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Appendix A Glossary

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

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

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

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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

Agriculture. Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is intended for present or future agricultural use. Also refers to the plan designation of Agriculture or the land classification of Agricultural Land. 11 AAC 55.020.

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

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (1980)

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

AS. Alaska Statutes

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey

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

AWC. Anadromous Waters Catalog, see Anadromous waters.

Borough. Refers either to the Denali or Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Buffer. An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another. These areas are usually vegetated or are required to be re-vegetated if the original vegetation has been removed. When used in this plan, the term generally refers to buffers that are vegetated or are to be re-vegetated, and are referred to as 'vegetated buffers'. Buffers that are applied to the riparian area adjacent to streams are referred to as 'riverine buffers or riparian buffers', and it is intended that riparian vegetation be retained.

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

Classification Order. See Land Classification Order.

Closed to mineral entry. Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the area. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures. AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

Coal. Land that is considered to have known coal resources and where development is occurring or is reasonably likely to occur, or where the coal potential has been determined to be high or moderate under 11 AAC 85.010.

Co-Designated Use. Refers to two or more uses or resources that are of major and equal importance within a particular management unit. Only those co-designations that are generally complementary to or compatible with each other within a management unit are identified in this plan. Co-designated uses should, therefore, be viewed as compatible unless specific conditions exist that indicate otherwise. See also Designated Use.

Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR

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

Designation. See Land Use Designation.

Developed recreational facility. Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational needs.

Director. The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land. Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water; for lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of DPOR.

Dispersed recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as hunting, fishing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing. May also refer to the plan designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed.

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

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DOAg. Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

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

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

Feasible. Means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

Feasible and Prudent. Means consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from a proposed action.

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

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

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

Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Also refers to the plan designation of Forestry or the land classification of Forest Land. 11 AAC 55.070.

FRPA. See Forest Resources and Practices Act.

General Use. Uplands designated General Use provide some combination of settlement, timber, recreation, habitat or other values. When used in this plan, this designation refers to areas where resource information is insufficient to warrant a specific designation, development is unlikely during the planning period of 20 years, or where a number of uses can be accommodated within a given area. For specific General Use areas, see the management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3. Also refers to the plan designation of General Use, which converts to the land use classification of Resource Management Land.

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

Geothermal Resources. Refers to the natural heat of the earth at temperatures greater than 120 degrees Celsius, or any use of that heat for commercial purposes, measured at the point where the highest-temperature resources encountered enter or contact a well or other resource extraction device or any commercial use of natural heat of the earth. AS 41.06.060.

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

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

Habitat. Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of the species. This designation, when used, applies to localized areas having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within the planning boundary. The "Ha" designation does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the following categories. When used in this plan, it may also refer to the plan designation of Habitat or the land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land. 11 AAC 55.230.

Fish and wildlife categories used to identify "Ha" (Habitat) designations in this plan include the following:

- anadromous fish spawning, rearing and overwintering migration areas.
- waterfowl nesting and molting areas.
- Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas.
- fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- moose and caribou wintering and calving areas.
- important wildlife migration corridors.

Heritage Resources. Land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural vales or where there is reason to believe that these values exist. The Heritage Resources designation converts to Heritage Resources Land. 11 AAC 55.095.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leasehold Location Order. The order used by the Department to manage the leasing of state land for locatable minerals. In this plan, a leasehold location order (#33) is used to manage mineral development in certain areas designated Settlement and not otherwise closed

to mineral entry. AS 38.05.205. See http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/factsht/mine_fs/upland.pdf for more detail. In the areas affected by this order, mineral rights may only be acquired under the terms of the leasehold location order and may not be acquired through a mining claim.

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

Management intent statement. The statements that define the department's near and longterm management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. As most often used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those objectives for a particular management unit.

Materials. "Materials" include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay and sod, as defined in 11 AAC 71.910(8). Materials may also refer to the designation of Materials or the land classification of Materials Land. 11 AAC 55.120.

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

MCO. See Mineral Closing Order.

Mineral Closing Order (**MCO**). Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to mineral entry. All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with significant surface use on state land [AS 38.05.185]. A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to include not only residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic values.

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

Mineral Leasing. Refers to the leasing of mineral deposits subject to AS 38.05.185-AS 38.05.275 on state land under the procedures of AS 38.05.205.

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

Mineral Order. An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to mineral entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issued mineral opening orders or mineral closing orders. Reference in this plan is to 'mineral

closing order' since this is the instrument that was used by the Department to close areas within the planning area and since state status plats make reference to 'Mineral Closing Orders'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Navigable. Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies. Access http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/nav/ for more information on navigable waters. This website also includes a map(s) of navigable waters throughout the state.

NRO. Northern Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

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

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

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

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

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

Primary use. See Designated use.

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

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

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

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing. Land designated Recreation is land that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts. The designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed converts to the classification of Public Recreation Land. 11 AAC 55.160.

Region. A spatial unit used in area plans to describe major geographic areas within the plan boundary. Often regions occupy state lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and that may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this plan, there are 4 regions: three regions that encompass state general domain land and one that covers areas affected by Legislatively Designated Area designations.

Resource management. A land classification used for lands which are presently inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources; where the lack of adequate resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision unnecessary; or where a number of uses can be accommodated in a given area. The plan General Use designation converts to the classification of Resource Management. 11 AAC 55.200.

Retained land. Uplands and shorelands that are to remain in state ownership. Certain plan designations indicate whether state land is to be retained on a general basis (see 'Designations Used in This Plan' in Chapter 3 for more information). Individual management units may also indicate that the state intends to retain state land; if state land is to be retained, this is indicated in the management intent section of the unit description.

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

Riparian Areas. Areas adjacent to streams and rivers and, occasionally, lakes. The primary use of these areas is to protect public water from human impact. Such areas are considered important to the maintenance of stream integrity, both hydrology and associated wildlife and fisheries habitat, and to the maintenance of upland habitat areas adjacent to the stream, river, or lake.

RS 2477. RS 2477 stands from Revised Statute 2477 from the Mining Act of 1866, which states that "The public right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public use, is hereby granted." Information on RS 2477s can be accessed at the DNR website: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/rs2477/index.cfm

Secondary use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. Secondary uses are generally not used in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan; instead, if two uses or resources are of equal importance and are generally complementary to each other, a co-designation is used. The co-designation applies to the entirety of the management unit unless otherwise stated in the management intent section of a particular management unit.

Settlement. The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer the designation of Settlement or to the land classification of Settlement Land. When used in this fashion, refers to an upland area that, by reason of its physical qualities and location, is suitable for year-round residential or private recreation use or for commercial or industrial development. 11 AAC 55.202.

Shall. Same as "will."

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

Should. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word "should" or "may" state the plan's intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. Includes the concept of 'feasible and prudent.'

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

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

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

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

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

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

TBAP. Tanana Basin Area Plan. Refers to the area plan that preceded this revision. Adopted in 1985.

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

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

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

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

Utility. The term 'utilities' as used in this plan includes public utilities such as light, power, water, and communication, as provided by either a public utility service or private entity, and any equipment or facilities that are necessary to provide or maintains such a service.

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

Water Resources. As used in this plan, refers to land that encompasses watersheds or portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water supply, watershed protection, or hydropower sites, and to large wetland complexes that perform important water supply and water quality functions. Also refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land classification of Water Resources Land. 11 AAC 55.222.

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

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

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

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

Woody Biomass. This term refers to the aboveground and below ground portions of trees and woody plants.

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

YTAP. Yukon Tanana Area Plan

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

Appendix B Land Classification Order No. NC-10-005

- I. Name: Yukon Tanana Area Plan (YTAP)
- II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

	Area Plan: Yuko Adopted ()		Dated	_	
	Management Plan Adopted ()		Dated	_	
	Site Specific Plan Adopted ()		Dated	_	
III.	Legal Descriptio See plan maps	on Acreage 9,068,010 Million	Acquisition Authority GS, CG	Existing Classification Tanana Basin Area Plan 1985, as amended 1991	Classification by this Action

III. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders within the plan boundary of the YTAP.

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

The date of issuance for this decision shall be _____

Classified:

Date: _____

Commissioner Department of Natural Resources

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

Appendix C Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 33

1.0 Order restricting to leasehold location

After the effective date of this order rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195. Approximately 197,300 acres of state land designated Settlement in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan are affected by this Order.

This leasehold location order recognizes that mineral development is possible in certain affected areas and that this use is appropriate, subject to the requirements of this Order. The state may, if requested by an applicant, permit those exploration activities the Department considers necessary to the determination of the feasibility for mineral development.

2.0 Land subject to the terms of this order

The land subject to this order affects the management units designated Settlement in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan (2014) and as listed in Table C-1 and as depicted in the plan maps. Units identified as 'part' means that parts of a unit are closed to mineral entry under a current mineral order and that parts have not been closed and remain open to mineral entry. The land subject to this order refer to those parts of management units not closed to mineral entry at the date this order is approved and to the entirety of those units not identified by 'part'.

3.0 Authority of the order

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

4.0 Findings and determinations

The following findings and determinations are made:

4.1 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found to be subject to potential use conflicts, which require that mining only be allowed under written leases, under AS 38.05.205. This land is designated Settlement, and is intended to be sold into private ownership for the purpose of remote recreational cabins, homes, or potential subdivision developments. Mining operations may adversely affect the

sale of this land for settlement as well as subsequently affect settlement activities itself through potential changes in topography, scenic values, water quality, and noise disturbances and by the siting of mining activities in close proximity to settlement. The use of a leasehold location order should ameliorate some or most of these effects through the careful siting of mining operations and the use of mitigation stipulations that reduce the effects of such operations.

- 4.2 Because of the mineralized nature of the lands identified in this order, mining may be a use of these lands. Leasehold location is an appropriate method to allow mineral development with minimal impacts to areas that have been described as sensitive to mining operations in paragraph 4.1. Mining activity within these lands must avoid direct and indirect impacts to fish passage, spawning, or rearing; wildlife resources; and areas of residential settlement. Mining activities, to the maximum extent practicable, are to be sited so that their visibility from private property is minimized, noise impacts to such areas are mitigated, and off-site drainage avoids settlement areas. The siting of mining operations relative to settlement activity is expected to be a major vehicle for minimizing such impacts, and the plan of operation must indicate how it complies with these conditions, including operation siting to avoid or reduce impacts to settlement areas.
- 4.3 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to have mineral potential.
- 4.4 The stipulations described in paragraph 4.2 are determined to be necessary to avoiding or minimizing impacts to existing or future residential areas designated Settlement in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan and are to be used in approving mining plans of operations by the Department of Natural Resources. The entity responsible for land disposals within the Division of Mining, Land, and Water shall participate in the review and approval of the plan of operations submitted by the project applicant.

5.0 Effective date

This order is effective as of the following date:

Concur:

Date: _____

Director Division of Mining, Land and Water

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
Parks Highway and West Alaska Ran	26	-
P-04 (part)	<u> </u>	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)
P-09 (part)		Map 3-4(a)
P-13 (part)		Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)
P-21		Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b)
P-38	648	Map 3-4(a)
P-44	22,791	Maps 3-4(a & b)
P-45 (part)	40	Maps 3-4(a & b)
P-67 (part)	150	Maps 3-4(a & b) & 3-5(b)
Subtotal	26,428	
Kantishna		
K-12	2,239	Map 3-3(a)
K-18	6,891	Maps 3-3(a & b)
K-22 (part)	2,255	Map 3-3(b)
K-38	3,167	Maps 3-3(a & b)
K-49	7,663	Map 3-3(a)
K-55	8,942	Maps 3-3(a & b)
K-73	681	Map 3-3(a)
Subtotal	31,838	
Lower Tanana		
T-07	19,213	Map 3-2(a)
T-11	990	Map 3-2(a)
T-12	7,529	Map 3-2(a)
T-30	5,565	Map 3-2(a)
T-36 (Part)	24,794	Map 3-2(b)
T-48 (Part)	14,778	Map 3-2(c)
T-54 (Part)	13,510	Map 3-2(b)
T-61 (Part)	14,470	Map 3-2(c)
T-64 (Part)	18,757	Map 3-2(c)
T-78 (Part)	300	Map 3-2(c)
T-79	17,453	Map 3-2(c)
T-85	306	Map 3-2(a)
T-88	1,369	Map 3-2(a)
Subtotal	139,034	
Total Acres	197,300	
i otali Aci es	177,500	

Table C-1: Units Affected By LLO No. 33

Map C-1: Lands to be Included In Leasehold Location Order No. 33

Appendix D Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages

		1985 TBAP	1985 TBAP	2012 YTAP	2012 YTAP			
Classification*	<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Upland</u> <u>Acreage</u>	Shoreland Acreage	<u>Upland</u> <u>Acreage</u>	Shoreland Acreage	Acreage Difference	<u>% Acreage</u> Change	<u>% Acreage</u> <u>Change</u>
Agriculture	AGR	199,489		195,469		-4,020	-2%	0%
Coal	COL	0		74,729		74,729	100%	1%
Commercial**	COM	36		0		-36	-100%	0%
Forestry	FOR	365,436		358,593		-6,843	-2%	0%
Homesite**	HST	90		0		-90	-100%	0%
Heritage Resources	HTG	0		124		124	100%	0%
Materials	MAT	13		2,425		2,412	18554%	0%
Minerals	MIN	1,069,119		1,293,612		224,493	21%	2%
Open to Entry**	OTE	3,317		0		-3,317	-100%	0%
Public Recreation	PUR	1,538,325		743,073	110,345	-684,907	-45%	-8%
Private Recreation**	PVR	1,040		0		-1,040	-100%	0%
Resource Management	RMG	1,826,294		2,442,939		616,645	34%	7%
Residential**	RSD	321		0		-321	-100%	0%
Reserved Use	RSU	1,498		147,086		145,588	9719%	2%
Settlement**	STL	566,673		619,864		53,191	9%	1%
Utility**	UTL	1,011		0		-1,011	-100%	0%
Wildlife Habitat	WHB	5,964,857		4,962,137	110,345	-892,375	-15%	-10%
Water Resources	WRR	0		897,448		897,448	100%	10%

¹ Tanana Basin Area Plan

Appendix E Index

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