, and open land for settlement. The corridors are consistent with the Interior Alaska Transportation Study, the Western and Arctic Alaska Transportation Study, and

various studies conducted by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Before transportation systems are built in these corridors, the resources to be transported would need to economically justify the capital improvements necessary. The total benefit of building the road or railroad would need to be compared to the financial, environmental, and social costs.

These proposed corridors are identified here to prevent foreclosure of transportation and utility project options. They are not recommendations for construction.

Proposed Transportation Corridors

Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline

Three alternative routes for construction of a pipeline to carry natural gas from the North Slope to the Lower 48 have been identified. The route from the North Slope to Fairbanks basically follows the existing Trans-Alaska Pipeline. One alternative would construct the gasline from Fairbanks via the Richardson/Alaska Highway and Tanana River corridor to Delta Junction and the Canadian border. The second alternative follows the same route to Delta Junction but continues via the Richardson Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor to Prince William Sound. This route is currently being considered by Yukon Pacific Corporation. The third route would follow the Parks Highway and Alaska Railroad corridor from Fairbanks to Cook Inlet. However, this last alternative route would conflict with land use objectives for the Nenana River Corridor area (see Management Unit 4R, *Nenana River Corridor*).

Alaska Railroad Extension

An extension of the Alaska Railroad from Fairbanks would provide access to the Delta Belt mineral area and could provide a connection to Canada and the Lower 48. Spur lines could provide access to the Slate Creek asbestos deposit off the Taylor Highway. A route has been identified through the Tanana Basin via the Tanana River and Richardson and Alaska Highway corridors from Fairbanks to the Canadian border.

Prince William Sound - Upper Tanana Railroad Corridor

The Interior Alaska Transportation Study identified the construction of a railroad from either Valdez or Cordova as an alternate to the extension of the Alaska Railroad. This would serve as the transportation system for development of the Delta Belt and possibly the Slate Creek asbestos deposit. This route follows the Richardson and Tok Highway corridors from Prince William Sound toward Tok.

Western Access Railroad Corridor

Should development of minerals occur in the western portion of the state, construction of a railroad has been identified as a possible means of transporting goods to and from the area. The Interior Alaska Transportation Study and the Western and Arctic Alaska Transportation Study identified a corridor from Nenana to Tanana south of the Tanana

River. From Tanana the rail line would continue toward the Bormite area and possibly to Nome. An alternative to the railroad is a highway, which would not pass through the area covered by this plan.

Twin Mountain Access Route

The Twin Mountain area has the most potential for mineral development within the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Three alternatives have been identified as possible access routes. The route identified by the Interior Alaska Transportation Study as the most feasible is an extension of Chena Hot Springs Road. This would follow the Middle Fork Chena River and would extend the road approximately 65 miles. Two other possible routes are an extension of Johnson Road and a new road up the Salcha River Valley.

Parks Highway - Kantishna - McGrath Highway Corridor

A corridor for the construction of a possible highway to Kantishna and McGrath has been identified. The primary near-term purpose of the route would be to access Kantishna. Access to McGrath is recognized as a possible long-term future need. Three identified alignment alternatives involve taking off from the Parks Highway at Lignite, Rex, or Nenana. The first several miles of the route originating at Lignite would generally follow the existing Stampede Road. The route originating at Rex would generally follow an existing winter road to the west before turning south toward Kantishna. The route originating at Nenana would route through the proposed Nenana-Totchaket Agricultural project before turning south toward Kantishna.

Upper Wood River (Bonnifield Mining District) Access

This area has significant potential for hardrock mining development of lead, zinc, gold, and silver, with active exploration and development projected through the 1980s. A corridor has been identified to this area from the Parks Highway at Ferry extending easterly along the foothills of the Alaska Range. A less desirable alternate is along the Bonnifield Trail from Fairbanks, which passes through the Blair Lakes Bombing and Gunnery Range.

Nenana - Totchaket Area Access

With the future development of the Nenana - Totchaket Area for agriculture, the need for access will increase. Routes for roads or railroad spurs (or

both) have been identified and these rights-of-way will be protected. Additionally, access could be extended from the Nenana-Totchaket Area to the Kanishna River to provide access to forest lands. Currently, it is unlikely that sufficient timber volume exists to justify a road, but changing market conditions could make this route economical in the long term. Another possible extension would branch south from the Nenana-Totchaket access route to form a loop to the Parks Highway at Rex. This would provide access to previous state land disposals.

TAPS Oil Spill Contingency Plan Access Routes

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company is developing an oil spill contingency plan for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) that will identify primary containment sites and other measures necessary to minimize damage to sensitive areas if a spill occurs. Proposed containment sites may require additional access, including, in some situations, all-weather roads. Management of state land will not foreclose use of these access routes as described in the approved Alyeska Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Existing Transportation Routes

Highway Reconstruction, Realignment, and Improvements

Portions of the state highway system are sub-standard in width, curvature, design speed, or capacity. These include all or portions of the Alaska, Richardson, Parks, Dalton, Steese, Elliott, Taylor, Denali, and Tok Cutoff highways, and the Northway Road. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) has proposed projects to improve some of these roads and will seek funding according to regional priorities. DOT&PF will work with various agencies and the planning team to choose designs that meet the land use objectives described in this report while complying with legislative mandates, highway standards, and projects costs.

RS 2477 Trails and Roads

Many trails and minor roads in the Tanana Basin are claimed as rights-of-way under Revised Statute (RS) 2477. Regardless of the RS 2477 status of a trail or road, these corridors will be managed consistent with the guidelines in Chapter 2 for Public Access and Trails Management.

TRAIL MANAGEMENT

The original TBAP identified numerous important trails in the planning area and called for development of a plan for managing these trails. As an alternative to a management plan, the TBAP 1990 Update proposes that the trails listed in TBAP be mapped (see Appendix B, List of Important Trails in the Planning Area). A series of 1:250,000 scale maps showing these trails will be developed upon completion of this update. These maps will be made available to the public.

An interagency team should recommend if an easement or a publicly-owned buffer should be used to maintain the integrity of each trail. The guidelines for Trail Management in Chapter 2 will be used to determine whether buffers or easements should be used to maintain the integrity of these trails on a case-by-case basis. The department is also preparing an atlas that will show where public easements provide access across private land to state and federal public land.

MUNICIPAL ENTITLEMENT

The Municipal Entitlement Act (AS 29.65) establishes state land classification categories that may determine a municipality's general grant land entitlement and that are available for transfer to a municipality. Under existing laws, the size of a new municipality's entitle-

ment is 10 percent of the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved (VUU) land in the municipal boundaries. In the Tanana Basin area, there is abundant land in the VUU categories.

Classification

The Tanana Basin Area Plan has classified state land within the planning area boundaries (see Land Use Classifications in this chapter). Classifications are based on the best information available at the scale appropriate to the planning effort, generally 1:250,000. These classifications are broad and have not considered if the lands should be available for transfer to municipalities incorporated in the future. Many lands are classified in categories that would not be available for transfer, including Wildlife Habitat Land and Mineral Land. However, settlement of municipal entitlements is a high priority of the department and current classifications will not preclude consideration of parcels of land for reclassification and transfer to a municipality.

When an area incorporates under state law, it may select state land within its boundaries that, except for classification, otherwise meets the definition of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved land under AS 29.65. When such lands are selected, the departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game will do a more detailed, site-specific analysis of the resource values of the selected lands. This analysis may result in a change in the designation and classification that would make all or part of the parcel under consideration available for transfer. Changes in designations and classifications will require plan amendment and reclassification before the selection may be approved.

For example, river corridor lands that are classified Wildlife Habitat/Public Recreation are not available for transfer to a municipality. A more detailed review of habitat values may show that parts of the corridor are suitable for local management either because the resource values do not merit state retention or because the land is not essential to the overall management intent for the area. Where this is the case, reclassification of part of the land may be recommended to allow for land transfer. Transfer to a municipality will not be approved until the recommended changes have been publicly reviewed through amendment and reclassification processes.

New Municipalities

On December 7, 1990, the Denali Borough was established along the Parks Highway between the Matanuska-Susitna and Fairbanks North Star boroughs. It is the intent of the plan to allow transfer of land to a new municipality, as long as the process for reclassification and retaining state interest areas is followed. Land selections by a new municipality will be reviewed for consistency with the management intent of the management units involved before approval.

INSTREAM FLOW RESERVATIONS

Instream Flow reservations establish a water right for a certain amount of flow in a stream or water-level in a lake. Instream flow may be reserved for the following purposes: fish and wildlife habitat, migration and propagation; recreation and park purposes; navigation and transportation; and sanitary and water quality purposes (Alaska Statutes 46.15.145).

Some rivers in the Tanana Basin may require instream flow reservations. These are listed below in priority order:

- 1) First priority rivers include the Chatanika, Salcha, and Toklat. These rivers have important boating, fishing, and wildlife habitat values.
- 2) The Delta, Goodpaster, and Nenana rivers are the next order of priority for instream flow reser-

ervations. These rivers are important for both habitat and recreation.

- 3) Finally, the Tolovana, Teklanika, Cosna, Kantishna and Robertson rivers should be studied for necessary instream flow reservations to protect habitat and recreation values and to provide for settlements on the Teklanika, Cosna and Kantishna rivers.

The relative importance and method of preserving instream flow in these rivers must be determined by further study. Examination of these rivers should be jointly undertaken by the divisions of Land and Water, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and where appropriate, the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Further study may identify other rivers requiring instream flow reservations.

LAND EXCHANGE

Nenana River Gorge Area

A need has been identified for additional camping facilities near the entrance to Denali National Park. Because of the lack of suitable state-owned land in

this area, land exchanges or cooperative agreements with other landowners may help fulfill this need. See Management Unit 4R for more information.

ISSUES TO ADDRESS IN NEXT PLAN UPDATE

The following five issues were raised late during this TBAP Update process. These issues should be addressed in the next update.

1. At a minimum, all settlement lands in Subregion 2, Lower Tanana, and the Kantishna River area of Subregion 3, and all lands jointly designated Agriculture/Settlement in TBAP should be re-evaluated. This evaluation is needed because demand and public attitudes regarding these land offerings may have changed since the original plan was prepared. Also, because more time has elapsed since previous state land offerings, the department can better evaluate the impacts of past and future land offerings.
2. The road prohibition in the proposed Toklat River Critical Habitat Area (Subunit 301) should be re-evaluated.
3. All mineral closing orders for proposed legislative designations should be re-evaluated.
4. The 1988 Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan identified several proposed additions to the state forest. These proposed additions should be reviewed as part of the next update of TBAP or through a separate process that includes public review. For more information on these additions, see the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Section in this chapter.
5. Management Unit 7D should be reevaluated to decide if part of the unit should be designated primary use minerals.

RESEARCH AND MONITORING

To manage resources effectively, managers need information on the patterns and impacts of uses in the planning area. In particular, management of the Goodpaster area will benefit by additional information. A monitoring program is recommended for the Goodpaster area, particularly for Quartz Lake (Subunit 7B1), the lower Goodpaster River corridor (Subunit 7D1), and the Goodpaster Winter Trail (Subunit 7C1). The monitoring program should gather information to:

- analyze the relationship between use levels and impact levels;
 - establish measurable management objectives for levels of use and impacts;
 - help in future management decisions
- Information gained from the monitoring program should be used to periodically reevaluate and refine plan policies.
- provide baseline data for recreation and fish and wildlife resources;
 - regularly assess use levels and effects of management decisions;

PROCEDURES FOR PLAN MODIFICATION & AMENDMENT

The land use designations, policies, implementation actions, management guidelines, and other sections of this plan may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be updated periodically as new data and new technologies become available and as changing social and economic conditions place different demands on state land.

Periodic Review

The plan will be reviewed by the Tanana Basin planning team at least once every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. If revisions are necessary, then the procedures for changing the plan (listed below) will be followed.

Changes To The Plan

The method for changing the plan depends on the type of change required. There are three types of changes possible to a plan: amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes. Amendments and special exceptions are plan revisions subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065; minor changes are not. The Director of the Division of Land (DL) determines if a proposed change constitutes an amendment, a special exception, or a minor change. Changes to the plan may be proposed by agencies, municipalities, or members of the public. Requests for changes are submitted to the Northern Regional Office of the DL in Fairbanks.

Amendments

An amendment permanently changes the plan by adding to, or modifying, its basic intent. Changes in allowed uses, prohibited uses, policies, guidelines, and some implementation actions constitute amendments. For example, an amendment may 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 the plan designated for retention in public ownership. Plan amendments must be approved by the Commissioner of DNR.

Amendments must be accompanied by a written finding that explains the new information or new conditions that warrant the revision, describes the alternative course of action and the reasons for it, and includes interagency review and public notice of the proposed revision. This finding may be incorporated under AS 38.05.035. Plan revisions may

require public meetings if the commissioner decides that the level of controversy warrants it.

Special Exceptions

A special exception does not permanently change the provisions of the 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 may be used to grant an eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 in a subunit designated for retention in public ownership. Special exceptions may be made if complying with the plan would be excessively difficult or impractical, or if it would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception. Special exceptions may be approved by the Regional Manager of DL. The regional manager's decision may be appealed to the Director of DL, and the director's decision may be appealed to the Commissioner of DNR.

Special exceptions must be accompanied by a written finding that explains the new information or new conditions that warrant the revision, describes the alternative course of action and the reasons for it, and includes interagency review and public notice of the proposed revision. This finding may be incorporated under AS 38.05.035. Plan revisions may require public meetings if the commissioner decides that the level of controversy warrants it.

Minor Changes

A minor change does not modify or change the basic intent of the plan. Minor changes may be necessary to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. Minor changes are made at the discretion of the Regional Manager of DL and do not require public review. The regional manager will notify planning team representatives when minor changes are made. Affected agencies will have the opportunity to comment on minor changes following notification; the comment period may be provided through existing interagency review processes for associated actions. If the agencies disagree with the regional manager's decision, the decision may be appealed to the Director of DL, and the director's decision may be appealed to the Commissioner of DNR.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A

GLOSSARY

Acronyms:

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code	DOM	Division of Mining
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	DOT&PF	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	DPOR	Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
AS	Alaska Statute	FMR	Forest Management Report
DCRA	Department of Community and Regional Affairs	RMP	Range Management Plan
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation	SCS	Soil Conservation Service
DL	Division of Land	TBAP	Tanana Basin Area Plan
DNR	Department of Natural Resources	TVSF	Tanana Valley State Forest
DOF	Division of Forestry		

Definitions:

All-season road. A road constructed and intended to be used in all seasons of the year (See also, *Road Standards*, in Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan, page 2-32).

Buffer. An area of public land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.

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. Valid existing mineral claims at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

Consultation. Processes followed by the Department of Natural Resources under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures to inform other groups of the intention to take some action, and seek their advice or assistance in deciding what to do. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and receiving the benefit of their expertise.

Corridor. A general term for a zone of land that may be a state-owned buffer, or an easement, or a right-of-way.

Director. The director of the state division responsible for managing state land. For lands administered by DL, the director refers to the Director of DL.

17(b) Easements. Easements 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.

Feasible. 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. Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent".

Goal. A statement of basic intent or of a general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable nor do they have specified dates for achievement.

Grazing. Two types of grazing are discussed in the Tanana Basin Area Plan: improved pasture grazing and unimproved pasture grazing. Improved pasture grazing involves some alteration of existing vegetation; unimproved pasture grazing makes use of existing vegetation only. When the inclusive term "grazing" is listed as a prohibited use for a management unit, both improved and unimproved pasture grazing are prohibited.

Guideline. A specific course of action required to be followed by resource managers or required of land or water uses when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state land. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it. Guidelines range from giving general guidance for decision-making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for decisions.

Habitat Categories. The following categories were used to rank fish and wildlife habitats and areas of human use of fish and wildlife in the Tanana Basin planning region. The rankings and accompanying recommendations for management provide standardized guidance at a generalized level for land and water management decisions from the Department of Fish and Game. For additional information, see the Tanana Basin Area Plan Fish and Wildlife Element (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1983).

CATEGORY	ADF&G MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION
A-1, Highest Value Areas	These include highly sensitive and biologically critical areas. Possible limited seasonal entry of some uses would be allowable.
A-2, Special Value Areas	These include very productive habitats and/or areas that receive heavy human use. Only compatible activities are recommended.
B-1, High Value Areas	High value habitat and/or high human use areas. Conservative management is recommended.
B-2, Important Areas	Important habitat and/or human use areas. More liberal management is recommended.
C-1, Moderate to Low	Habitat and human use values in these areas are of relatively low importance.

Habitat ratings:

Critical Habitat	Critical habitats are necessary for perpetuation of a species in the region.
Prime Habitat	Prime habitats are those capable of supporting maximum densities of one or more species groups on a long term basis and are necessary for perpetuation of those populations.
Important Habitat	Important habitats are those habitats capable of supporting medium or high densities of one or more species groups for short or long periods of time and are important for perpetuation of those populations.

LADS. Land Availability Determination System; a three year process that precedes a land disposal.

Land Disposal. Disposal of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee-simple as authorized and sale of agricultural rights, but not including leases, land use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposal of interest in lands or waters.

Land Sales. Used with the same meaning as "Land disposals."

Leasable Mineral. Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale, sodium, potassium, oil, and gas.

Leasehold Location. See "Mineral Lease."

Locatable Mineral. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

Management Plan. A land and resource use plan that makes more detailed allocation decisions and gives more detailed guidance for management than an area plan. Management plans are a primary means of implementing this area plan. They translate the management intent statements, land use designations, and guidelines into detailed decisions on resource use or development. The scale and scope of management plans varies considerably, from large projects taking one or two years and dealing with a variety of management decisions, to small, short-term projects affecting only a limited number of actions on a few thousand acres. Some management plans deal with a single issue - for example, trails or transportation - for a whole region. Management plans are prepared according to departmental procedures that involve interagency and public participation.

Mineral Lease. An exclusive property right to develop and mine deposits of "locatable minerals" (see definition for locatable mineral). Rights to locatable minerals on uplands owned by the State of Alaska are obtained by making a mineral discovery, staking the boundaries of the location, and recording a certificate of location. In most areas, such a location is a "mining claim," which gives the owner an immediate property right to mine deposits. However, in areas of the plan that have been restricted to leasing, the location is a "leasehold location," not a mining claim. The leasehold location must be converted to an upland mining lease before mining begins. In unrestricted areas, locators may convert their mining claims to leases if they wish.

Mining Location, Mining Claim, and Leasehold Location. The property right to possess and extract all locatable minerals within the boundaries of the location. This right is acquired by discovery, location, and filing in accordance with the legal requirements of the Alaska Statutes and the Alaska Administrative Code which apply to locatable minerals. The term "mining location" also applies to a prospecting site which does not require a discovery, is acquired by location and filing, and remains in effect for one year.

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 that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

Native Selected. Land that is selected from the federal government by a Native corporation but not yet patented.

Navigable. Used in its legal context, this refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal and 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.

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. Department policies for land and resource management in this plan include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of the department's intentions.

Primary Use. A designated, allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit. Resources in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a management unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, together with existing regulations and procedures, will direct how resources are managed, to avoid or minimize conflict between these primary uses.

Prohibited Use. A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines.

Public Trust. 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.

RS 2477. An historic federal statute, repealed in 1976, that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction.

Remote Cabin. A cabin constructed under a permit issued through the Remote Cabin Permit program authorized in AS 38.05.079 and further described in 11 AAC 67.700-.790.

Right-of-Way. A legally established right designated to a particular person or agency.

Secondary Use. A designated, allowed use considered important but intended to receive less emphasis than a primary use because it: (a) has less potential than a primary use or contributes less to achieving the management intent of the unit than a primary use; or, (b) occurs only on limited sites. In those very site-specific situations where a secondary use has higher value than a primary use, the secondary use may take precedence over the primary use. Management for a secondary use will recognize and protect primary uses through application of guidelines, regulations, and procedures. However, if a secondary use can not take place without detrimentally affecting a primary use in the management unit as a whole, the secondary use will not be allowed.

Shall. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "shall" is required to be followed by resource managers or users. If a guideline constrained by the term "shall" is not complied with, a written decision justifying the variation is required (see *Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment*, Chapter 4).

Shorelands. State-owned lands beneath navigable waters.

Should. States intent but allows DNR to use existing procedures to determine the best methods of achieving intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

State-Owned Land. Land that is patented or will be patented to the state.

State-Selected Land. Federal-owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented.

Trapping Cabin. A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94.

Will. Used interchangeably with and meaning the same as "shall" (see above).

Winter Road. A road constructed and intended for winter use only when the ground is frozen and snow depth is greater than a specified minimum.

Appendix B

LIST OF IMPORTANT TRAILS IN THE PLANNING AREA

See Chapter 4, *Trail Management*, for an explanation of this list.

Key to Sources:

- DOT Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities; 1974, Existing Trail System.
 DNR Department of Natural Resources; from land disposal staking maps, Fairbanks office.
 FNSB Fairbanks North Star Borough; Comprehensive Trail Plan, 1984.
 TBAP Tanana Basin Area Plan; Tanana Basin Trails Management Plan inventory, Department of Natural Resources, 1985.
 TVSF Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan; Department of Natural Resources, 1988.
 USGS U.S. Geological Survey; 1:250,000 quadrangles..

NO.	TRAIL	QUADRANGLE	SOURCE
1	Airfield Ridge	Fairbanks	TBAP; FNSB
2	Allen Creek - Dunbar	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB; DOT
3	Anaconda Creek	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB
4	Baker Creek	Kantishna; Tanana	TVSF
5	Bean Ridge	Tanana	USGS
6	Big Eldorado Creek	Fairbanks	FNSB
7	Billy Creek	Tanacross	TVSF
8	Black Mountain	Big Delta	USGS; DOT
9	Bluff Cabin	Big Delta	TVSF
10	Blair Lakes Trails	Fairbanks	DOT
11	Bonanza Forest	Fairbanks	DOT
12	Bonnifield	Fairbanks	DOT
13	Cache Creek	Fairbanks	TBAP
14	Cantwell Trails	Healy	USGS
15	Caribou	Big Delta	TVSF
16	Chena Slough	Fairbanks	DOT
17	Chena-Gilmore Connector	Fairbanks	FNSB; TBAP
18	Chena Lakes	Fairbanks	FNSB

IMPORTANT TRAILS IN THE PLANNING AREA (cont.)

NO.	TRAIL	QUADRANGLE	SOURCE
19	Chena Hot Springs Winter	Fairbanks; Big Delta	FNSB; USGS
20	Chena Dome	Circle	FNSB
21	Circle-Fairbanks Historic	Circle	DOT; FNSB
22	Chistochina-Eagle	Tanacross	DOT
23	Clearwater Creek	Mt. Hayes	DOT
24	Colorado Creek	Big Delta; Fairbanks	FNSB; DOT
25	Country Loop	Kantishna	TVSF
26	Cripple Creek-Rosie Creek	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB
27	Davidson Ditch	Livengood; Circle; Fairbanks	FNSB; USGS
28	Dennison Fork	Tanacross	USGS; TVSF
29	DOT 288 (No Name Creek)	Circle	DOT
30	DOT 294 (Montana Creek)	Circle	DOT
31	DOT 303 (Old Chatanika Freight)	Circle; Livengood	DOT
32	DOT 293 (Faith Creek)	Circle	DOT
33	DOT 286 (Moose Creek)	Circle	DOT
34	DOT Trail 262 (Nome Creek)	Circle; Livengood	DOT
35	DOT Trail 73c	Livengood	DOT
36	DOT Trail 297 (Fairbanks Creek)	Livengood	DOT; USGS
37	Elliott Highway-Colorado Creek	Livengood	DOT
38	Dunbar-Brooks Terminal	Livengood; Fairbanks	TVSF; DOT
39	Eagle	Tanacross; Nabesna	TVSF; DOT
40	Eight Mile (Lignite-Clearwater Fork)	Healy; Mt. McKinley	DOT
41	Equinox Marathon	Fairbanks	FNSB
42	Ester Dome Nugget	Fairbanks	FNSB
43	Ester Community Trails	Fairbanks	DOT
44	Eureka-Rampart	Tanana	USGS
45	Fairbanks-Gibbon Road	Tanana; Kantishna	DOT
46	Fairbanks-Manley Hot Springs	Fairbanks	DOT; TVSF
47	Hutlinana Creek	Livengood; Tanana	USGS; DOT
48	Forty Mile-Big Delta	Big Delta	TVSF
49	George Lake	Mt. Hayes	TVSF
50	Gilles Creek	Big Delta	TVSF
51	Glen	Tanacross	TVSF
52	Goodpaster Historic	Big Delta	TVSF

IMPORTANT TRAILS IN THE PLANNING AREA (cont.)

NO.	TRAIL	QUADRANGLE	SOURCE
53	Governor's Cup North	Fairbanks	FNSB
54	Grubstake	Fairbanks	USGS
55	Hayes Creek	Livengood	TVSF
56	Haystack Mountain	Livengood	FNSB
57	Healy Lake	Mt. Hayes	TVSF
58	Healy-Rex	Fairbanks	DOT
59	Hutlitakwa Creek	Livengood; Tanana	DOT
60	Indian Creek	Big Delta	TVSF
61	Iowa Creek	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB
62	Japan Hills	Fairbanks	USGS
63	Jeff Studdert Dog Mushing Trails	Fairbanks	FNSB
64	Jenny M. West	Big Delta	TVSF; FNSB
65	Jenny M. East	Big Delta	TVSF; FNSB
66	Johnny's	Tanacross	TVSF
67	Jolly's Cabin	Big Delta	TVSF
68	Kantishna	Fairbanks	DOT; USGS
69	Keystone Ridge	Fairbanks	TVSF
70	Left Fork	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB
71	Liberty Bell and Daniels	Fairbanks	DOT; USGS
72	Lignite-Kantishna	Healy	DOT
73	Lincoln Creek	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB; USGS
74	Loop	Fairbanks	TVSF
75	Lyrad Creek	Big Delta	TVSF
76	Mile 400-Toklat River	Fairbanks	USGS; DOT
77	Mansfield-Dot Lake	Mt. Hayes; Tanacross	DOT
78	Martin-Dunbar	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB
79	Michigan Creek	Big Delta	TVSF; USGS
80	Middle Fork Chena	Big Delta	USGS; DOT
81	Minto-Livengood	Livengood	DOT
82	Mentasta-Old Tetlin	Nabesna; Tanacross	DOT
83	Moose Creek Trail System	Fairbanks	FNSB
84	Moose Ridge	Fairbanks	FNSB
85	Mt. Ryan	Circle	DNR
86	Murphy-Hardluck	Fairbanks	FNSB

IMPORTANT TRAILS IN THE PLANNING AREA (cont.)

NO.	TRAIL	QUADRANGLE	SOURCE
87	Murphy Shovel Trails	Fairbanks	USGS
88	Nenana Foothills Trail	Fairbanks	DOT
89	Nenana	Fairbanks	TVSF; DOT
90	Nenana-Kantishna	Fairbanks	DOT
91	North Fork Yukon Quest	Circle	DNR
92	Noyes Slough	Fairbanks	USGS
93	O'Conner Creek Trails	Fairbanks	DOT; FNSB
94	New Tetlin	Tanacross	DOT
95	Prospect	Big Delta	TVSF
96	Redmond Creek	Big Delta	TVSF; FNSB
97	Rex-Bonnifield	Fairbanks	DOT
98	Rex-Nenana	Fairbanks	DOT
99	Rex-Kantishna	Fairbanks	DOT
100	Rosa Creek	Big Delta	TVSF
101	Rosie Creek	Fairbanks	TVSF; DOT
102	Roughtop Mountain	Tanana	DOT
103	Salcha-Caribou	Big Delta	TVSF; FNSB; DOT
104	Sand Creek	Mt. Hayes; Big Delta	TVSF; DOT
105	Sawtooth Mountain	Livengood	DOT
106	Seventeen B Easement	Mt. Hayes	TVSF
107	Sheep Creek	Mt. Hayes	USGS; DOT
108	Short Independence	Big Delta	TVSF
109	Skarland Ski	Fairbanks	FNSB
110	Skyline Ridge	Fairbanks	FNSB
111	Spur off Nenana Foothills	Fairbanks	DOT; USGS
112	Smallwood Creek	Fairbanks	TVSF; FNSB
113	Stampede Road	Healy	USGS; DOT
114	Tanana Valley Railroad	Fairbanks	FNSB
115	Tanana Crossing-Grundler	Mt. Hayes	TVSF; DOT
116	Tanana R. South-Blair Lakes	Fairbanks	DOT
117	Tanana-Woodchopper	Tanacross	DOT
118	Tetlin Lakes	Nabesna	USGS; DOT

IMPORTANT TRAILS IN THE PLANNING AREA (cont.)

NO.	TRAIL	QUADRANGLE	SOURCE
119	Tetlin Lake Spur	Tanacross	USGS; DOT
120	Toklat R.-Lake Minchumina	Mt. McKinley; Kantishna	USGS; DOT
121	Twelve Mile Summit (Chena Hot Springs-Steese Highway)	Circle	FNSB
122	23 Mile Slough Trails	Fairbanks	FNSB
123	Wamcats	Big Delta	TVSF;DOT
124	White Mountain Trails	Livengood	FNSB

Appendix C MINERAL ORDERS

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

MINERAL ORDER 601

Closing Lands to Mineral Entry Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name Tanana Basin

II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner's Finding and the written documentation contained in:

Area Plan: Tanana Basin Area Plan - 1990 Update Dated 11/30/90

Management Plan: _____ Dated _____

Site Specific Plan: _____ Dated _____

Other: _____ Dated _____

III. <u>File Number</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
MCO 601	SEE ATTACHED MAPS AND ATTACHMENT 1	SEE ATTACHMENT 2

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby closed opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: *Sam Gustafson* 11-29-90
Director Date
Division of Land and Water Management

Concur: *Samuel M. Ruppel* 11/29/90
Director Date
Division of Mining

Approved: *R. J. Luoma* 12/3/90
Commissioner Effective Date

10-1019 (01-89)

**TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #601
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)**

The Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP), developed in accordance with A.S. 38.04.065, identifies certain areas to be closed to new locatable mineral entry because mining activity would not be compatible with significant surface uses (A.S. 38.05.185). The areas to be closed are state-owned or state-selected lands at: 1) The Delta/Clearwater River and adjacent uplands, 2) the mouth of the Delta River and adjacent uplands, and 3) the west end of Fielding Lake and adjacent uplands. These are areas of significant surface use, and the state is committed to take all reasonable actions necessary to preclude the creation of any new third-party interests in these lands, including mining claims and leasehold locations. These closures have been given public review through the Tanana Basin Area planning process.

1) The Delta/Clearwater River

This closure encompasses both the Delta-Clearwater River and Clearwater Lake. Clearwater Lake, and the lower Delta-Clearwater River are in a region of upwelling water from the alluvial fan of the Delta and Gerstle Rivers. This water makes these areas some of the few waterbodies in interior Alaska that remain open year-round. As a result, they are extremely important as spawning areas (and for Clearwater Lake, as a Coho salmon rearing area) for late-run salmon. In addition, Clearwater Lake provides nesting habitat and is an important spring staging area for waterfowl.

The Delta-Clearwater River is recommended for legislative designation as a State Recreation River because of its high recreation values and its importance to the fish and wildlife habitat.

The Delta/Clearwater River, Clearwater Lake, and the adjacent uplands are crucial to the continued health of these fish and wildlife populations. Any mining activity in these uplands or shorelands would have a detrimental impact on the fish and wildlife populations and public recreation use of that area. Mining in the above-referenced areas is incompatible with the fish and wildlife population's continued existence, and is contrary to Tanana Basin Area Plan land management policies for fish and wildlife habitat.

2) The Delta River.

The lower mile of the Delta River is fed by upwelling spring water after summer flows in the river subside. This area of flowing clean water is one of the few spawning areas available for fall run chum salmon. This area serves as one of the two major fall chum spawning areas within the Yukon drainage.

Because of its importance for salmon habitat, and to protect the habitat from potentially incompatible uses, this area is recommended for legislative designation as a State Critical Habitat Area.

The mouth of the Delta River and the adjacent uplands are crucial to the continued health of the Yukon chum salmon population. Any mining activity in these uplands or shorelands would have a detrimental impact on the fish populations of that area. Mining in the above-referenced areas is incompatible with the fish population's continued existence, and is contrary to Tanana Basin Area Plan land management policies for fish and wildlife habitat.

3) Fielding Lake.

This highly scenic area provides opportunities for both recreational activity on Fielding Lake and year round backcountry exploration. Due to the lack of trees, high water table and permafrost, the area is very susceptible to degradation. The area is currently managed to protect the integrity of the landscape and maintain recreational values.

To recognize these outstanding recreation values, Fielding Lake and adjacent uplands were recommended for legislative designation in the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan and were closed to mineral entry. During the 1990 update of the Tanana Basin Area Plan, the boundaries of this recommendation were changed to include approximately 3,520 acres to the west of Fielding Lake to include the west end of the lake and adjacent uplands. Any mining activity in these uplands would have a detrimental impact on the recreational and scenic values of that area. Mining in the above-referenced area is incompatible with these recreation and scenic values and is contrary to Tanana Basin Area Plan land management policies for recreation.

Therefore it is my finding, in accordance with A.S. 38.05.185(a), that the best interests of the state and its residents are served by the closure to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska of the above areas, more particularly described in Mineral Closing Order #601. This closure is subject to valid existing rights.



COMMISSIONER
Department of Natural Resources

12/3/90
Date

ATTACHMENT 1
LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF LANDS CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY
FOR MINERAL ORDER #601

1). DELTA/CLEARWATER RIVER

9S 11E, F.M.

- Sec. 28: SE1/4NW1/4
E1/2SW1/4,
that portion of the SE1/4 west of the left bank of
the Tanana River,
that portion of the NE1/4 west of the left bank of
the Tanana River;
- Sec. 32: SE1/4NE1/4
E1/2SE1/4;
- Secs. 33-36: All.

10S 11E, F.M.

- Sec. 1: All
- Sec. 2: N1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4, E1/2SE1/4,
NW1/4SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4SE1/4, N1/2S1/2SW1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 3: N1/2, NE1/4NE1/4SE1/4;
- Sec. 4: Lots 1-3, 13-15, and all of Clearwater Lake within
the N1/2.

10S 12E, F.M.

- Sec. 2: Lot 1;
- Sec. 3: Lots 1 and 2;
- Sec. 4: Lots 1-4;
- Sec. 5: Lots 1-4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4;
- Sec. 6: Lots 1-7, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4;
- Sec. 7: Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, USS 5477,
N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, and Clearwater
Creek;
- Sec. 8: N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, Lots 1, 2, 5, and 7
and Clearwater Creek;
- Sec. 9: N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SW1/4SW1/4, Lots 1, 2, and 3 and
Clearwater Creek;
- Sec. 10: Lots 1-5, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4,
N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4, and Clearwater Creek;
- Sec. 11: Lots 1-4, S1/2N1/2, S1/2;
- Sec. 12: Lots 1-5, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, S1/2;
- Secs. 13-15: All
- Sec. 16: Lots 4, 6 and Clearwater Creek;
- Sec. 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 6 and Clearwater Creek;
- Secs. 23-25: All
- Sec. 26: E1/2, NE1/4NW1/4;
- Sec. 35: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4;
- Sec. 36: N1/2, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4.

MINERAL ORDER #601

ATTACHMENT 1 - PAGE 2

1). DELTA/CLEARWATER RIVER (continued)

10S 13E, F.M.

- Sec. 7: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4,
that portion of the S1/2N1/2 south of the left bank
of the Tanana River,
that portion of the NE1/4SE1/4 south of the left
bank of the Tanana River;
- Sec. 8: that portion of the SW1/4 south of the left bank of
the Tanana River;
that portion of the SE1/4 south of the left bank of
the Tanana River;
- Secs. 17-20: All;
- Sec. 28: S1/2, NW1/4,
- Secs. 29-33: All;
- Sec. 34: W1/2.

11S 13E, F.M.

- Secs. 3-6: All;
- Sec. 7: Tracts A, B, and C;
- Sec. 8: All;
- Sec. 9: W1/2, Tracts A and B;
- Sec. 10: NW1/4NW1/4NW1/4;
- Sec. 16: NW1/4NW1/4;
- Sec. 17: Tracts A and B;
- ASLS 78-93: Tract X (Sawmill Creek Reserve).

2). DELTA RIVER

T9S R10E, F.M.

- Section 7: N1/2
N1/2S1/2

Section 8:
that portion of the SW1/4NW1/4NW1/4 lying southwesterly of the
Richardson Highway,
Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31 &
32,
that portion of the Delta River lying in the NW1/4SW1/4 and in
the NW1/4, E1/2NW1/4SW1/4.

MINERAL ORDER #601

ATTACHMENT 1 - PAGE 3

3). FIELDING LAKE

T20S R10E, F.M.

Section 13: SE1/4

Section 24: S1/2

NE1/4

Section 25: all

Section 26: SE1/4

Section 35: E1/2

Section 36: all

T21S R10E, F.M.

Section 1: all

Section 2: E1/2

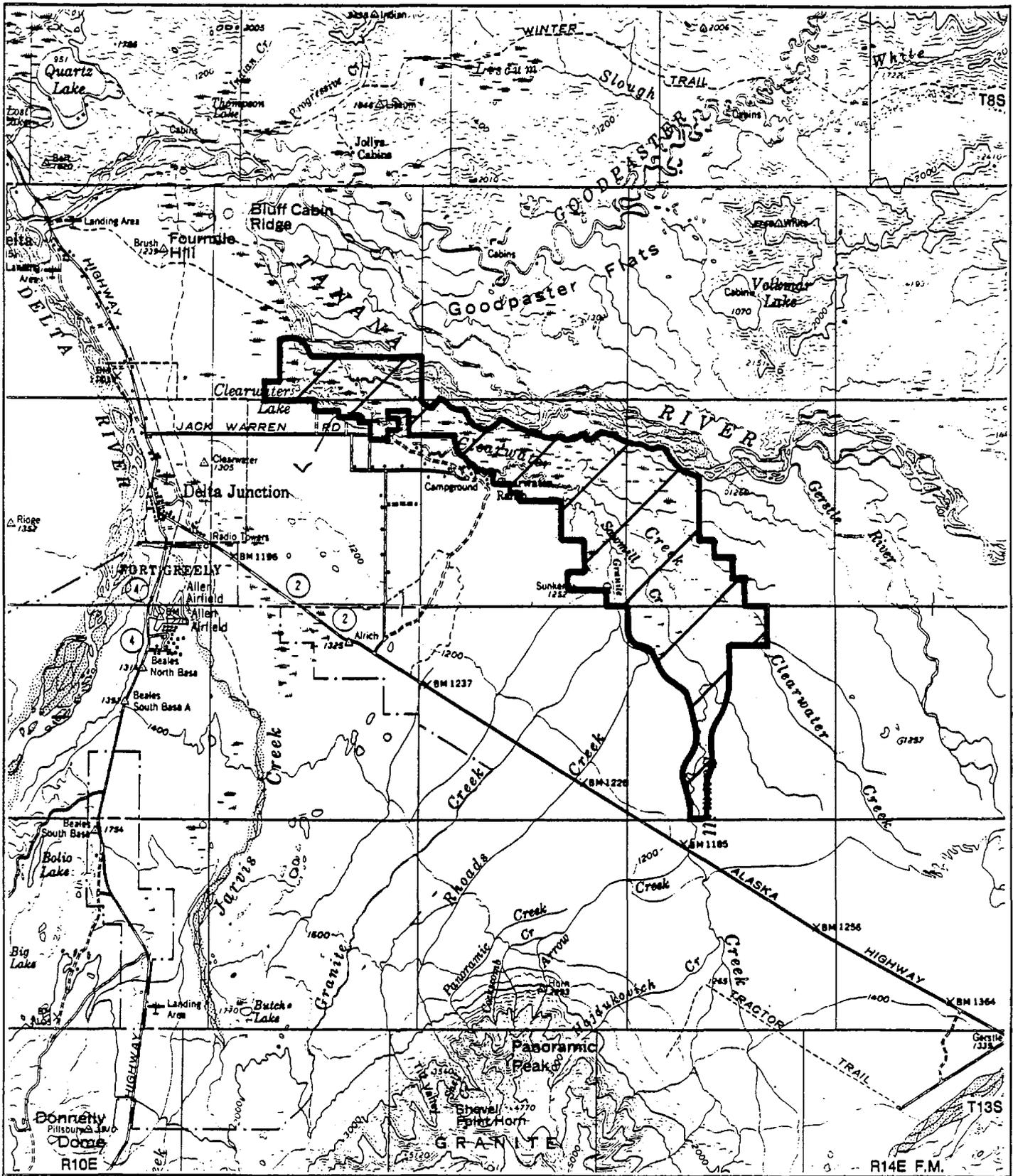
Section 12: NE1/4

ATTACHMENT 2
DESCRIPTIONS AND LOCATIONS
FOR MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #601

<u>Township & Range</u>	<u>Tanana Basin Area Plan Subunit</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreege</u>
T9S R11E FM T10S R11E FM T10S R12E FM T10S R13E FM T11S R13E FM	7J1	Delta/Clearwater River	15,950
T9S R10E FM	7G3	Delta River	547
T20S R10E FM T21S R10E FM	5B1	Fielding Lake	3,520
TOTAL			20,017

Tanana Basin Area Plan

DELTA/CLEARWATER RIVER



LEGEND

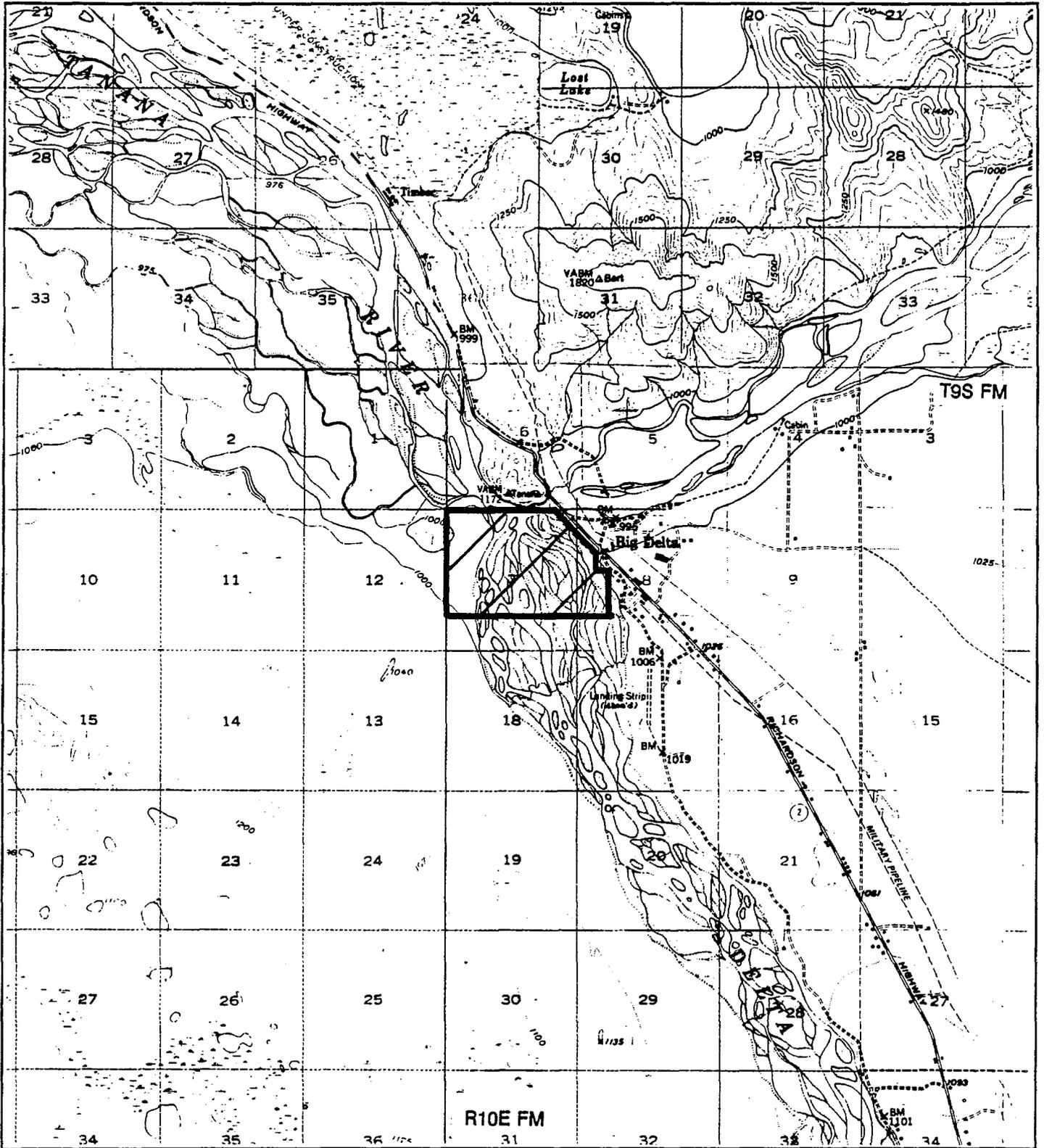
Mineral Closing Order

USGS 1:250,000 Big Delta, Mt. Hayes

scale in miles

Tanana Basin Area Plan

DELTA RIVER

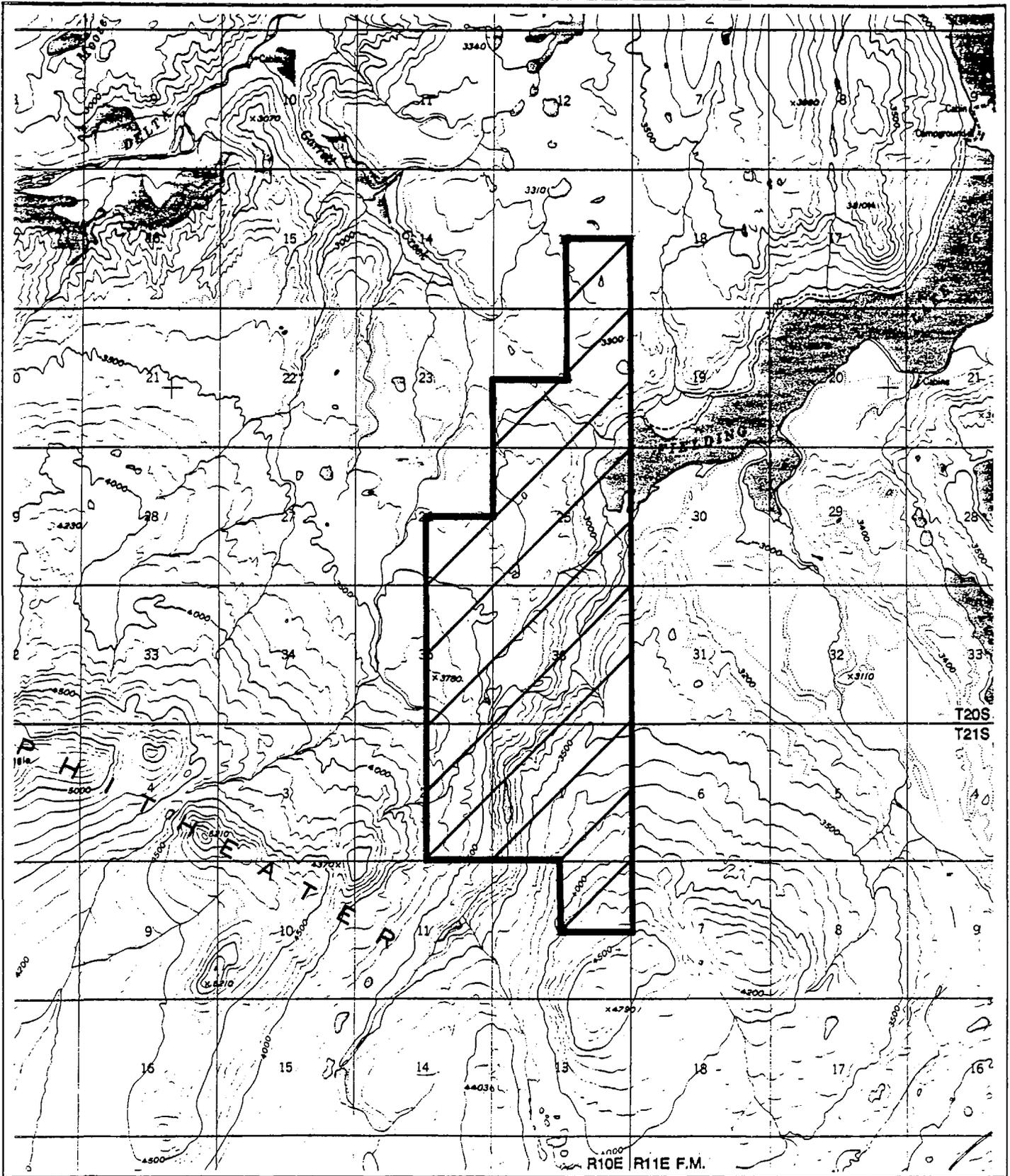


LEGEND

 Mineral Closing Order

USGS 1:63,360 Big Delta A-4
1 inch = 1 mile

Tanana Basin Area Plan
FIELDING LAKE



LEGEND

 Mineral Closing Order

USGS 1:63,360 Mt. Hayes A-4
 1 inch = 1 mile

**TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR MINERAL OPENING ORDER #483 Amendment 1
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)**

To recognize its outstanding recreation values, the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan recommended a portion of Robertson River and adjacent uplands for legislative designation as a state recreation area. The plan also determined that mining within this corridor was incompatible with these recreation values, and closed this portion of the Robertson River to mineral entry by Mineral Order #483.

During the 1990 update of the Tanana Basin Area Plan, it was recognized that a much larger area was used for recreation than originally identified in 1985. Public support for legislative designation was much stronger in other locations in the planning area where potential conflicts with mineral entry are much more significant. It was determined that the recreational values of the Robertson River area could be adequately protected without legislative designation and mineral closure.

Therefore it is my finding, in accordance with A.S. 38.05.185(a), that the best interests of the state and its residents are served by the Opening to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska of the above areas, more particularly described in Mineral Opening Order #483 Amendment 1.



COMMISSIONER
Department of Natural Resources

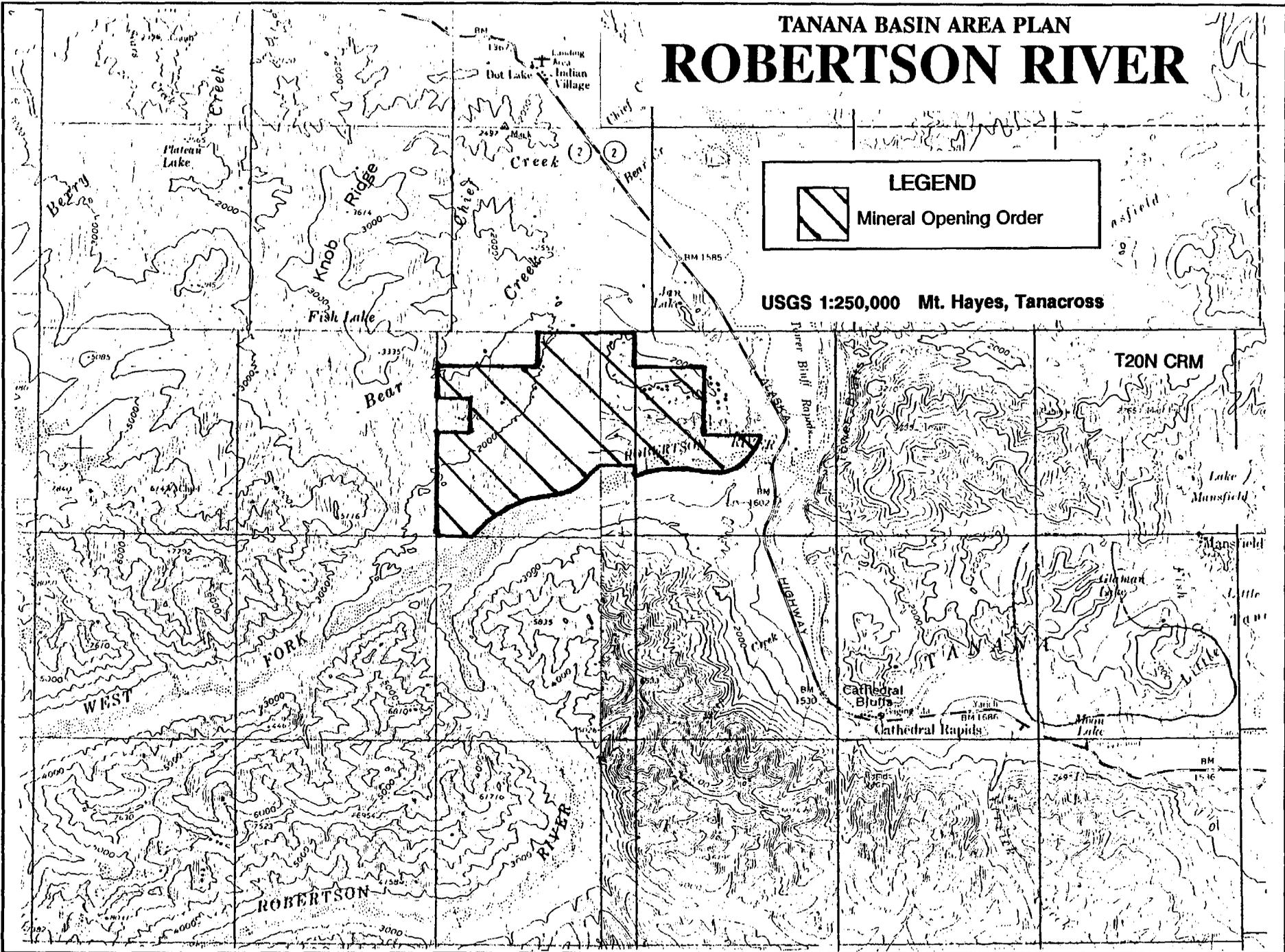
12/3/90
Date

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN ROBERTSON RIVER

LEGEND

 Mineral Opening Order

USGS 1:250,000 Mt. Hayes, Tanacross



**TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR MINERAL OPENING ORDER #510 Amendment 1
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)**

To recognize its outstanding recreation and scenic values, the Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP) recommended the Nenana River Corridor for legislative designation as a state recreation river. TBAP also determined that mining within this corridor was incompatible with these recreation and scenic values, and closed the Nenana River Corridor to mineral entry by Mineral Order #510.

During the 1990 update of TBAP, it was determined that these recreational and scenic values of that portion of the Nenana River Corridor north of Healy were significantly less than for the remainder of the river corridor. This portion of the river corridor sees less recreational activity and is considerably more developed than the corridor south of Healy. The 1990 update of TBAP determined that the Nenana River Corridor north of Healy did not warrant legislative designation, and that mining could be compatible with its current uses.

Therefore it is my finding, in accordance with A.S. 38.05.185(a), that the best interests of the state and its residents are served by the Opening to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska of the above areas, more particularly described in Mineral Opening Order #510 Amendment 1.



COMMISSIONER
Department of Natural Resources

12/3/90

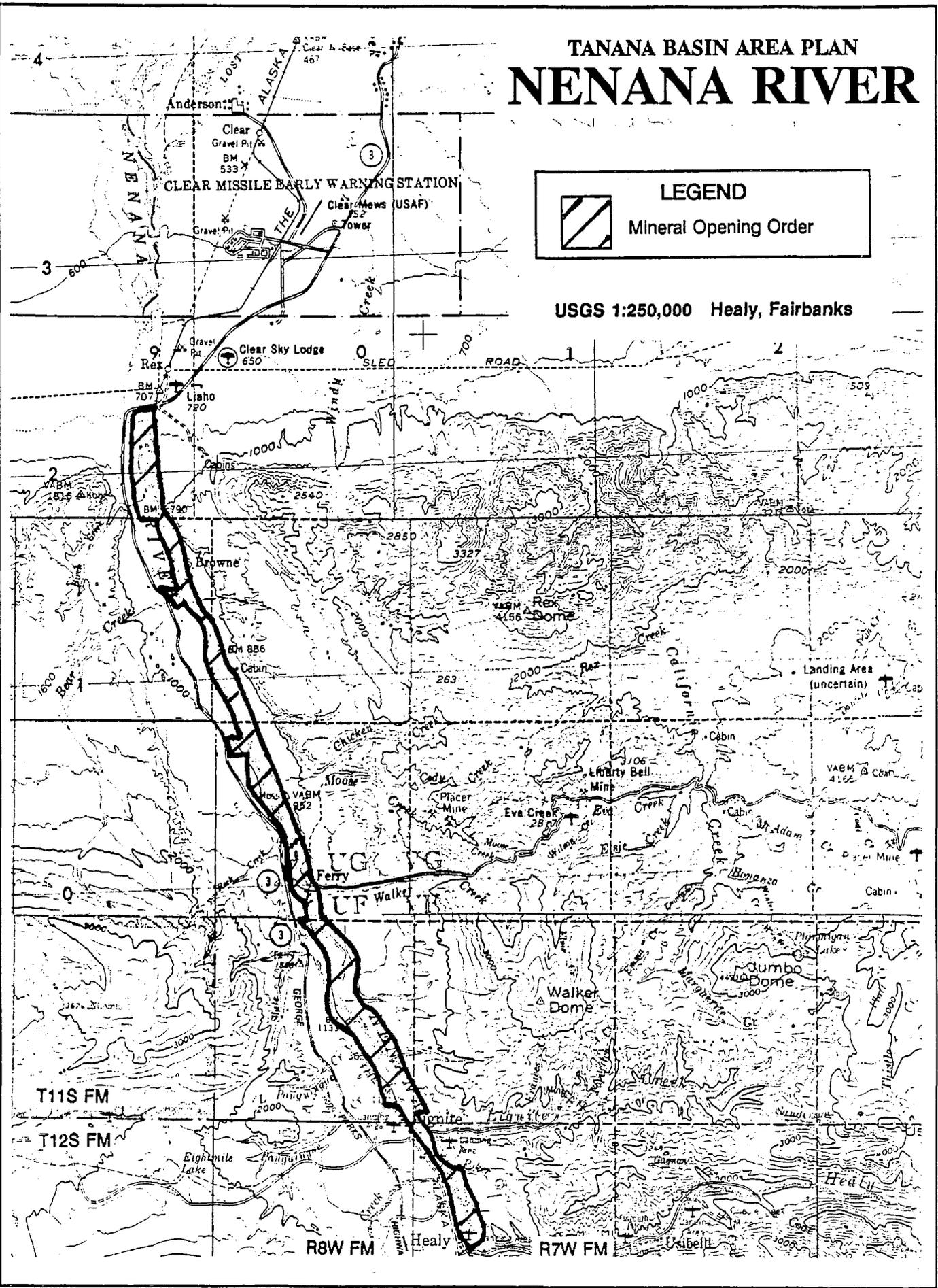
Date

TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN NENANA RIVER

LEGEND

 Mineral Opening Order

USGS 1:250,000 Healy, Fairbanks



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

MINERAL LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDER NO. 14

1.0 ORDER RESTRICTING TO LEASEHOLD LOCATION

After the effective date of this order (see paragraph 5), and unless otherwise closed to mineral entry, 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.

2.0 THE LAND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF THIS ORDER IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
(Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
SEE ATTACHED MAP AND ATTACHMENT 1	59,520

3.0 AUTHORITY FOR THIS ORDER

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 to the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Alaska.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

The following findings and determinations are made: (Only those findings and determinations which are preceded by a checkmark in the box are applicable to this order.)

[X] 4.1 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to be subject to potential use conflicts which require that mining be allowed only under written leases issued under AS 38.05.205. These potential use conflicts include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

These lands encompass 14 mineral licks which are heavily used by Dall sheep and other wildlife. Although the specific biological function of mineral licks for wildlife is not known for each site, their intensive and regular use suggests an important role. Areas adjacent to the mineral licks support Dall sheep resting areas and heavily-used converging trails. Mineral licks can also be an indicator of mineral value.

Because of the potential mineralized nature of these areas, mining may be an important use of these lands. Mining activity within these lands must avoid direct impacts on the licks and the trails leading to the licks, and mitigate other negative impacts. Leasehold location is an appropriate measure to allow mineral development to occur with minimal impacts on the mineral licks.

[] 4.2 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to have been mineral in character at the time of state selection.

5.0 EFFECTIVE DATE

This order is effective as of:

[] 5.1 _____ (thirty days after the first public notice of this action).

[X] 5.2 The following (later) date: November 30, 1990.

Dated: 11-29-90

Ray Gustafson
Director, Division of Land & Water Management

Dated: 11/29/90

Samuel M. Pennington
Director, Division of Mining

Approved and ratified by:

COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Dated: 12/3/90

R. J. [Signature]

ATTACHMENT 1
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LANDS SUBJECT TO LEASEHOLD LOCATION
FOR MINERAL LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDER #14

MINERAL LICKS**T13S R12E, F.M.**

Section 31: E1/2
Section 32: all
Section 33: all
Section 34: W1/2

T14S R11E, F.M.

Section 11: S1/2
Section 12: S1/2
Section 13, 14: all
Section 23, 24: all
Section 25: N1/2
Section 26: N1/2
Section 31: SE1/4
Section 32: S1/2
Section 33: S1/2
 NE1/4
Section 34: all
Section 35: all
Section 36: W1/2

T14S R12E, F.M.

Section 3: W1/2
Section 4, 5: all
Section 6: E1/2
Section 7: E1/2
 SW1/4
Section 8, 9: all
Section 10: S1/2
 NW1/4
Section 11: S1/2
Section 12: S1/2
Section 13-15 all
Section 18, 19: all
Section 22-24: all
Section 25: N1/2
Section 26: N1/2
Section 27: N1/2
Section 30: N1/2

MINERAL LICKS (Continued)

T15S R10E, F.M.
Section 9: S1/2
Section 10: S1/2
Section 11: S1/2
Section 14-16: all
Section 21-27: all
Section 34-36: all

T15S R11E, F.M.
Section 1: W1/2
Section 2-5: all
Section 6: E1/2
Section 7: E1/2
Section 8-11: all
Section 12: W1/2
Section 15: NW1/4
Section 16: N1/2
Section 17: N1/2
Section 18: NE1/4

T15S R12E, F.M.
Section 19-21: all
Section 28-33: all

T15S R14E, F.M.
Section 22: E1/2
Section 23-26: all
Section 27: E1/2
Section 34: E1/2
Section 35, 36: all

T15S R15E, F.M.
Section 19: W1/2
Section 30: W1/2
Section 31: W1/2

T16S R11E, F.M.
Section 3-10: all
Section 15: N1/2
Section 16: N1/2
Section 17: N1/2
Section 18: N1/2

T16S R16E, F.M.
Section 31: E1/2
Section 32, 33: all
Section 34: W1/2

T17S R12E, F.M.
Section 19-21: all
Section 28-33: all

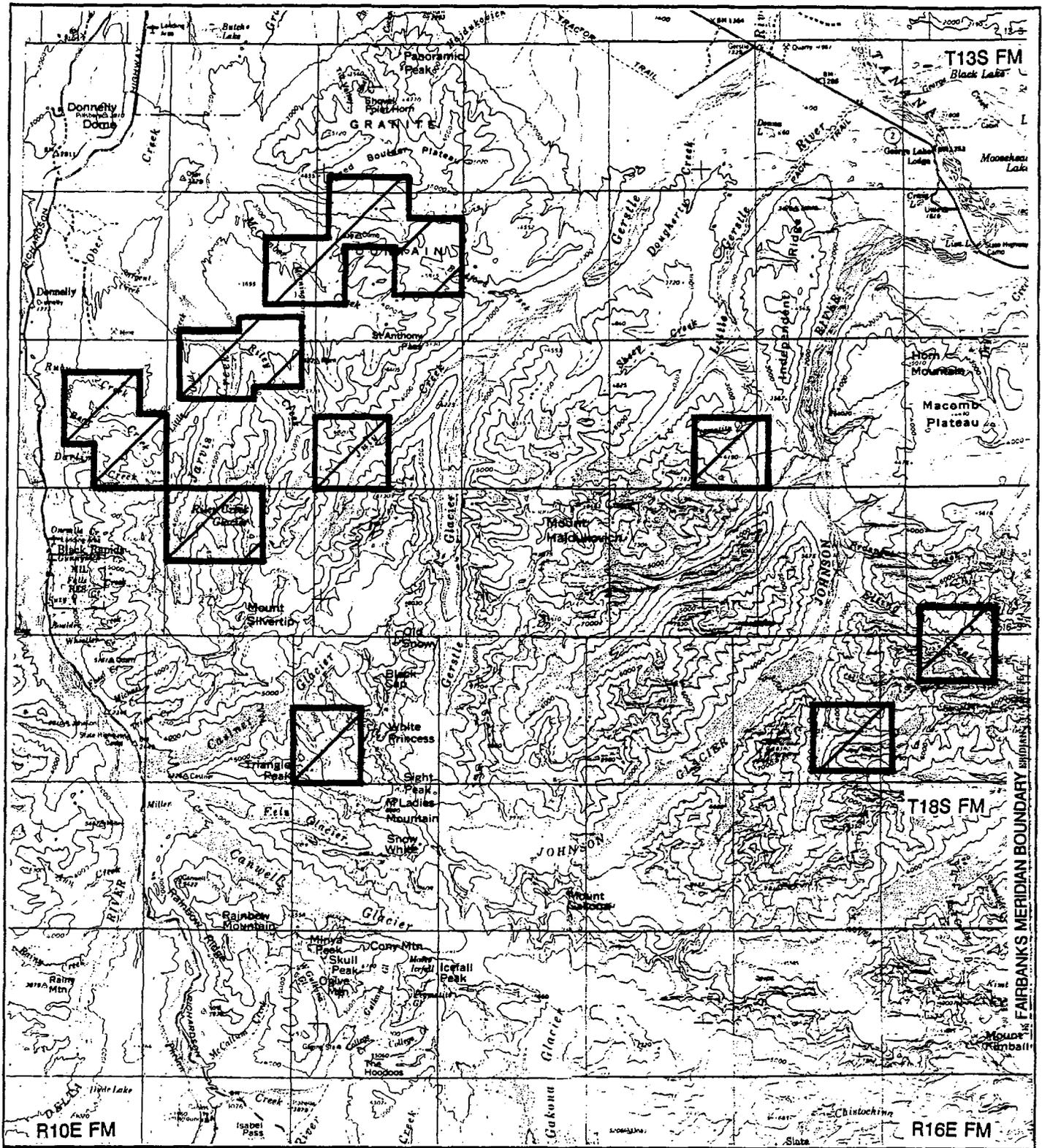
MINERAL LICKS

T17S R15E, F.M.
Section 13: S1/2
Section 14: S1/2
Section 15: SE1/4
Section 22: E1/2
Section 23-26: all
Section 27: E1/2
Section 34: NE1/4
Section 35: N1/2
Section 36: N1/2

T17S R16E, F.M.
Section 2: W1/2
Section 3,4 all
Section 5: E1/2
Section 8: E1/2
Section 9,10 all
Section 11: W1/2
Section 18: SW1/4
Section 19: W1/2
Section 30: W1/2
Section 31: NW1/4

Tanana Basin Area Plan

MINERAL LICKS



LEGEND

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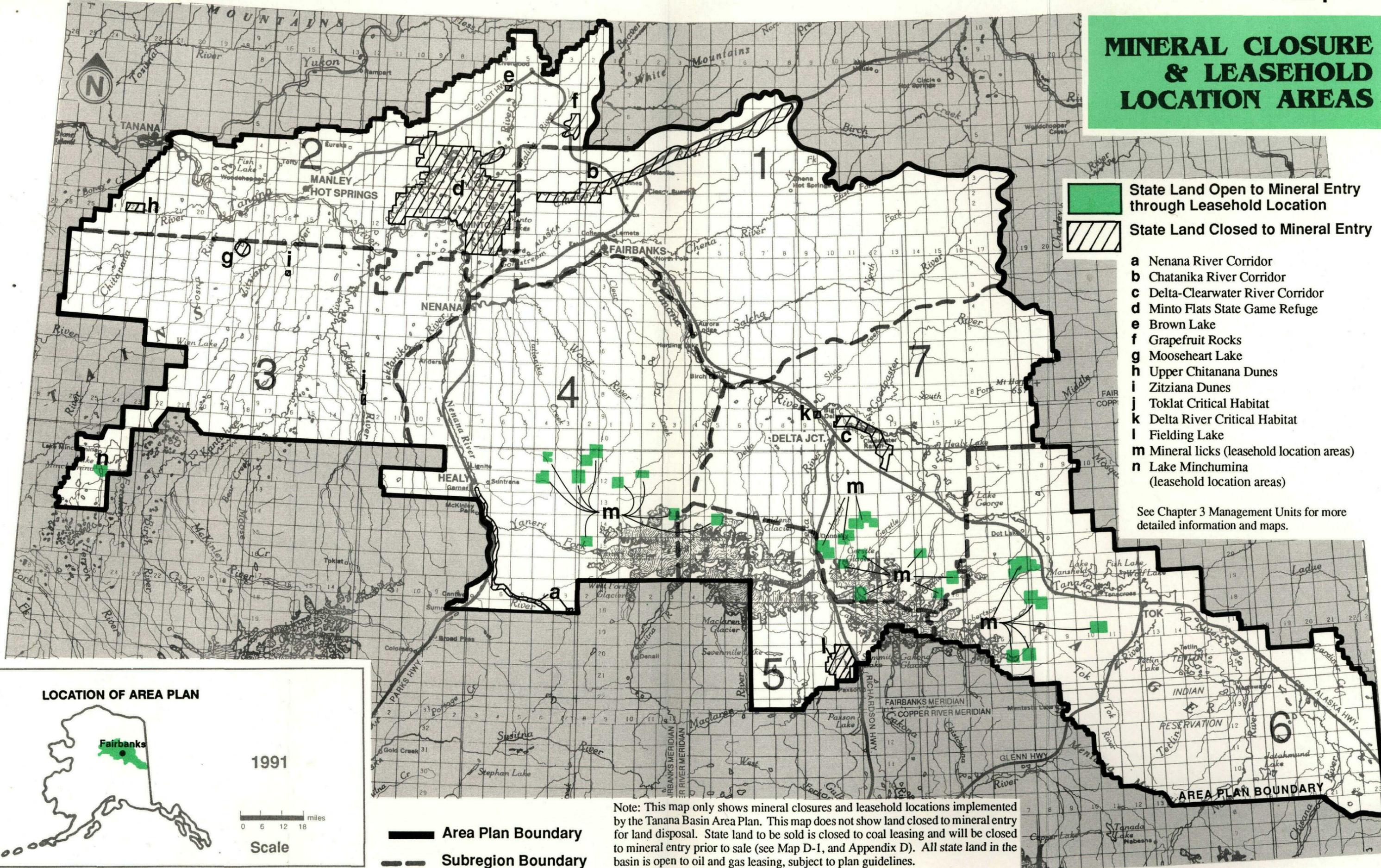
Leasehold Location.

/

Order

USGS 1:250,000 Mt. Hayes
 0 6
 scale in miles

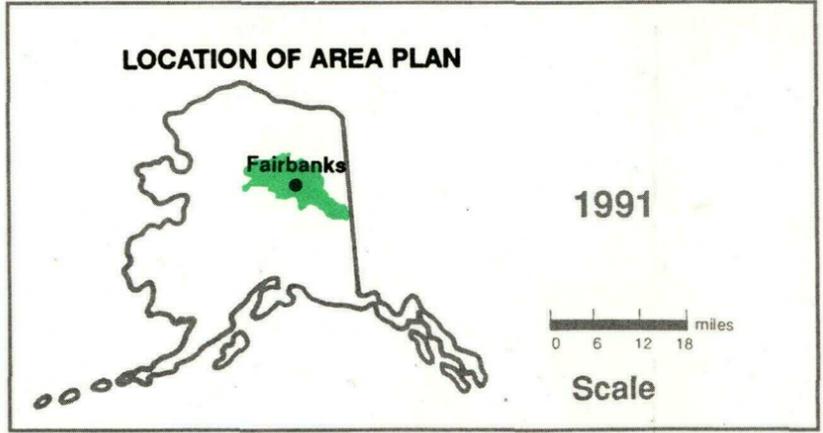
MINERAL CLOSURE & LEASEHOLD LOCATION AREAS



- State Land Open to Mineral Entry through Leasehold Location
- State Land Closed to Mineral Entry

- a Nenana River Corridor
- b Chatanika River Corridor
- c Delta-Clearwater River Corridor
- d Minto Flats State Game Refuge
- e Brown Lake
- f Grapefruit Rocks
- g Mooseheart Lake
- h Upper Chitanana Dunes
- i Zitziana Dunes
- j Toklat Critical Habitat
- k Delta River Critical Habitat
- l Fielding Lake
- m Mineral licks (leasehold location areas)
- n Lake Minchumina (leasehold location areas)

See Chapter 3 Management Units for more detailed information and maps.



- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary

Note: This map only shows mineral closures and leasehold locations implemented by the Tanana Basin Area Plan. This map does not show land closed to mineral entry for land disposal. State land to be sold is closed to coal leasing and will be closed to mineral entry prior to sale (see Map D-1, and Appendix D). All state land in the basin is open to oil and gas leasing, subject to plan guidelines.

Appendix D

LAND DISPOSALS IN THE TANANA BASIN

This appendix identifies all projects that may be sold in the Tanana Basin between 1986 and 2004. The Division of Land (DL) will use this list as a pool from which to select projects for the yearly disposal program. The Tanana Basin Area Plan has classified these lands for settlement, agriculture, or both. Before land is sold, the division will conduct further review through the Land Availability Determination System (LADS). LADS has three phases. These are described below.

PHASE I

Identify and process proposals. Potential disposals are identified by DL Northern Region personnel from suggestions by staff, agencies, municipalities and boroughs, land bank nominations, and public meetings. These preliminary areas are presented to the public at community meetings and extensively reviewed by other agencies, municipalities, boroughs, native corporations, and special interest groups. A minimum of 30 days is provided for comments and objections.

A preliminary determination is made to eliminate projects with obvious feasibility problems. For agricultural disposals, the Division of Agriculture reviews the soil suitability and parcel layout, in consultation with the USDA Soil Conservation Service. After considering comments received from other agencies and the public, the regional manager determines whether the disposal is in the state's best interest. Formal notice required under AS 38.05.945 is made for those disposals that were determined to be in the best interest of the state; this includes notification to municipalities and native corporations and notices published in local and statewide newspapers. Comments are analyzed and disposal areas reclassified, if necessary, and closed to mineral entry. The regional manager, director of the Division of Land, and the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, review each proposed disposal. Each proposal is approved or remanded to the regional manager with specific instructions.

PHASE II

Contract negotiation procedures. Contracts are advertised and issued to design, plat, and survey. Contractors confirm the feasibility of the site and identify suitable lands within the project area. Design, including lot layout, lot sizes, and general configuration, is subject to review by the Department of Natural Resources, interested agencies, and the public. A preliminary plat is prepared and submitted to borough or municipal agencies and other state agencies, as may be required, for platting approval. Field work is completed, a final plat is prepared, and filed in the appropriate recording district. The final step in Phase II is a final decision issued by DNR under AS 38.05.035(e) which authorizes the sale of the disposal.

PHASE III

Offering procedures. DNR issues final notice required under AS 38.05.945 to describe the terms and conditions of the offering to the public, agencies, municipalities, and native corporations. The individual disposal areas are appraised and a sale brochure is prepared. If sold in the statewide lottery, a 45-day filing period is required to receive applications on the individual lots or for limited homestead areas. Land lotteries are conducted no earlier than two weeks after the closing of the filing period. Auctions are conducted no earlier than 30 days after notice has been provided to the public.

Appendix D - Land Disposals in the Tanana Basin

The following list identifies all projects that may be sold (or have been sold) in the Tanana Basin between 1986 and 2004. The Division of Land will use this list as a pool from which to select projects for the yearly disposal program. The following list is consolidated from all the disposal lists in Chapter 4 of the 1985 TBAP and the offerings in the 1982 DSAP. Where

inconsistencies existed in project acreage in the previous plans, we chose the most prevalent number, or when in doubt, the most conservative one.

When more than one disposal is proposed in a subunit, a small letter follows the subunit number.

KEY

Ag	Agriculture
HS	Homestead
S	Subdivision
U	Undetermined--not specified by the previous plan
(# of acres)	All or a portion of the acreage has been disposed of in a previous offering
N/A	Project has been dropped from the pool of offering or renamed (see subunit for details)

Project	Subunit	Acres	Page	Project	Subunit	Acres	Page
Aggie Creek HS	1P1	4,000	3-32	Cascaden II S/ Westridge HS	2J6	400	3-76
Aggie Creek East Ag	1P1	1,500	3-32	Chena South HS	1U3b	600	3-38
Aggie Creek East HS	1P1	3,000	3-32	Chitanana HS	2B3a	850	3-62
Alder Creek II S	1D1a	200	3-14	Chump Ag	4F3a	1,000	3-133
Anderson S	4F1	(1,200)	3-13	Clear Sky I HS	4H1	(2,500)	3-137
Anderson S	4J2	1,000	3-141	Clear Sky II HS	4H1	2,500	3-137
Anderson New HS	4J2	2,000	3-141	Clearwater Ag	7I1	(620)	3-224
Any Creek HS	1G1	100	3-20	Clearwater (Johnson Slough) Ag	7N7	(1,000)	3-231
Aspenwood S	1D1b	250	3-14	Cosna Lower HS	2B3b	6,000	3-62
Aurora Ag	1Z1	U	3-45	Cosna Upper HS	3H1	4,000	3-101
Bear Creek HS	4F1	(400)	3-133	Craig Lake S	7N6	(200)	3-231
Bearpaw HS	3L2	(2,500)	3-107	Deadman Lake S	2B3	(533)	3-62
Bears Den S	1E2	(134)	3-16	Delta Junction Reoffers Ag	7I1	(550)	3-224
Bella Ag	1H4	80	3-21	Delta Junction Reoffer S	7I1	(585)	3-224
Berg S	2I1	(329)	3-74	Delta OTE Reoffer	7I1	(303)	3-224
Big Delta Odd Lots	7I1	(150)	3-224	Delta Parcels	7I1	600	3-224
Big Eldorado S	1H1a	150	3-21	Delta Parcels Ag	7H3	80	3-223
Bigwood S	1H1b	120	3-21	Desperation S	1F2	(146)	3-18
Bluff Cabin Ridge	7H1	(300)	3-223	Donnelly S	7M3	(72)	3-229
Cannon HS	3K2	1,700	3-106				
Caribou Creek HS	1U3a	400	3-38				
Cascaden I S	2J6	(100)	3-76				

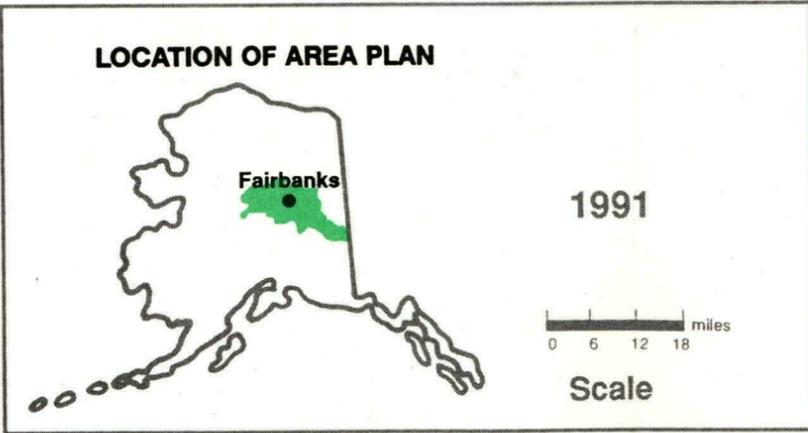
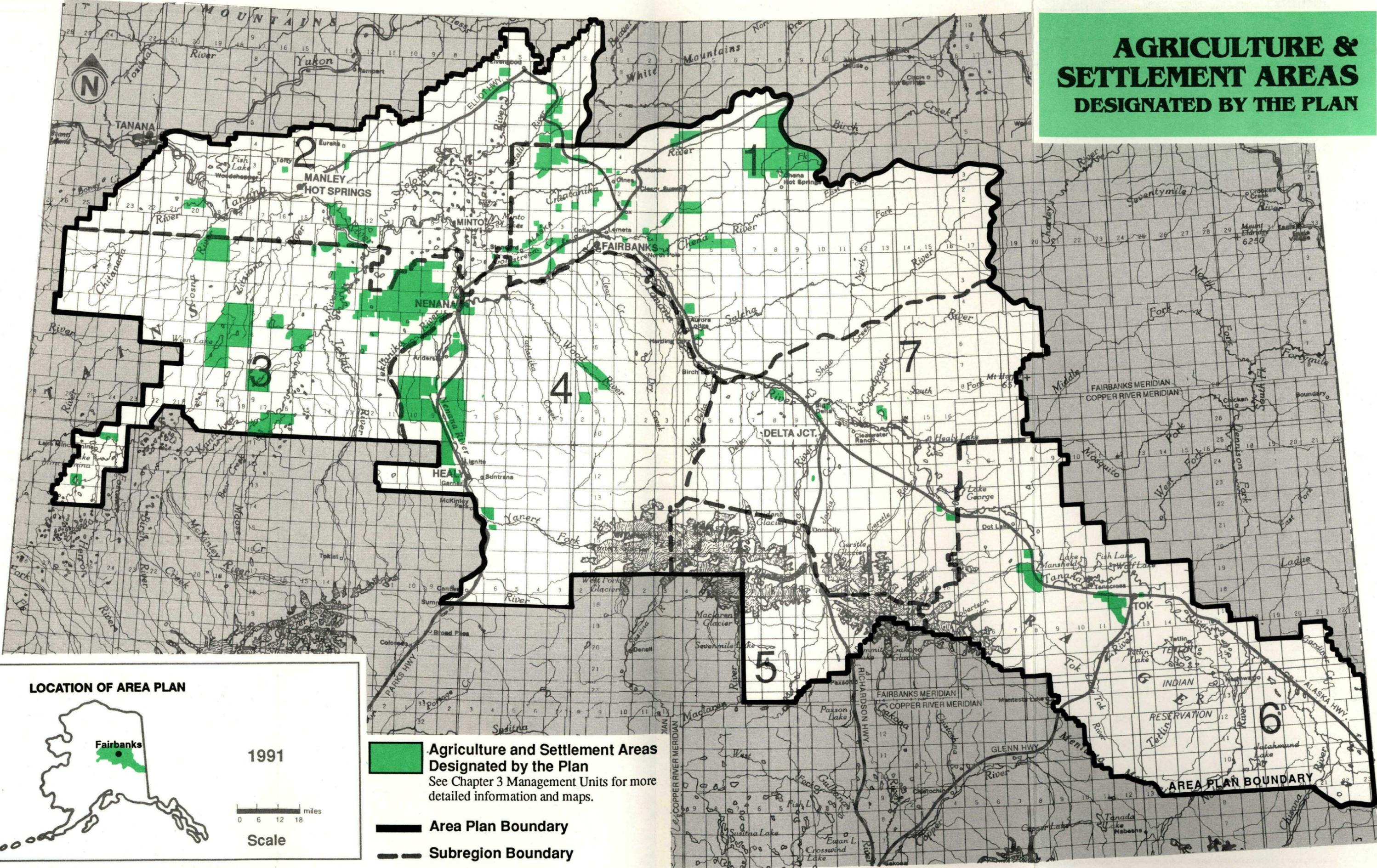
Appendix D - Land Disposals in the Tanana Basin

Project	Subunit	Acres	Page	Project	Subunit	Acres	Page
Dugan Hills HS	2B3	(7,000)	3-62	Kentucky Creek S	2D3	(543)	3-65
Dune Lake S	3S2	(430)	3-116	Kindamina Lake HS	3J2c	1,500	3-104
Eagle S	6D1	(214)	3-191	Kindamina Lake S	3J2	(193)	3-104
Eielson Ag	1Q2	2,000	3-34	Kobe I Ag	4F3	(1,500)	3-133
Emma Creek S	1D1a	400	3-14	Kobe II - VI Ag	4F3b	4,830	3-133
Eureka Community S	2D3a	200	3-65	Lake Minchumina HS	3C1	400	3-94
Fairbanks Odd Lots	1J1a	160	3-24	Lake Minchumina S	3C1	(35)	3-94
Fairbanks Parcels	1D1c	160	3-14	Lake Minchumina New S	3C1	100	3-94
Fairbanks Parcels	1H1c	378	3-21	Land Swap S	4C	300	3-128
Far Mountain HS	1U3c	2,400	3-38	Left Fork HS	1B2	N/A	3-10
Farmview S	4K2	(319)	3-143	Lignite HS	4D2	N/A	3-130
Fireweed HS	6F1a	250	3-195	Little Birch S	1D1a	900	3-14
Fox S	1H1d	250	3-21	Little Chena Ag	1W1	U	3-41
French Creek Ag	1X1a	3,000	3-43	Little Willow S	1E2a	100	3-16
Geskakmina Lake S	3J2	(205)	3-104	Lost HS	2J1	1,000	3-76
Geskakmina Lake HS	3J2a	1,500	3-104	Mariana HS	1J1	N/A	3-24
Glenn S	6D1	(1,000)	3-191	Martin S	1F2	(1,000)	3-18
Glenn Extension S	6D1	120	3-191	McCloud S	1E2	(80)	3-16
Globe Creek Ag	2L1a	500	3-80	Middle River Comm./ Ind. S	3T3	200	3-118
Globe Creek HS	2L6a	1,000	3-80	Middle River Residential S	3T3	600	3-118
Gold King I HS	4Q1a	(100)	3-151	Montana Creek HS	4C1	N/A	3-128
Gold King II & III HS	4Q1a	300	3-151	Mt. Ryan HS	1U3e	3,000	3-38
Goldstream Ag	1B2	17,350	3-10	Mucha Lake I HS	3E1	(1,000)	3-97
Harding Lake East S	1Z2	U	3-45	Mucha Lake II HS	3E1	1,500	3-97
Hayes Creek S	101	(465)	3-30	Murphy S	1F2	(204)	3-18
Haystack S	1E2	(5)	3-16	Nenana North S	4K2a	300	3-143
Haystack Extension S	1E2	(195)	3-16	Nenana Ridge West S	1A2	1,000	3-8
Healy HS	4F3	(4,840)	3-133	Nenana South S	4K2	(147)	3-143
Hunts Creek HS	1U3d	600	3-38	Nenana-Totchaket Ag	3R1	147,000	3-114
Hutlitakwa S	2E2	1,400	3-67	Northway S	6B	200	3-187
Iksgiza Lake S	3J2	(227)	3-104	O'Connor Creek S	1G1	(200)	3-20
Jack II S	7I1	(80)	3-224	Olnes East S	1J1	(132)	3-24
Julius Creek Ag	4J3	1,000	3-141	Otto Lake S	4F1a	300	3-133
June Creek S	4F1	(1,115)	3-133				
Kantishna HS	3J2b	1,000	3-104				

Appendix D - Land Disposals in the Tanana Basin

Project	Subunit	Acres	Page	Project	Subunit	Acres	Page
Panguingue S	4F1	(827)	3-133	Three Mile S	6D1	(152)	3-191
Rex S	4F1	(43)	3-133	Tofty S	2D3b	200	3-65
Richardson Agriculture HS	7H3	(1,520)	3-223	Tok Ag	6D1	1,000	3-191
Richardson Commercial S	7L2	100	3-228	Tok Area HS	6D1	1,000	3-191
Ridge Rock HS	4F1	(400)	3-133	Tok Area, Past Disposals	6D1	(1,080)	3-191
Riverview S	1L2	(1,723)	3-27	Tok New S	6D1	1,000	3-191
Riverwood S	1J1c	30	3-24	Totek Hills S	3S2	(320)	3-116
Robertson River HS	6F1b	200	3-195	Tower Bluffs HS	6F1c	800	3-195
Sand Creek HS	7D2	N/A	3-215	Tower Bluffs S	6F1	(260)	3-195
Seven Mile II HS	6D1	(800)	3-191	Two Mile Lake II Ag	2I3	(2,500)	3-74
Skiview S	1J1b	300	3-24	Upper Goodpaster HS	7D2	N/A	3-215
Slate Creek HS	4F1b	1,000	3-133	Village View S	4C1	(200)	3-128
Smallwood S	1H1e	250	3-21	Village View Extension S	4C1	(100)	3-128
Snohomish Lake S/HS	3A2	200	3-92	Volkmar Lake HS	7E2	(2,020)	3-218
Snoshoe S	1O1a	900	3-30	West Fork HS	1U3f	4,000	3-38
Snoshoe Pass HS	2L6b	1,500	3-80	West Twin Lake S	3J2	(119)	3-104
Snoshoe Pass Ag	2L1b	2,500	3-80	Westridge HS	2J6	N/A	3-76
Snowshoe HS	3J2	(1,600)	3-104	White Mountain HS	1L2	2,000	3-27
Southbank HS	7G4	(1,000)	3-221	Whitewater HS	4C1	400	3-128
Southwind HS	4F1	(1,000)	3-133	Whoopie S	4K2b	450	3-143
Springview S	1U3g	300	3-38	Wien Lake HS	3I2	4,000	3-102
Sulliwood Heights S	1X1b	200	3-43	Wien Lake S	3I2a	700	3-102
Tatalina Ag	2L1c	2,100	3-80	Wigwam S	1H1	(40)	3-21
Tatalina HS	2L6c	500	3-80	Wilbur Ag	2K2	1,000	3-78
Tatalina S	2L6d	300	3-80	Wilbur Jr. Ag	2K2	N/A	3-78
Teklanika Channel Lake HS	3S2a	820	3-116	Windy Creek HS	4F1	(4,000)	3-133
Teklanika Channel Lake S	3S2b	300	3-116	Windy Ag	4F3c	5,000	3-133
Teklanika I HS	4I1	(750)	3-139	Woodriver HS	4Q1b	250	3-151
Teklanika II-IV HS	4I1	1,250	3-139	Zitziana HS	3I2b	2,500	3-102

AGRICULTURE & SETTLEMENT AREAS DESIGNATED BY THE PLAN



- Agriculture and Settlement Areas Designated by the Plan
See Chapter 3 Management Units for more detailed information and maps.
- Area Plan Boundary
- Subregion Boundary

Appendix E

1989 POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE PLANNING AREA

COMMUNITY	POPULATION
Anderson	646
Cantwell	97
Delta Junction	1185
Denali Park	119
Dot Lake	69
Fairbanks North Star Borough	74,031
(Fairbanks City - 28,853)	
(North Pole - 1,644)	
Healy	625
Lake Minchumina	30
Livengood	n/a
Manley Hot Springs	114
Mentasta Lake	73
Minto	233
Nenana	532
Northway	87
Northway Village	201
Paxon*	38
Tanacross	89
Tanana*	385
Tetlin	89
Tok	753
TOTAL	79,396

*These communities are adjacent to the planning area.

Source: Williams, Greg, *Municipal/borough populations: Alaska Department of Labor, unpublished data, 1990.*

Appendix F

PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE PLAN

Note: All publications are by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Contact the Division of Land for copies.

PLANNING REPORTS (listed chronologically)

- Comments from Public Meetings Held During the Spring of 1982.* Undated.
- How Should 12.5 Million Acres of State Land Be Used?* Undated.
- Evaluation of Alternatives.* 1983.
- Public Meetings Held on Alternatives. Volume I Summary of Results.* 1983.
- Agency Review Draft.* February 1984.
- Public Review Draft.* 1984.
- Summary of the Public Review Draft.* May 1984
- Comments on the Public Review Draft of the Tanana Basin Area Plan. Volume I.* Spring 1984.
- Response to Comments on the Public Review Draft of the Tanana Basin Area Plan. Volume II.* Summer 1984.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan for State Lands.* June 1985.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan 1990 Update - Brochure.* May 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan Update (1990) - Background Papers and Draft Proposals for Public Review.* May 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan Update - Newsletter.* July 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan 1990 Update - Agency Review Draft.* August 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan Update - Response to Public Comment on the Draft Proposal.* October 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan Update Newsletter - Proposed Changes to the Tanana Basin Area Plan Final Notice.* October 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan.* November 1990.
- Tanana Basin Area Plan Update - Newsletter.* April 1991.
- Goodpaster Review Newsletter - Proposed Changes to the Tanana Basin Area Plan and the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan.* Misdated April 1991.
- Proposed Changes to the Tanana Basin Area Plan and Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan.* May 31, 1991.
- Response to Public Comments on Proposed Changes to the Tanana Basin Area Plan and Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan.* September 1991.
- Goodpaster Review Newsletter - Goodpaster Amendments.* September 1991.

BACKGROUND DATA & RESOURCE ELEMENTS (listed alphabetically)

Agricultural Element. Undated.

Fish and Wildlife Element. Undated.

Forestry Element. Undated.

Mineral Element. Undated.

Nenana River Recreation Study. This study was a cooperative venture between the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the National Park Service. July 1991.

Recreation Element. Undated.

Settlement Element. Undated.

Susitna Basin Planning Background Report - Scenic Resources along the Parks Highway, Inventory and Management Recommendations. 1981.

Tanana Basin Land Use Atlas. 1982.

Water Resources Element. Undated.

Appendix G

1991 GOODPASTER REVIEW

WORKING GROUP

Listed below are the organizations (not including state agencies) that participated in the 1991 review of the Goodpaster River/Quartz Lake area. DNR will consult with these organizations on the Goodpaster Review Working Group in reviewing activities in accordance with special Public Notice Guidelines (see subunits 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, and the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan units 9 and 10).

- City of Delta Junction (local government)
- Doyon, Ltd.; Mendes Chaag Corporation (Native property owners)
- Goodpaster River Property Holders Association (river property owners)
- Deltana Community Corporation (Delta community property owners)
- Delta Forest Resources Association (timber)
- Alaska Miners Association (mining)
- Local Fish and Game Advisory Committee (fish and wildlife)
- Delta Sportsmen's Association (hunting and fishing)
- Delta Chamber of Commerce (local business)
- Salcha/Big Delta Soil & Water Conservation District (agriculture)
- Friends of the Goodpaster (general recreation)

Listed along with the organizations are the interest that each organization represents. If an organization no longer exists, then reasonable effort will be made to find an alternate organization to represent that interest. Other agencies or interest groups may be added to the working group, if interests are legitimate and not already represented.

Appendix H

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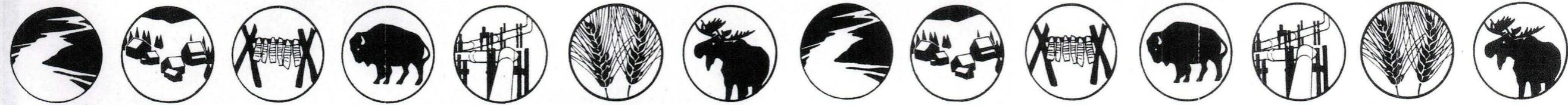
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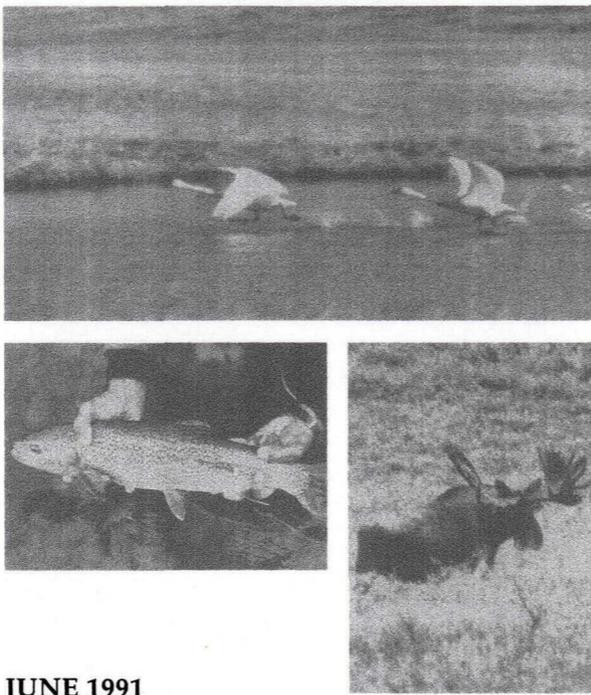
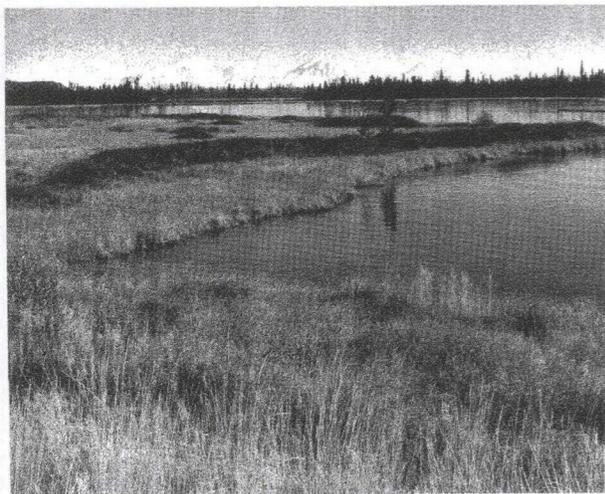
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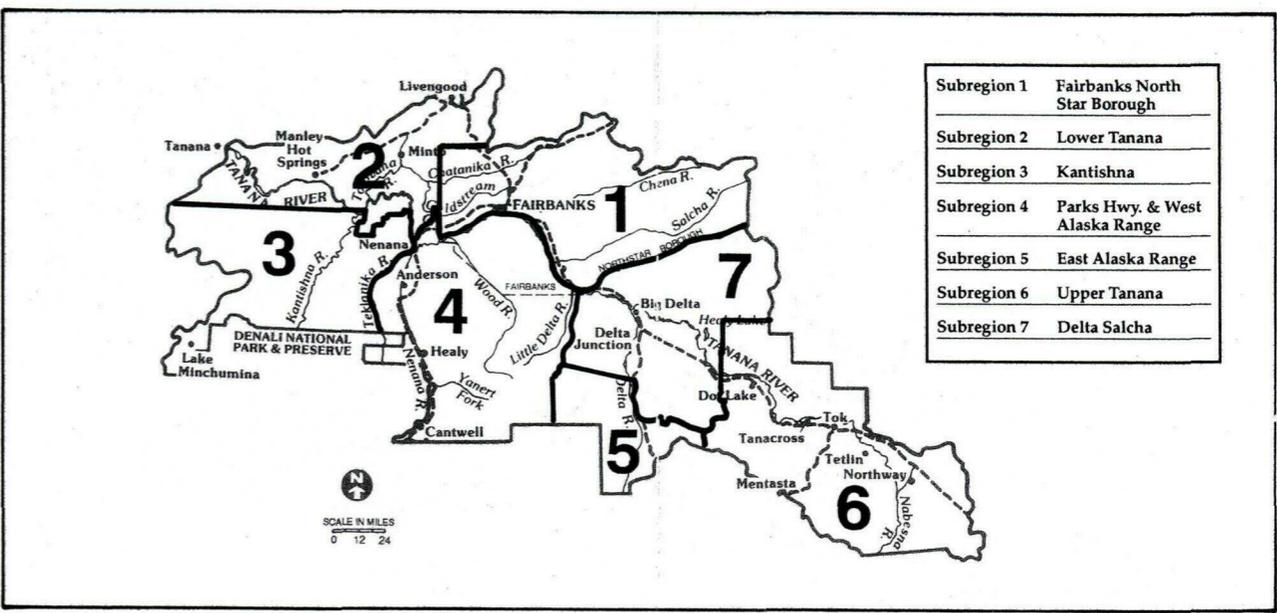


TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



JUNE 1991

THE TANANA BASIN PLANNING AREA



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

WHAT IS THE TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN?

The Tanana Basin Area Plan directs the management of about 15 million acres of state land in the Tanana Basin. This land can provide fish, wildlife, minerals, timber, and places to live and recreate. Although some uses conflict with each other, many uses can occur together, provided they are properly managed.

The Tanana Basin Area Plan decides which lands to sell, which to keep in public ownership, and which uses can occur on state land within the basin. The plan was adopted by the Departments of Natural Resources (DNR) and Fish and Game in April, 1985, and updated in November, 1990. Since then, DNR has been using the Tanana Basin Area Plan to guide management of state land within the basin.

The plan does not direct the use of federal, Native, or other private land, nor does it direct land uses for areas legislatively designated for specific purposes, such as parks, game refuges, or state forest. The plan does not affect fish and game regulations.

HOW IS STATE LAND MANAGED IN THE BASIN?

All state land in the basin will be managed for multiple use, including hunting, fishing, trapping, recreation, wood-cutting, subsistence activities, access, oil and gas, and mining. Settlement and agriculture areas will also be managed for multiple use until the land is sold. Almost all state land is open to mineral entry, except land that will be sold and some of the proposed legislative designation areas.

Because more than one use is allowed on most state lands, the plan establishes guidelines that allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. For example, on lands intended for residential use, the plan explains how public access to streams and trails will be maintained.

The enclosed overview map shows general land ownership and land-use designations for state-owned and state-selected land in the basin, which is over eighty percent of land in the planning area. The maps in the plan are more detailed (generally 1:500,000 scale). The chart on the right shows approximate acreage allocated to the various land-use designations.

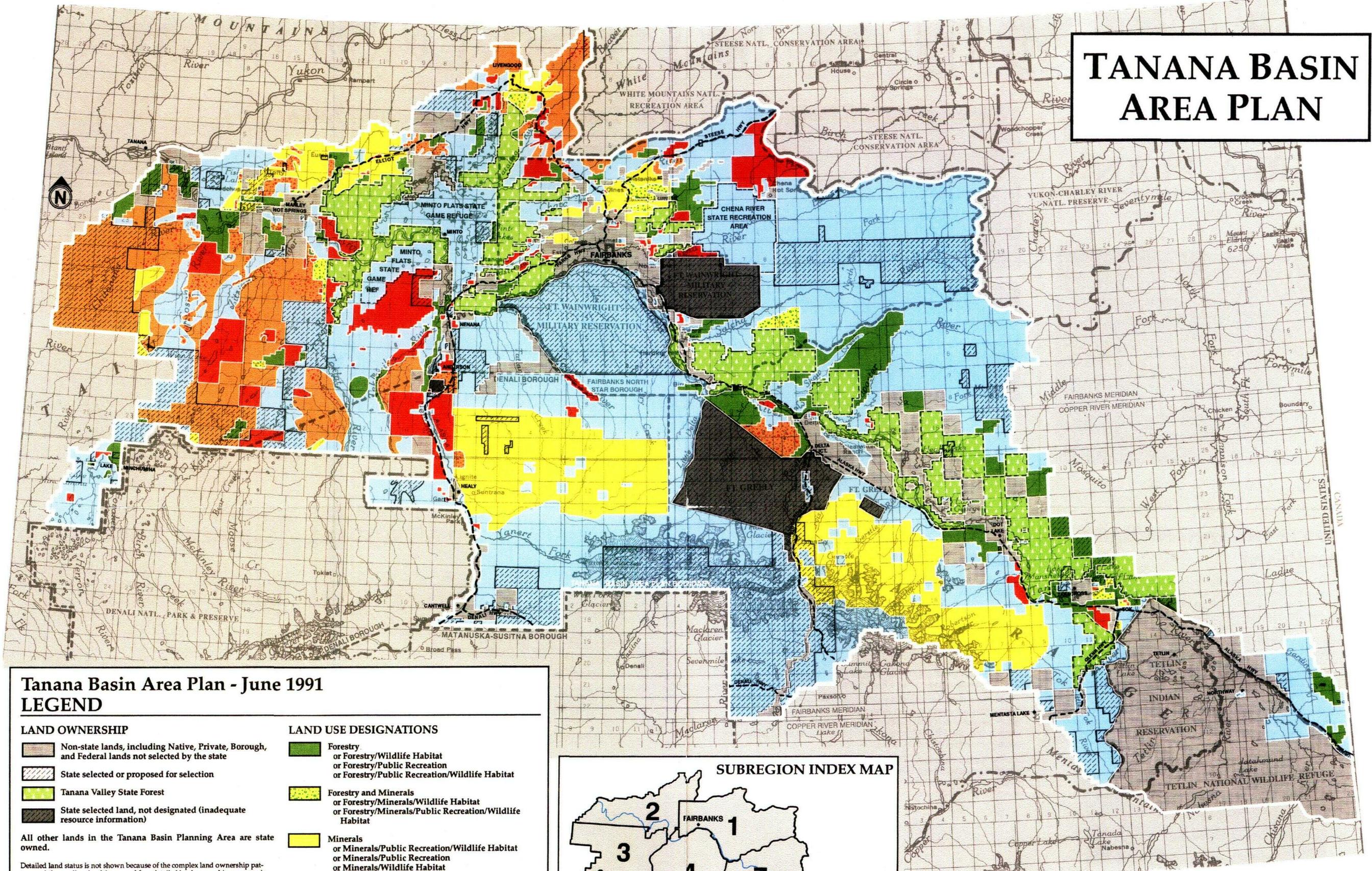
The designation reflects the important use(s) for a given parcel of state land. The land will be managed to encourage that use and its conservation or development. Other uses may be allowed when they do not adversely affect achieving the objectives of the important use(s).

DESIGNATIONS AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE BY SUBREGION

LAND USE DESIGNATION BY SUBREGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTALS
Agriculture	22,000		143,000				<1,000	165,000
Agriculture/Settlement	29,000	22,000		12,000		25,000	1,000	89,000
Forestry	26,000	27,000	25,000			9,000	4,000	91,000
Forestry/Minerals		5,000						5,000
Forestry/Public Recreation		<1,000		6,000			21,000	27,000
Forestry/Wildlife Habitat	90,000	164,000	33,000	28,000		211,000	63,000	589,000
Forestry/Minerals/Public Recreation	26,000							26,000
Forestry/Minerals/Wildlife Habitat		21,000	57,000			9,000		87,000
Forestry/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	26,000		2,000			64,000	206,000	298,000
Forestry/Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat		25,000				23,000		48,000
Materials	16,000							16,000
Minerals	14,000	48,000						62,000
Minerals/Public Recreation	64,000							64,000
Minerals/Wildlife Habitat		121,000	51,000	736,000		367,000		1,275,000
Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	12,000	125,000					554,000	691,000
Public Recreation	4,000	23,000	1,000	13,000			28,000	69,000
Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	457,000	13,000	5,000	735,000	984,000	295,000	945,000	3,434,000
Public Recreation/Transportation Corridor/Wildlife Habitat					11,000			11,000
Public Recreation/Watershed/Wildlife Habitat							19,000	19,000
Reserved Use							2,000	2,000
Resource Management-High	4,000	149,000	138,000	67,000		20,000	70,000	448,000
Resource Management-Low	48,000	385,000	1,086,000	42,000				1,561,000
Settlement	188,000	85,000	288,000	199,000		22,000	11,000	793,000
Watershed	29,000							29,000
Wildlife Habitat	1,335,000	400,000	1,155,000	1,677,000	68,000	435,000	155,000	5,225,000
TOTALS	2,390,000	1,613,000	2,984,000	3,515,000	1,063,000	1,480,000	2,079,000	15,124,000



TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN



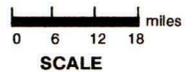
Tanana Basin Area Plan - June 1991 LEGEND

LAND OWNERSHIP

- Non-state lands, including Native, Private, Borough, and Federal lands not selected by the state
- State selected or proposed for selection
- Tanana Valley State Forest
- State selected land, not designated (inadequate resource information)

All other lands in the Tanana Basin Planning Area are state owned.

Detailed land status is not shown because of the complex land ownership pattern and the small scale of the map. More detailed land ownership maps are included in the plan and are available at the Department of Natural Resources office.



LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- Forestry or Forestry/Wildlife Habitat or Forestry/Public Recreation or Forestry/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat
- Forestry and Minerals or Forestry/Minerals/Wildlife Habitat or Forestry/Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat
- Minerals or Minerals/Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat or Minerals/Public Recreation or Minerals/Wildlife Habitat
- Wildlife Habitat or Public Recreation or Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat or Public Recreation/Watershed/Wildlife Habitat or Public Recreation/Transportation Corridor/Wildlife Habitat or Watershed
- Resource Management - High
- Resource Management - Low
- Settlement and/or Agriculture

