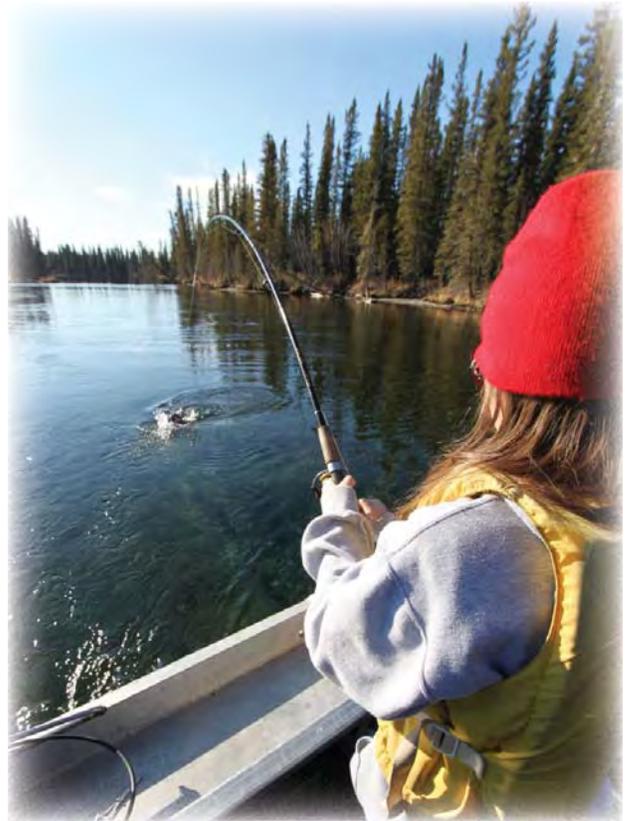


Yukon Tanana Area Plan

Adopted January 2014



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

Yukon Tanana Area Plan

Adopted January 2014

This document can be found on the internet at:
dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning



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

Cover photos courtesy of
Audra Brase
Alaska Department of Fish & Game



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Natural Resources

Office of the Commissioner
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1400
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501-3650
Phone: 907.269.8431
Fax: 907.269.8918

ADOPTION OF 2013 YUKON TANANA AREA PLAN

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Yukon Tanana Area Plan (YTAP) meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-55.030 for land use plans, and is hereby adopted. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state land consistent with this plan. This plan supersedes that portion of the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan, as updated in 1991, located within the YTAP boundary.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "S. Parnell", written over a horizontal line.

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

1/3/14

Date

Preface

Background and Acknowledgements

The preparation of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan was completed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources with assistance from a number of representatives from agencies within and outside of the Department. The following representatives and contacts variously contributed text, edited, reviewed, and assisted in resolving issues with regard to the area plan. The project staff greatly appreciates their help and assistance.

DNR, Division of Mining, Land & Water (DMLW) Project Staff

Bruce Phelps, Chief, Resource Assessment & Development Section
Philana Miles, Natural Resource Specialist
Ruth Booth, Natural Resource Tech

DNR, DMLW, Mining Section

Bill Cole, Geologist

DNR, DMLW, Land Sales Section

Timothy Shillings, Natural Resource Manager
Kathryn Young, Chief, Land Sales and Contracts Section

DNR, DMLW, Northern Regional Office

Chris Milles, Northern Regional Manager
Jeanne Proulx, Natural Resource Manager

DNR Division of Agriculture

Erik Johnson, Natural Resource Specialist
Dan Proulx, Natural Resource Specialist

DNR, Division of Forestry

Doug Hanson, Forester
Jim Schwarber, Natural Resource Specialist

DNR, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

Claire LeClair, Division Operations Manager

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Marla Carter, Habitat Biologist

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction and Background	1 - 1
Summary of Purpose of the Plan	1 - 1
Description of the Planning Area.....	1 - 1
Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan.....	1 - 2
Update of the Original Tanana Basin Area Plan.....	1 - 2
Planning Area.....	1 - 3
How the Plan is Organized	1 - 4
Why This Plan Was Developed	1 - 7
The Mandate	1 - 7
What the Plan Will Do.....	1 - 8
How This Plan is Used.....	1 - 8
Public Participation in Planning Process	1 - 8
Process of Plan Preparation	1 - 9
Who Developed the Plan?.....	1 - 9
Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area.....	1 - 10
What the Plan Won't Do.....	1 - 11
Planning Period.....	1 - 12
Summary of Plan Actions	1 - 12
Management Intent	1 - 12
Land Use Designations	1 - 12
Management Guidelines	1 - 12
Classifications.....	1 - 13
Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification.....	1 - 13

Chapter 2: Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction.....	2 - 1
Definitions.....	2 - 1
Goals	2 - 1
Management Intent	2 - 2
General Framework of the Plan	2 - 2
Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value	2 - 3
General Guidelines.....	2 - 4
Other State Land	2 - 4
Agriculture and Grazing	2 - 5
Agriculture	2 - 5
Management Guidelines	2 - 6
Grazing.....	2 - 7
Management Guidelines	2 - 8

Coordination and Public Notice.....	2 - 9
Management Guidelines	2 - 9
Cultural Resources	2 - 11
Management Guidelines	2 - 11
Fish and Wildlife Habitat.....	2 - 13
Management Guidelines	2 - 13
Forestry	2 - 22
Management Guidelines	2 - 23
Reservations of Water.....	2 - 31
Management Guidelines	2 - 31
Material Sites	2 - 32
Management Guidelines	2 - 32
Recreation and Scenic Resources	2 - 34
Management Guidelines	2 - 34
Settlement	2 - 37
Management Guidelines	2 - 39
Shorelands and Stream Corridors	2 - 45
Management Guidelines	2 - 45
Subsurface Resources	2 - 52
Management Guidelines	2 - 52
Public Access.....	2 - 56
Management Guidelines: General Public Access.....	2 - 56
Management Guidelines: Trails Within and Between Developing Areas.....	2 - 58

Chapter 3: Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Introduction.....	3 - 1
Organization of Chapter.....	3 - 2
Land Use Designations	3 - 2
Designations Used in This Plan	3 - 5
Explanation of Mineral and Coal Designations.....	3 - 8
Management Intent	3 - 8
Management Guidelines	3 - 10
Duration and Flexibility of Plan	3 - 10
Glossary	3 - 11
Plan Structure.....	3 - 11
Plan Regions	3 - 11
Management Units.....	3 - 12
Region Descriptions.....	3 - 12
Plan Maps.....	3 - 13
Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps.....	3 - 14
Resource Allocation Table.....	3 - 14
Lower Tanana Region (T).....	3 - 17
Resource Allocation Table – Lower Tanana Region.....	3 - 22

Kantishna Region (K)	3 - 61
Resource Allocation Table – Kantishna Region	3 - 65
Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region (P)	3 - 89
Resource Allocation Table – Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region	3 - 94
Legislatively Designated Areas (L)	3-135
Resource Allocation Table – Legislatively Designated Areas	3-136
Navigable Rivers and Lakes	3-137
Management Intent of Navigable Waterbodies	3-137
Public Trust Doctrine.....	3-137
Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes	3-139
Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes	3-139

Chapter 4: Implementation and Recommendations

Introduction.....	4 - 1
State Land Classification	4 - 1
Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications.....	4 - 3
Public Trust Doctrine	4 - 5
Leasing of State Land	4 - 5
Classification Order	4 - 6
Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps	4 - 7
Survivor Designations and Classifications	4 - 8
Municipal Entitlement	4 - 9
State Land Selections	4 - 9
State Land Selections	4 - 9
ANILCA Topfiled Lands	4 - 10
Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders.....	4 - 10
Legislatively Designated Areas	4 - 11
Existing Legislatively Designated Areas	4 - 11
Additions to and New Legislatively Designated Areas	4 - 11
Transportation Corridors.....	4 - 12
Generally Allowed Uses	4 - 12
Types of Plan Changes.....	4 - 13

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary.....	A - 1
Appendix B: Land Classification Order No. NC-10-005	B - 1
Appendix C: Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 33	C - 1
Appendix D: Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages.....	D - 1
Appendix E: Index	E - 1

Figures

Figure 1-1: Submerged lands, tidelands, uplands, and shorelands as described in this plan	1 - 2
---	-------

Tables

Table 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest Management Units	2 - 28
Table 2-2: Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features	2 - 50
Table 3-1: Navigable Streams & Creeks	3 - 140
Table 3-2: Navigable Lakes	3 - 141
Table 4-1: Acreages Associated with Land Designations and Co-designations.....	4 - 4
Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications.....	4 - 5
Table 4-3: Acreages Associated with Land Classifications and Co-classifications	4 - 7
Table C-1: Units Affected By LLO No. 33	C - 3
Table D-1: Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages: TBAP to YTAP	D - 1

Maps

Map 1-1: Planning Area and Regions	1 - 5
Map 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest.....	2 - 29
Map 3-1: Planning Area, Regions and Land Status	3 - 3
Map 3-2(a): Lower Tanana Region WEST.....	3 - 55
Map 3-2(b): Lower Tanana Region EAST	3 - 57
Map 3-2(c): Lower Tanana Region NORTH.....	3 - 59
Map 3-3(a): Kantishna Region WEST.....	3 - 85
Map 3-3(b): Kantishna Region EAST	3 - 87
Map 3-4(a): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region NORTH	3 - 123
Map 3-4(b): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region SOUTH	3 - 125
Map 3-5(a): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor NORTH.....	3 - 127
Map 3-5(b): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor NORTH CENTRAL	3 - 129
Map 3-5(c): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor SOUTH CENTRAL.....	3 - 131
Map 3-5(d): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor SOUTH	3 - 133
Map C-1: Lands to be Included In Leasehold Location Order No. 33	C - 5

Chapter 1

Introduction

Introduction and Background.....	1
Summary of Purpose of the Plan.....	1
Description of the Planning Area.....	1
Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan.....	2
Figure 1-1: Submerged lands, tidelands, uplands, and shorelands as described in this plan	2
Update of the Original Tanana Basin Area Plan.....	2
Planning Area.....	3
How the Plan is Organized	4
Map 1-1: Planning Area and Regions	5
Why This Plan Was Developed	7
The Mandate	7
What the Plan Will Do.....	8
How This Plan is Used.....	8
Public Participation in Planning Process	8
Process of Plan Preparation	9
Who Developed the Plan?.....	9
Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area.....	10
What the Plan Won't Do.....	11
Planning Period.....	12
Summary of Plan Actions	12
Management Intent	12
Land Use Designations	12
Management Guidelines	12
Classifications.....	13
Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification.....	13

Chapter 1

Introduction

Introduction and Background

Summary of Purpose of the Plan

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

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

Description of the Planning Area

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

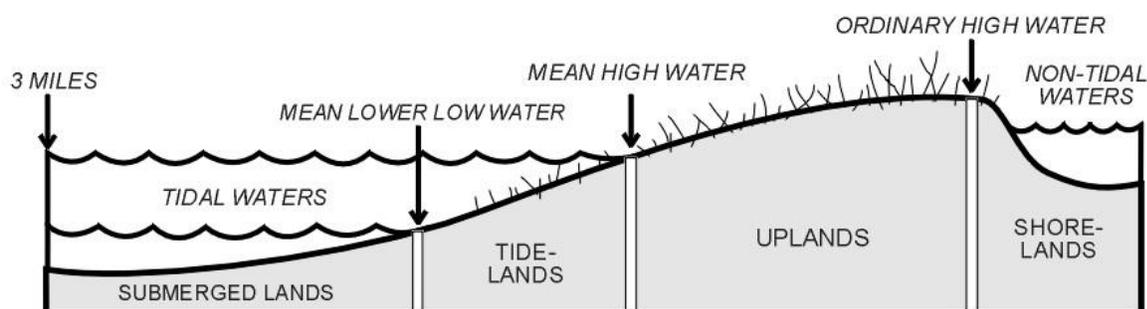
Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	9,068,010
State-owned shorelands	110,245
Total Acreage	9,178,354

NOTE: There are three Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) within the planning area which encompass approximately 919,929 acres. The YTAP establishes land use designations for all of these areas, but management intent is found in the statutes, regulations and management plans applicable to each LDA. Refer to the LDA region description at the end of this chapter, and defined in the Glossary, for more details.

Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan

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

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



Update of the Original Tanana Basin Area Plan

The original Tanana Basin Area Plan was prepared in the early 1980s and was adopted in 1985. A revision to a portion of the plan was undertaken and adopted in September, 1991. That plan forms the basis for this plan revision, although significant departures from the original plan are included in the 2014 Revision in order to deal with changes in land ownership and changed patterns of development.

This revision also makes several changes in the planning boundary. Most importantly, the original planning area of the Tanana Basin Area Plan is divided into two separate area plans, and there are important additions and deletions to the original planning area as well. The original planning area was divided into two separate area plans in the 2014 revision process, consisting of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan (YTAP) and the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP). The boundary between the two plans was generally derived from the western boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and the eastern boundary of the Denali Borough. The original planning area of over 12 million acres was separated into two area plans in the revision process in order to expedite the plan revision process and to reflect significant changes in land ownership and land use patterns, natural resources, and plan management. This plan only includes those regions that are part of YTAP.

The YTAP planning area includes both additions and deletions to the original planning area. It does not include the following regions that were included in the original Tanana Basin Area Plan: Fairbanks North Star Borough, East Alaska Range, Upper Tanana, Delta Salcha, and Remnant Rivers; these regions are now included and addressed in the ETAP. However, over 2,250,061 acres of land were added to the northern region of the original planning area. The additional land encompasses state owned and state selected land that surrounds the Yukon River. The land located along that Yukon River, east of the planning area, is primarily federally and native owned, with very few, small scattered state owned parcels, which are located within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge. The boundary shift resulted in the inclusion of over 4 million acres of the Denali National Park and Preserve within the planning area. Map 1-1 depicts the plan boundary and the planning regions within this boundary for the 2014 YTAP.

Since the adoption of the Tanana Basin Area Plan in 1985, much has changed in the Tanana Basin Valley, with much of the populated area along the Parks, Elliot and Dalton Highways becoming more developed. A variety of economic and demographic trends has accelerated growth and probably will continue to create growth in the areas most readily accessible from the developed roads or major regional trails. The Elliot Highway is slated for expansion to provide a land route to Nome from Fairbanks. Another major change has been the marked decline in the inventory of state land, which has been particularly noticeable in the areas along and adjoining the Highways. In the early 1980s the state was the principal land owner in these areas. Since that time the amount of state land has steadily decreased with state land being conveyed to the Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Doyon Ltd. Regional Corporation, the Mental Health Trust, the University of Alaska, and to private parties through state land and agricultural land sales and settlements. This has resulted in a decreased and dispersed state land base in areas near the two highways, although extensive state holdings remain in the more remote and inaccessible parts of the planning area. Additionally, the 1985 area plan has been found difficult to use for decision making in DNR since its land ownership patterns and land classification designations do not reflect the current patterns of state ownership or land classification. For these and other reasons, revision of the 1985 plan was appropriate and was undertaken beginning in 2009. Area plans are intended to be updated on a 15 to 20 year schedule.

The Land Classification Order that accompanies this revision revises and supersedes all previous land classifications. Current mineral orders and leasehold location orders however remain in effect and are not modified by this revision.

Planning Area

The planning boundary of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan includes all state owned and state selected uplands and shore lands within the area depicted on Map 3-1 at the beginning of Chapter 3. This extensive area consists of mixed topography that consists of vast areas of mountainous terrain associated with the Alaska Range in the south, the Kuskokwim

Mountains in the west, and the Yukon-Tanana Uplands in the north. Interspersed between these areas is the expanse of the lowlands and wetlands of the Yukon and Tanana valleys. The entirety of the Denali Borough is included in this plan and a portion of the eastern boundary is shared with the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Over 4 million acres of the Denali National Park is located within the southwestern area of the plan. This planning area is bordered by Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge to the northeast, the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge to the west, and the Denali National Park and Preserve to the south. Within this planning area are three large Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs), which total 919,929 acres, and include: the Tanana Valley State Forest, Minto Flats State Game Refuge, and James Dalton Legislative Designated Area. The recommendations of this plan pertain to the state-owned and state-selected land not within the LDAs, a total of about 9,178,354 acres. See Map 1-1 for a depiction of the planning area.

How the Plan is Organized

The plan has four chapters:

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

Chapter 2 includes goals of the plan and guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Guidelines are listed in 11 resource and land-use categories. Guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occurs.

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

The bulk of this Chapter, however, consists of the Resource Allocation Tables. State land in the planning area is divided into spatial areas called ‘units’. These are either uplands or shorelands and may consist both of small areas of state land, like a lot or tract within a state subdivision, as well as very large areas that have common location, access, use, or resource characteristics. There are 274 upland units and 3 shoreland units along the Nenana, Yukon and Tanana Rivers. This table, for each unit, identifies the recommended land use designation, background and resource information, and management intent. These parcels correspond to the management units identified on the plan maps.

Map 1-1: Planning Area and Regions

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

Appendices include a glossary and a land classification order.

Why This Plan Was Developed

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

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

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

The Mandate

The state is responsible for the management of those lands it owns and the Department of Natural Resources is that agency specifically responsible for this management. There are about 10 million acres of uplands within the planning boundary and over 110,345 acres of shorelands associated with the Nenana, Yukon and Tanana Rivers. Of the uplands, nearly 9% of all state land within the planning area is associated with Legislatively Designated Areas; the remainder of state land (over 9 million acres) is associated with general domain land managed under AS 38.04 and 38.05. This plan focuses on the management of the general state land, although plan designations are identified for the LDAs in order to permit leases and other disposal of less than the fee estate to occur.

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

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

What the Plan Will Do

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

How This Plan is Used

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

Public Participation in Planning Process

The Yukon Tanana Area Plan is the product of a three year planning process conducted by the Division Mining, Land, and Water (DMLW) of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR); other divisions within DNR; state and federal agencies (primarily ADF&G); local governments (Denali Borough and Fairbanks North Star Borough); interest groups, and the public. A first round of public meetings occurred in the Spring of 2009 and focused on a

description of the planning process and planning area and on issue identification and scoping. A second round of public meetings is to be held in the planning area in the Fall of 2012. These meetings are to focus on the Public Review Draft with information to be provided on proposed plan designations and management intent (for specific management units) and on plan implementation. The results of these discussions and the subsequent review of public comments submitted on the Public Review Draft will form the basis for revisions to the draft plan, which are to be included in an issue response summary.

Process of Plan Preparation

The following process was used to develop this area plan:

- identify issues in the planning area;
- map and analyze resources and uses;
- conduct public meetings to identify land use issues;
- prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously received from the public and from agencies;
- public reviews the PRD;
- prepare an Issue/Response summary of all public comments on the PRD;
- based on the results of the Issue/Response Summary, prepare an Intent to Adopt (ITA) draft of the plan;
- after review of the changes to the ITA, the Commissioner signs the plan and adopts it as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area.

Who Developed the Plan?

The DNR planning staff directs the planning process, including data collection, drafting the plan, response to public and agency comments, and final plan preparation. A number of local, state, and federal agencies review the preliminary draft of the PRD and provide land use and resource recommendations that are valuable in refining initial plan recommendations. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources formally adopts the Yukon Tanana Area Plan, this occurred on January 3, 2014.

Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area

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

State-selected Land and Land Susceptible to Navigation. Some lands have been selected but not yet been conveyed to the state. Other lands are under waterbodies that, if determined navigable, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state-owned.

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

Municipal Land Conveyance. The municipal entitlement of the Fairbanks North Star Borough has been completed and that of the Denali Borough is nearly complete, although 8,000 acres remains to be adjudicated. This plan provides direction to the adjudication of the remaining Denali Borough selections.

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

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

Forest Resources. Extensive forest resources exist within the planning area. These are scattered throughout the eastern, central, and western portions of the planning area, and total over 700,000 acres, including areas of the Tanana State Valley Forest. The plan identifies these areas and specifies the areas considered appropriate for inclusion in the sustained yield calculations that are made by the Division of Forestry. Those areas with forest resource values that are designated Forestry are to be the basis for those calculations and some of these areas are considered appropriate for inclusion in a state forest, should the legislature consider the expansion of the Tanana Valley State Forest within the planning area. Note: additional areas of potential expansion are identified in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan.

Recreation. Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan proposes designations to manage lands for recreation in several locations where winter recreation is extensive. Many areas that are designated General Use, Habitat or Water Resources are also widely used for winter recreation and this use is recognized in the management intent of a number of parcels. Those areas with a significant recreation use or potential use are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed.

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

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

What the Plan Won't Do

The Yukon Tanana Area Plan is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. The area plan is coordinated with a variety of other programs and projects implemented by the DNR and other state agencies. The following are some important issues that are not addressed in this plan:

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

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

Generally Allowed Uses (GAU). The area plan does not regulate activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing. Generally allowed uses are identified in 11 AAC 09.030 and 11 AAC 96; these sections also indicate the requirements, if any, affecting such uses.

Legislatively Designated Areas. The plan does not apply to state parks, refuges, public use areas, and other areas that are legislatively designated.

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

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

Planning Period

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

Summary of Plan Actions

Management Intent

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

Land Use Designations

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

Management Guidelines

According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are to be managed for multiple uses. When potentially conflicting uses are designated in a parcel, the plan provides guidelines to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines for

specific management units are given in Chapter 3. Guidelines that apply to the entire planning area are identified in Chapter 2.

Classifications

All state lands in the planning area will be classified consistent with the land use designations in this plan. Classifications made by the plan will be noted to the state's Land Status Plats. Table 4-2 in Chapter 4 shows how designations convert to classifications. The Land Classification Order (LCO) that is to be adopted with this plan is included as Appendix B. The LCO actually enacts and imposes the classifications that are identified as designations in the area plan.

Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification

The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, and classification orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land classifications. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and procedures.

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

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

Chapter 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction.....	1
Definitions.....	1
Goals	1
Management Intent	2
General Framework of the Plan	2
Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value	3
General Guidelines.....	4
Other State Land	4
Agriculture and Grazing	5
Agriculture	5
Management Guidelines	6
Grazing.....	7
Management Guidelines	8
Coordination and Public Notice.....	9
Management Guidelines	9
Cultural Resources.....	11
Management Guidelines	11
Fish and Wildlife Habitat.....	13
Management Guidelines	13
Forestry	22
Management Guidelines	23
Table 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest	
Management Units	28
Map 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest.....	29
Reservations of Water.....	31
Management Guidelines	31
Material Sites	32
Management Guidelines	32
Recreation and Scenic Resources	34
Management Guidelines	34
Settlement	37
Management Guidelines	39
Shorelands and Stream Corridors	45
Management Guidelines	45
Table 2-2: Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along	
Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features	50
Subsurface Resources	52
Management Guidelines	52
Public Access.....	56
Management Guidelines: General Public Access	56
Management Guidelines: Trails Within and Between Developing Areas	58

Chapter 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction

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

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

Definitions

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

Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Intent

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

General Framework of the Plan

A. State land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use unless legislatively designated¹, or a parcel of state land is less than 640 acres and managed under a management agreement by another state agency, or affected by 11 AAC 96.014 (Special Use Land).

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

C. State land will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed. This plan does not recommend any areas to be closed to mineral entry, although it does recommend a

¹ Typically, LDA's refer to state game refuges, state parks, and the like, that are withdrawn from the public domain and are managed as special purpose sites. However, certain LDA's may be managed for multiple use, although they have been withdrawn from the public domain. Within the planning area, the Tanana State Forest and the Dalton Highway Public Use Area are examples of such types.

leasehold location order, which would affect newly designated settlement areas as well as existing settlement areas that are not now closed (2014) to mineral entry. No new mineral closing orders are recommended. Except for those areas now closed to mineral entry or affected by the leasehold location order, all other state land within the planning area is open to entry.

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value

The remainder of this chapter specifies guidelines that are specific directives to apply to management decisions. DNR will use these guidelines when considering issuing authorizations and conveyances or making management decisions on state lands. These guidelines will also apply to lands that are currently state-selected and ANILCA topfiled when they are tentatively approved or patented into state ownership.

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

General Guidelines

- A. All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with the management intent in this plan.
- B. In considering authorizations for use of state land, DNR will adjudicate applications to:
 - 1) avoid, and if not possible, minimize damages to streambeds, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetation, trails, anchorages, and other resources;
 - 2) minimize conflicts between resources and uses; and
 - 3) protect the long-term value of the resource, public safety, and the environment.
- C. If authorizations from other agencies are required, DNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.

Other State Land

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

Agriculture and Grazing

Agriculture

Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

A. Agricultural Sales: Classification. Agricultural land disposals under AS 38.05.321 may only occur within areas designated Agriculture Land².

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grazing

Goals:

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

A. Use of State Land for Grazing. Grazing on state land may be allowed in areas with appropriate classifications (11 AAC 60.010) and if consistent with the management intent of the unit and with management guideline B, and if DNR determines in the authorization decision that the potential conflicts with other resource or land uses are acceptable or can be mitigated with stipulations. (11 AAC 60.170)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coordination and Public Notice

Goals

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

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

Boroughs have developed and will continue to develop local comprehensive plans for specific parts of the two boroughs. These are intended to identify preferred land use patterns and development stipulations. DNR reviews these plans in the course of developing management plans or area plans, and often makes use of their recommendations. However, while community comprehensive plans can make recommendations for state lands within

their planning areas, they cannot establish land use designations or other planning requirements for state land. State land use designations are decided on a regional basis through the state land use planning process and local plans do not supersede state plans for the use of state lands.

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

Cultural Resources

Goal

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

- 1) The Office of History and Archeology (OHA) within the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) reviews authorizations, construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with cultural resources. The office determines if there may be an adverse effect on heritage resources and makes recommendations to mitigate these effects.
- 2) Cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations on how to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.
- 3) Require the establishment of buffers (50' or greater) around significant cultural resources³ as part of the overall protection process when subdividing or otherwise using state lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Goals

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

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

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

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

Manage for Sustained Yield. The management of state land and resources shall be consistent with the requirements of sustained yield, as written in the State Constitution under Article VIII (Natural Resources).

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

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

Management Guidelines

The Management Guidelines that follow apply to all habitat areas throughout the planning area, with emphasis on moose, caribou and sheep seasonal habitats; anadromous streams and high value resident fish streams; and other uses listed in Guideline B where alternation of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a loss of a population or sustained yield of a species.

A. Mitigation. When issuing permits and leases or otherwise authorizing the use or development of state lands, DNR will include stipulations or measures needed to protect fish, wildlife, or their habitats. The costs of mitigation relative to the benefits to be gained will be considered in the implementation of this policy.⁴

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

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

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

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

⁴ The types and amounts of mitigation requirements are determined through the balancing of potential impacts against the potential benefits of a given project, and DNR, through a written determination, may determine that the impacts that are associated with a project are likely and are adverse, but are acceptable in the determination of the state's best interest. This does not preclude DNR from imposing those stipulations necessary to protect the public interest.

B. Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats (Ha). These habitats are defined as areas that serve as important use areas for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a loss of a population or sustained yield of the species. Fish and wildlife categories used, in part, to identify Habitat (Ha) designations in this plan include the following:

- Anadromous and high value fish spawning, rearing, and overwintering migration areas.
- Trumpeter swan nesting and molting concentrations.
- Waterfowl nesting and molting areas, and areas important for waterfowl migration.
- Fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- Moose rutting, wintering and calving areas.
- Caribou wintering and calving areas.
- Dall sheep lambing, winter use areas and mineral licks.
- Important wildlife migration corridors.

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

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

There is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain species; seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in various publications.⁵ Thus, it may be possible, through consultation with ADF&G and other agencies, that uses and facilities be found appropriate within areas designated Habitat if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

⁵ These publications include, but are not limited to the following: ADF&G Regional Habitat Guides and related ADF&G publications. Note to DNR adjudicators: In the event that information is not contained in these publications, consult pertinent publications and coordinate with ADF&G and federal agencies with jurisdiction over species in question to determine seasonal windows and use patterns.

Uses not consistent with a plan designation or not authorized in a management intent statement and that, if permitted would result in the degradation of the resource(s) within areas designated “Ha”, are to be considered incompatible and are not to be authorized. Degradation of the resource might result from actions involving one or more of the following factors: dredging, filling, significant compaction of vegetation and sediment, alteration of flow patterns, discharge of toxic substances, or disturbance during sensitive periods. If there is a question as to whether a use would be appropriate or whether it would degrade a listed resource, DNR shall consult with ADF&G in making the determination of initial incompatibility.

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

- DNR determines that the management unit in question does not possess those attributes characteristic of a Habitat designation as defined in the plan; or
- If DNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the non-designated use can be made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the “Ha” area avoided with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations; or
- The project is found to be in the best interest of the state under state disposal decisions under AS 38.056.035(e) or similar department authorizations and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Management Guideline A⁶.

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

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

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

⁶ Authorizations involving uses that have been determined to be necessary in the best interest finding but are inconsistent with plan designations and management intent or management guidelines require a plan amendment. See 11 AAC 55.030(f). See also Management Guideline R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) **Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests.** Facilities determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed within 330 feet and up to one-half mile of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is currently active or not.
- 2) **Activities Disturbing Nesting Eagles.** Activities the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will be prohibited within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests between March 15 and August 31. Temporary activities and facilities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed at other times.

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

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

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

Caribou. Caribou are present throughout the mountainous terrain within the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region. Except for a small portion of the southeastern part of the Kantishna region, which contains general range, they are generally absent from the Kantishna regions. Caribou are prevalent in the northern areas Lower Tanana Region. Within the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region, they are distributed throughout the large of mountainous terrain situated south of the Japan Hills with this range extending south nearly to the Nenana River. Within this area, caribou are widely distributed and there are numerous areas that are important for calving and winter habitats. Authorizations in these areas are to use the same management requirements as those for moose calving and winter concentration areas, described above.

Dall Sheep. Dall sheep are present throughout the mountainous terrain within the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region. Within the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region, they are distributed throughout the mountainous terrain. Within this area, sheep are widely distributed and there are numerous areas that are important for lambing

rutting, and winter habitats. Authorizations in these areas are to use the same management requirements as those for moose/caribou calving, rutting and winter concentration areas, described above.

L. Protection of Mineral Licks. Mineral licks identified within specific management units are used by significant numbers of wildlife primarily during the spring and early summer. Known mineral licks occur in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region and are identified within that region under management unit P-49. The regular use of these areas suggests that the licks play an important role in the life history of the animals that use them. These same areas may also have significant mineral values. Management Intent should protect the area around the licks for their wildlife value. Stipulations should be developed on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with ADF&G, for specific leases or permits. The stipulations should address the following: 1) The avoidance of direct and indirect impact on the mineral licks, the animal tracks leading to them and other areas of concentrated animal use that is associated with the mineral lick; 2) the method and routing of mining-related access to these areas.

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

N. Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat. In important waterfowl habitat, activities requiring a lease, permit, or development plan, and producing habitat disturbance or high levels of acoustical or visual disturbance from sources such as boat traffic, vegetation clearing, construction, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations, should be avoided during sensitive periods such as nesting, staging, or brood-rearing periods. Where it is not feasible and prudent to avoid such activities, other mitigation measures may be required to avoid significant adverse impacts and the activity may be denied. If it is likely that a waterfowl concentration exists within the area affected by a potential project, consult with ADF&G and USFWS to identify areas of important waterfowl in addition to those identified in the management units in this plan and to determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance measures.

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

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

Q. Protection of Riverine Areas. Riverine areas perform a variety of important functions related to recreation, habitat protection, and water quality/quantity maintenance. To the maximum extent feasible and prudent, the protection of these areas is important and DMLW and DOAg authorizations are to ensure the maintenance of these areas in any authorizations that may be issued. See Management Guidelines D, E, F, H, and I in the ‘Shorelands and Stream Corridors’ section in this Chapter for guidance and standards pertaining to riverine areas. These standards are to apply to authorizations issued by DMLW and the Division of Agriculture.⁷

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

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

⁷ Separate riparian standards under AS 41.17.115 and .118 apply to timber sales conducted by the Division of Forestry on state land. The riparian standards followed by DMLW and DOAg are similar to those followed by DOF.

recognized that the development of specific subsurface resources may take precedence over surface uses. Material site development and construction access may also take precedence in certain instances.

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

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

Forestry

The forest resources of the YTAP planning area are a mixture of White spruce and Paper birch in the upland areas. Balsam poplar is commonly found in riparian areas. Paper birch is the dominant species in this boreal forest type. White spruce has commercial value for sawlogs, biomass, fiber, and woodchips. The commercial value of the Paper birch is for biomass, fiber, and wood chips with some sawlog value in birch which contains little or no defect. Spruce and birch support a significant personal use firewood harvest by residents of the Tanana Valley.

The Tanana Valley State Forest occupies significant portions of the planning area, chiefly near Nenana. The TVSF, occupying over 1.8 million acres of state land within the Tanana Basin, is managed under the TVSF Management Plan, updated in 2001. The YTAP recommends a number of additions to the TVSF, principally areas similar in character to the lands within the TVSF and generally adjacent to it. These areas are more effectively managed under the TVSF. If these areas are, in fact, determined to be appropriate as additions to the TVSF and are included, there is often a time gap between the date of their inclusion in the TVSF and the time that the TVSF Management Plan is updated and re-adopted⁸. In this circumstance the additions to the TVSF are to be managed according to the management intent of the nearest management unit in the 2001 TVSF Management Plan. In the event that these areas are not added to the TVSF, they remain subject to the requirements of the YTAP.

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

⁸ It was revised in 2001 and is not scheduled for modification for some time. Such plans are usually revised every 15-20 years.

Goals

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

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

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

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

Forest Health. To improve forest health and vigor by harvesting and replacing mature birch stands with healthy new stands of regrowth, while protecting and maintaining other resource values.

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

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

Management Guidelines

A systematic program of scheduled timber harvests is appropriate within the planning area within those areas designated Forestry on general state land as well as within the TVSF itself. Timber management activities are subject to the following management guidelines. Another important component of the state forestry program within the planning area is fire

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

A. Timber Harvest Guidelines.

- 1) All timber harvest activities must be compatible with the general management guidelines of this section and with the management intent statements and land use designations identified in specific management units of this plan found in Chapter 3. Systematic timber harvest programs are to be conducted in areas designated Forestry. Forest harvest operations conducted on a parcel of state land intended for subdivision development or agriculture by DNR can precede actual construction. However, these operations must be consistent with the subdivision plan or Farm Conservation Plan for the parcel; consultation with DMLW is required before commencing operations.
- 2) Timber harvest operations will be conducted in accordance with the stipulations in the Forest Land Use Plan, the Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales, the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 & 11 AAC 95), the Alaska Land Act (AS 38.05 & 11 AAC 71), and other pertinent state guidelines and laws. The Forest Practices Act provides statewide policy and regulatory authority for managing forestry related activities. The specific layout and other site-specific requirements of a timber sale is addressed through a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUPs), which is prepared prior to any commercial timber harvest or sale (AS 38.05.112).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This recommendation applies to those management units that are designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry and that include the recommendation for inclusion in the TVSF in the unit's management intent statement. (There are areas that are designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry in the YTAP but are not recommended for inclusion in the TVSF. These areas are usually distant from current areas of the TVSF.) Management units recommended for inclusion in the TVSF are identified in Map 2-1 and Table 2-1 below.

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

I. Maintenance of State Land Timber Base. Land designated or co-designated Forestry is to be retained by the state and is not to be converted to another designation. If the latter is considered necessary, a public hearing is to accompany the plan amendment. It is the policy of this plan that such conversions not be considered until the plan is revised through a comprehensive plan revision process.

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

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

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

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

Region	Unit No.	Acres
Lower Tanana Region	T-41	34,361
Kantishna Region	K-26	17,897
Kantishna Region	K-31	2,547
Parks Hwy / W. Alaska Range	P-01	2,211
Parks Hwy / W. Alaska Range	P-03	4,838
Parks Hwy / W. Alaska Range	P-11	514
Parks Hwy / W. Alaska Range	P-30	4,300
Parks Hwy / W. Alaska Range	P-41	4,658
Parks Hwy / W. Alaska Range	P-48	18,813
Total:		90,139

Map 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest

Reservations of Water

Goal

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

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

Material Sites

Goal

Land for State-Owned Materials Sites. Maintain in state ownership and make available to public and private users sufficient, suitably located materials sites to economically meet long-term economic needs of the area for material resources. Material sites may be necessary and are considered appropriate for the construction and maintenance of roads.

Management Guidelines

A. Preferred Material Sites⁹. When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials, the highest priority should be given to using existing material sources. Using materials from wetlands or lakes should be avoided unless no feasible public upland alternative exists. As a general policy, sales or permits for gravel extraction should only be permitted in known fish spawning areas or within 100 feet of known spawning areas with ADF&G approval. Material sites shall be maintained in public ownership unless the management intent language for a specific management unit indicates that it may be appropriate for alternative uses. To minimize construction and maintenance cost of transportation facilities, material sites should be located as near as is feasible to where the material will be used¹⁰.

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

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

⁹ Material sites are the sites where materials are developed. They are generally located within or near transportation corridors.

¹⁰ Consultation of the following reference is advised: North Slope Gravel Pit Performance Guidelines. McLean, R.F. 1993. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Juneau, AK, Technical Report No. 93-9, 97 pp. Document available for download at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/pdfs/habitat/93_09.pdf

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

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

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

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

H. Development of Material Sites. Materials sites are surface resources that occur in specific geologic locations. It is recognized that the use and development of material resources will create some level and area of impact. Nonetheless, the state may determine that the development of material resources is appropriate, with appropriate stipulations. It is also recognized that the development of specific material resources may take precedence over surface uses. Material sites are necessary to and are a type of use that is often associated with the construction and maintenance of roads, and therefore an essential component of the road construction process.

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

Recreation and Scenic Resources

Goal

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Settlement

Background

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

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

The Settlement designations in the planning area total approximately 619,864 acres or about 7% of the total state land inventory of this area. This is about the same amount of land in the Settlement designation as in the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan within the three regions that are now part of the YTAP plan. Settlement areas primarily occur in the more accessible and better drained uplands adjacent to the Parks and Elliot Highways, in areas east of the Nenana River, and at the more desirable locations in remote areas, principally at lakes, streams, areas having scenic views.

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

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

Goals

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

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

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

Protection of Critical Recreational Areas, Environmental Resources, and Habitats.

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

A. Planning and Coordination.

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

- 3) **Coordination with Local Governments.** Where state land adjoins Borough land and where both areas are designated for Settlement, consideration should be given to the coordination of land disposal programs in order to achieve economies of scale and reduce infrastructure costs.
- 4) **Pacing.** Settlement offerings may be phased over 20 years, the life of this plan. The timing and extent of disposals will depend upon anticipated demand, availability of funding, the rate of community expansion, the availability of or costs to provide necessary infrastructure, and the particular land requirements of such expansion. Another factor may be whether the disposal will generate a demand for services that cannot be reasonably expected to be met by local government or community organizations.
- 5) **Areas Designated General Use.** The large areas of state land that are designated General Use are generally not suitable for development during the planning period. Most General Use areas are remote and generally unsuitable for residential development because of the presence of adverse topography, drainage, and extensive areas of wetlands that adjoin these areas. This makes the uplands within the General Use areas difficult to develop because of the costs and difficulty of road construction in the adjacent wetlands. For these reasons, residential development during the planning period in areas designated General Use is considered generally inappropriate except in those areas that adjoin parcels designated Settlement, where road access has been provided to adjoining properties, or for remote land disposals that are not dependent upon access.
- 6) **Ensure Access to Remote Settlements.** Because these types of settlement in areas are almost always distant from infrastructure, it is generally not practicable to identify and develop access corridors¹¹ to such areas, whether or not they are adjoined by state land or land under other ownership. However, in those limited instances where access corridors can be identified and economically developed, access should be provided. In this circumstance, it is intended that this access be accommodated even if plan designation(s) differ from that of Settlement.

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

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

¹¹ Meaning roads or trails.

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

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

- 1) **Protect Life and Property.** DNR should design and develop subdivisions to protect life and property. Sensitive areas such as wetlands or potentially dangerous areas such as areas with unstable soil, riverbanks subject to active stream erosion, or within floodways or floodplains, should be avoided in subdivision design or protected by retaining these areas in state ownership or restricting their use through developmental reservations or restrictions. Wildland fire risks in areas with heavy fuels such as black spruce need to be considered during early decision-making on subdivision development. DMLW should coordinate with state and/or federal fire suppression agencies early in the process of developing a best interest finding and in the identification of potential settlement areas. Easements or plat notes can be used for this purpose in lieu of retaining land in state ownership.
- 2) **Protect and Manage Valuable Environmental Areas.** The state will provide, in its design of land disposals, an open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, and riparian lands. As part of this design process, consideration should also be given to the connectivity of habitat types as well as access to fish and wildlife resources. Where appropriate other design and management approaches may be used; these may complement an open space system or substitute for it, although preference should be given to the provision of an open space system.

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

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

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

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

- 4) **Protect and Enhance Scenic Features.** DNR will design and develop subdivisions to protect or maintain unique geologic and scenic features such as cliffs, bluffs, or waterfalls. These areas should be avoided altogether or protected in subdivision design and development through the use of reservations or plat restrictions. Where scenic views exist, lots should be oriented to this feature.
- 5) **Mineral Closing Orders.** There are a variety of existing mineral closing orders that affect state land within the planning area, many of which occur on state land designated for Settlement. Although the YTAP does not recommend any additional mineral closing orders, the plan includes a Leasehold Location Order that is intended to affect areas currently classified Settlement that do not now have a mineral closing order as well as all new areas of Settlement identified in this plan revision. Many state subdivisions have been staked with mineral claims, the purpose of which appears to be to prevent the development of a settlement area. This practice has significantly affected state land disposals in the Northern region and continuation of this practice will do fundamental damage to that program in this part of the state unless some action is taken. The Leasehold Location Order will permit mining to occur while precluding the issuance of nuisance claims. See Appendix D for the Leasehold Location Order. The management intent section of parcels designated Settlement should be consulted to determine if a management unit is affected by the leasehold location order recommendation.
- 6) **Timber Harvest in Areas of Settlement or Agriculture.** Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if intended to support the costs of subdivision development, provide access to the subdivision, or provide ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Timber harvests may also be appropriate for purposes of forest health or the clearing of right-of-way. The elective harvesting of timber before subdivision development is considered appropriate, after consultation with the Land Sales Section and if authorized by the Regional Manager, NRO. Timber harvests are also considered

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

7) Protect and Enhance Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Opportunities.

DNR should determine the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, hunting, fishing, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved.

D. Design.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shorelands and Stream Corridors

Goals

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Protection Easements and Setbacks Adjacent to Non-Anadromous Waterbodies.

Easements¹² or building setbacks may be used in those instances where public recreation use is moderate or where sensitive habitat or other environmental resources exist but are not of the same importance as described under Management Guideline D. See the requirements for ‘Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer’ in Table 2-2 when an easement is to be applied. The purpose of the easement or setback should be noted in the Department decision document and on the subdivision plat. Where a protection easement or setback is to be applied, vehicular use within the area of the easement is inappropriate and should not be authorized. Building setbacks may be used in lieu of a protection easement in those instances where it is not appropriate or necessary for the state to retain any easement rights *or* they may be used in combination with buffers, access easements, and protection easements. Building setbacks used in this fashion provide an added level of protection. See the requirements for ‘Building Setback’ in Table 2-2.

G. Lakeshore Public Access. A portion of the lakefront on lakes greater than 10 acres that have or may be expected to have public recreation and all inlets and outlets of lakes of this size and capable of sustaining year-round natural or stocked game fish species shall remain in public ownership for habitat protection and public recreation. Adequate public access to these lakes shall also remain in public ownership or is to be provided through section line or ‘to and along’ easements. The amount of public ownership may vary on a site specific basis, but, at a minimum, some portion of these lakes shall remain public. The size of the public reservation shall be appropriate to its expected long range recreational use and relative to the size of the lake. A width of 150’ or more measured from OHW is to be retained or protected through an easement along inlet and outlet streams¹³. Public use sites, created through the land disposal program, on lakes of 10-20 acres shall have at least 4 contiguous acres reserved for public access. For lakes larger than 20 acres a public use site of at least 6 acres shall be provided.

H. Buffer, Easement, and Building Setback Widths.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Riparian buffers along anadromous and high value resident fish streams and waters: 100 feet along each side of the anadromous waterbody or high value resident fish stream. (Widths greater than this amount, up to 300 feet, may be authorized if, after consultation with ADF&G, it is determined that larger widths are necessary to protect fisheries, wildlife, or habitat.)
- b) Buffers on other freshwater waterbodies on retained public land: 50 feet along each side of the stream or 50 feet along the shoreline of lakes.
- c) Easements¹⁴ used in areas of sensitive environmental features: 50 feet on each side of important environmental features, such as high value wetlands. Distances greater than 50' (up to 100') may be appropriate if the feature being protected is considered to be especially sensitive to disturbance and is considered a particularly high value resource; such features might include lacustrine and riverine wetlands, springs, salt licks, or geologic hazards requiring additional distance separation for public safety. Consult ADF&G if there is a question as to whether a width greater than 50' should be considered.
- d) Public access easements, including 'to and along' easements required under AS 38.05.127, or utility easements adjacent to lakes and streams: 50 feet.¹⁵
- e) Building setbacks: 100 feet adjacent to anadromous and high value waterbodies and 50 feet adjacent to all other waterbodies. The use of a building setback is usually not required if a 'riparian buffer' is being imposed in an authorization.

¹⁴ These areas are sometimes referred to as 'protection areas' in management unit descriptions in Chapter 3.

¹⁵ Other types of utility easements may be less than this width, depending on the purposes of the easement.

Riparian buffers preclude principal and most accessory structures within the riparian area; only water dependent uses are authorized in these areas. For more detail see 'riparian buffer' in Table 2-2.

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

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

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

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

Guideline/ Application	Minimum Width/ Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
<p>1. Public Access (To and Along Easement) Adjacent to all navigable waters or public waters as determined under 11 AAC 51.035¹⁶.</p>	<p>50' * Landward from ordinary high water line.</p>	<p>Along: * Lakes * Streams</p>	<p>Provide public access along navigable and other waterbodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited: Water Dependent¹⁷ or Water Related¹⁸ uses or structures that would obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement. Alternate upland access needs to be provided if access is blocked. Allowed: Water Dependent or Water Related structures that would not significantly obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement. 'Along' easement is to be continuous unless topography or land status prevents a continuous easement. See 11 AAC 51.045. The 'To' easement has a minimum width of 50 feet but may be increased to 60 feet or more if DNR determines that the need for increased public access to navigable and public waters may justify construction of a road along an easement. A section-line easement under AS 19.10.010 can function as a 'To' easement to the extent that the section-line easement runs on state land and if the section-line easement provides a practical route to the shore or river.
<p>2. Riparian Buffers Adjacent to anadromous waterbodies and high value fish streams.</p>	<p>100' * Landward from ordinary high water line.</p>	<p>Along: * Anadromous and high value resident fish streams and lakes that are navigable or are public waters under 11 AAC 51.035.</p>	<p>Protect riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value fish streams.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed: Water Dependent uses or structures that do not require extensive de-vegetation and/or land clearing. This requirement applies to the first 60' measured from OHW. 'Extensive' means more than 20% of affected area within the project site. Water related uses or structures that do not de-vegetate more than 40% of the affected area are allowed in areas greater than 60' measured from OHW. Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW. The width of riparian buffers may be increased along navigable or public waterbodies if recreation use is heavy, a wildlife corridor needs to be provided, or if increased protection of a riparian area is warranted. Consult with ADF&G on decisions to increase buffer width. <p>Note: the requirements for an 'along' easement also apply within the 50' of OHW.</p>
<p>3. Freshwater Waterbodies Buffer Adjacent to waterbodies that are not protected under #2 but where a significant public use</p>	<p>100' * Landward from ordinary high water line along streams and lakes that are not covered in item #2 but are considered to have public</p>	<p>Along freshwater waterbodies that are determined to have public significance but where the requirements of #2 do not</p>	<p>Protect areas adjacent to freshwater waterbodies that are not important riparian areas but that may be important for other public purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed: Water Dependent uses or structures that do not require extensive de-vegetation and/or land clearing. This requirement applies to the first 60' measured from OHW. 'Extensive' means not more than 20% of affected area within the project site. Water related uses or structures that do not de-vegetate more than 40% of the affected area are allowed in

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

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

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

Guideline/ Application	Minimum Width/ Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
or resource is determined to exist.	significance or from the edge of the waterbodies, including wetlands, that are to be protected.	apply.		areas greater than 60' measured from OHW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW. The width of riparian buffers may be increased along navigable or public waterbodies if recreation use is heavy, a wildlife corridor needs to be provided, or if increased protection of a riparian area is warranted. Consult with ADF&G on decisions to increase buffer width.
4. Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer	50' *** Measured from edge of sensitive environmental feature.	Areas of important environmental features. These may include hydrologic features (wetlands, marshes), sensitive habitat areas, or areas subject to geotechnical constraints.	Protect sensitive environmental features not otherwise protected under Public Access, Riparian Buffers, or Freshwater Waterbodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive environmental features may include wetlands, important upland habitat, prominent scenic features, and the like. The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. Prohibited: Residential (or other) structures and associated out buildings but not including utilities or minor accessory structures. Buffers can be created through the use of easements or building setbacks, or both. Where this easement is imposed as part of a municipal entitlement action, this width is also 50 feet. Areas greater than 50 feet (up to 100') may be imposed on a case-by-case basis.
5. Building setback Adjacent to all waters <u>except</u> anadromous and high-value resident fish waters (see guideline 6 below).	50' * Landward from ordinary high water.	Non-anadromous and non-high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams	Protect riparian habitat including access, recreation, and water quality along all waterbodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This requirement is imposed where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. It is intended that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas. Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&G.
6. Building setback Adjacent to anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	100' * Landward from ordinary high water.	Anadromous and high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams	Protect riparian fish habitat, water quality, and recreation values along anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This requirement may be imposed if necessary to achieve or protect riparian areas or other sensitive environmental features. The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. Applies only to Water Related uses. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. It is intended that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas. Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&G.

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

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

Subsurface Resources

Goals

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

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

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

E. Mining in Fish Habitat. When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish¹⁹. Because less than 50% of all anadromous streams are listed within the ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC), and documentation of resident fish streams is not centralized, DNR should consult with ADF&G prior to the issuance of an authorization where stream channels are present and the likelihood of anadromous or high value resident fish is high, at least seasonally.

F. Mineral Closures.

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

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

- 2) **Land Closed to Mineral Entry.** State mining law stipulates that mining must be determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses before an area can be closed to mineral entry (AS 38.05.300). There is relatively little correspondence between the location of state upland parcels designated Settlement and historical or potential mining activity in the planning area and specifically in areas designated Minerals. Since little potential conflict is expected to exist, this plan does not create any new mineral closing orders, although the current mineral closing orders will be retained since these occur within streams and land disposal areas. A leasehold location order is recommended (Appendix C) within areas designated Settlement but not now closed to mineral entry, and all new settlement areas are so designated in this plan revision. The purpose of the leasehold location order is to prevent the creation of ‘nuisance claims’ in areas of land disposal. Appendix C lists these management units in Table C-1 and depicts the management units affected by the LLO on Map C-1. The management intent section of parcels designated Settlement should be consulted to determine if a management unit is affected by the leasehold location order recommendation. To determine the location of areas closed to mineral entry in the planning area consult the DNR Alaska Mapper, available on-line at: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mapper>.

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

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

H. Geothermal Resources. The presence of geothermal resources, to support renewable energy development, may be likely within the planning area. The vicinity of the community of Manley is an active geothermal area and it will be an appropriate area for the development of geothermal resources.

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

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

I. Coal Resources. The coal potential within the planning area is generally considered to be high, especially in the western part of the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region where extensive coal resources exist and there has been coal production over the last 25 plus years. Coal exploration, development, and extraction are governed by a mix of statutory (AS 38.05.150 and AS 27.21.010-.260) and administrative (11 AAC 85) requirements, which must be followed for exploration and for subsequent extraction to be authorized. This plan does not impose additional requirements of coal exploration and extraction to those cited in statute and regulation. All areas, except within areas closed to such activity in legislatively designated areas, are open to coal exploration, development, and extraction.

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

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

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

Public Access

Goals

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

Management Guidelines: General Public Access

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities should be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do so²⁰. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication.

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

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

Management Guidelines: Trails Within and Between Developing Areas

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

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

²⁰ Note: There are instances where access routes should not be consolidated; their purposes may be at odds with one another or one consolidated route cannot effectively provide access to resources required by the public.

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

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

D. Width of Trail Corridors. The width of the access corridor²¹ shall be determined according to its function and location:

- 1) Within developed or developing areas, access corridors shall not be less than 25 feet in width for pedestrian movement and not less than 40 feet if motorized movement (other than car or truck) can be expected in addition to pedestrian travel. In areas where topographic conditions restrict development, widths less than 40 feet may be considered.²²
- 2) In all other areas, the width shall vary with terrain, function, and the need for separation from other uses, but shall not be less than 50 feet.
- 3) Trails or other access facilities of statewide or regional significance shall not be less than 100 feet in width.

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

²¹ An access corridor includes the tread of the trail and an area immediately adjacent to the tread.

²² Note: These standards apply to motorized uses other than cars or trucks, or similar sized and types of vehicles. The standards of 11 AAC 51.015(d)(1)(D) apply when a 'neighborhood service road' is to be established or when a public use easement is to be used by cars or trucks. The width of this road or easement is not less than 60 feet.

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

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

Chapter 3

Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Introduction.....	1
Organization of Chapter.....	2
Land Use Designations	2
Map 3-1: Planning Area, Regions and Land Status	3
Designations Used in This Plan	5
Explanation of Mineral and Coal Designations	8
Management Intent	8
Management Guidelines	10
Duration and Flexibility of Plan	10
Glossary	11
Plan Structure.....	11
Plan Regions	11
Management Units	12
Region Descriptions.....	12
Plan Maps.....	13
Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps.....	14
Resource Allocation Table.....	14
Lower Tanana Region.....	17
Resource Allocation Table – Lower Tanana Region.....	22
Map 3-2(a): Lower Tanana Region WEST.....	55
Map 3-2(b): Lower Tanana Region EAST	57
Map 3-2(c): Lower Tanana Region NORTH.....	59
Kantishna Region.....	61
Resource Allocation Table – Kantishna Region.....	65
Map 3-3(a): Kantishna Region WEST.....	85
Map 3-3(b): Kantishna Region EAST	87
Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region	89
Resource Allocation Table – Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region	94
Map 3-4(a): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region NORTH	123
Map 3-4(b): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region SOUTH	125
Map 3-5(a): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor NORTH.....	127
Map 3-5(b): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor NORTH CENTRAL	129
Map 3-5(c): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor SOUTH CENTRAL.....	131
Map 3-5(d): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway Corridor SOUTH	133

Legislatively Designated Areas	135
Resource Allocation Table – Legislatively Designated Areas	136
Navigable Rivers and Lakes	137
Management Intent of Navigable Waterbodies	137
Public Trust Doctrine	137
Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes	139
Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes	139
Table 3-1: Navigable Streams & Creeks	140
Table 3-2: Navigable Lakes	141

Chapter 3

Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for state uplands and shorelands within the planning area. Information on state lands is organized by region, of which there are four: Lower Tanana, Kantishna, Parks Highway and West Alaska Range, and one region that includes all of the Legislatively Designated Areas within the plan boundary. These regions are the same as the 1985 plan (updated in 1991) except that a number of townships in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region were dropped and a large area in the Lower Tanana Region has been added south of the Yukon River. Both changes have resulted from the adjudication of state selections by the Bureau of Land Management. In 1985, large areas in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region were in state selection status but these have since been relinquished by the state and are retained federal land, while the areas south of the Yukon River have resulted from the adjudication of state selections and the conveyance of federal land to the state. The latter area is by far the more significant of the two boundary changes, adding 2,250,061 acres to the planning area. In the southern part of the planning area, the external boundary generally follows the corporate boundary of the Denali Borough. No such correspondence exists for the northern area, where the North Star Borough occupies only a portion of the northern part of the planning area, and the northern boundary is formed by the Yukon River. The Denali National Park and Preserve is located south of this planning area, and is within the planning area of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan.

Map 3-1 shows the planning area and regions and 2011 land status.

Within the planning area there are approximately 11 million acres of state uplands; this estimate also includes the areas of state shorelands. Significantly, nearly 1 million acres of this total are associated with Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs), which includes the TVSF, James Dalton, and the Minto Flats State Game Refuge LDAs. The three LDAs total 919,929 acres within the planning area. Generally, area plans do not apply to LDAs, with management direction for such areas being provided through enabling legislation and management plans specific to the LDA, although area plans classify these areas in order to enable certain types of authorizations to be issued. This plan's recommendations primarily apply to the remaining areas of state owned land and state selected land within the planning area that make up about 10 million acres within the three main regions, and their 274 management units. Most of this state land has been either tentatively approved or patented to the state (8 million acres), and the state exercises its management authorities over this land. However, extensive areas of state selections (2 million acres) exist within the planning area, with much of this associated with the Fort Wainwright Military Reservation in the Parks

Highway and West Alaska Range Region. Other areas with selection concentrations include the area occupied by the Clear Air Force Base near Anderson and the mountainous terrain in the southeastern part of the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region. Within the Kantishna Region, selections occur in areas near the Denali Park and Preserve and in some of the mountainous terrain within the Bitzshini Mountains. It is unclear how much of this selected land the state will receive and this will not be known until the adjudication of the remaining selections of both the state and Native corporations are finalized by the BLM, and this is not expected for some time. The state exercises ANILCA 906(k) authority over the area of federal land affected by state selections.

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

Organization of Chapter

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

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

Land Use Designations

A land use **designation** recognizes uses or resources that are of major importance in a particular management unit. Unit designations are based on current and projected future use patterns and the most significant resources identified in each unit. DNR will manage activities in the unit to encourage, develop, or protect the uses or resources for which the unit is designated. Plan designations are more specific than the land use classifications required under 11 AAC 55.040, and such designations are converted to land use classifications, as required by 11 AAC 55.020. DNR will manage state land according to these designations and according to the equivalent land use classification.

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

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

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

Co-designated use. Where a unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, the regional intent, and the Chapter 2 guidelines from this plan together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures. Only those co-designations that are generally complementary to or compatible with each other are included in this plan. Co-designated uses should, therefore, be viewed as compatible unless specific conditions that exist at the time the Department is evaluating whether to grant an authorization indicate otherwise. In this plan, co-designated uses are often Habitat and Public Recreation or Minerals/Coal and Habitat. Within areas designated Minerals/Coal and Habitat, mining or coal exploration and development are considered to be appropriate uses, but exploration and development projects must consider their potential impacts upon sensitive wildlife, fisheries, an habitats, and must either avoid or mitigate these impacts.

Designations Used in This Plan

Ag – Agriculture. Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is intended for present or future agricultural use. This designation converts to a land use classification of Agriculture Land. Land designated Agriculture may be conveyed out of state ownership to individuals or other entities.

Co – Coal. Areas considered to have coal potential and for which coal mining is considered to be an appropriate use, are designated Coal. See the “Explanation of Mineral and Coal Designations” at the end of this list of designations. This designation converts to a land use classification of Coal Land. Areas designated Coal are to be retained in state ownership, although coal leases (or other forms of authorizations) are recognized as appropriate.

F – Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will remain in state ownership. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95) and the specific management guidelines in the Forestry section of Chapter 2. This designation converts to a land use classification of Forest Land. Forest Land is to be retained by the state, although timber sales are recognized as appropriate.

Gu – General Use. Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design controls. General use may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. This designation converts to a land use classification of Resource Management Land. Areas designated General Use may be conveyed to municipalities, but must be reclassified to Settlement prior to disposal to individuals. In certain instances areas designated General Use may be retained in state ownership; when this occurs, it is noted.

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

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

Ma – Materials. Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. This land will remain in state ownership until the material on the site is no longer required for state purposes (such as road construction and maintenance, materials storage, and public or state facilities) after which these lands may be used for alternative purposes. See the Resource Allocation Tables to identify the types of uses that might be appropriate to a specific parcel. These lands cannot be sold and cannot be used for an alternative use without re-designation of the area plan and reclassification, although some sites may be suitable for other uses after material resources are exhausted. This designation converts to a land use classification of Material Land.

Mi – Minerals. Areas considered to have mineral potential and for which mining is considered to be an appropriate use, are designated Mineral. See the “Explanation of Mineral and Coal Designations” at the end of this list of designations. This designation converts to a land use classification of Mineral Land. Land designated Minerals is to be retained in state ownership, except as may be provided for under AS 38.05.195-.275.

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

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

Rd – Public Recreation-Dispersed. This designation applies to those areas that offer or have a high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism and where desirable recreation conditions are scattered or widespread rather than localized¹. Developed facilities are generally not necessary other than trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. This land will be retained in public ownership in an undisturbed, natural state except for improvements related to public health, safety, or recreation. Authorizations within areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities and roads may be appropriate with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained. This designation converts to a land use classification of Public Recreation Land. Areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are to be retained in state ownership except that such areas may be conveyed to municipalities under AS 29.65 or as may be provided for in the management intent for specific units.

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

¹ Uses that typically occur within areas of dispersed recreation are those associated with Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020.

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

Explanation of Mineral and Coal Designations

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

Management Intent

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

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

In some cases the plan may also identify **prohibited uses**. These are uses that have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. Prohibitions are rare, because the plan seeks to minimize land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions.

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

Disposal or Retention in State Ownership. Certain land use classifications, by statute, allow land to be conveyed to municipalities under the municipal entitlement program². The same statute identifies those land classifications that may not be conveyed to such entities.³ Another portion of statute (AS 38.04.015) identifies the general public interests in retaining areas of state land in public ownership. These principles were applied in developing the recommendations for the retention of state land that are identified for specific management units.

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

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

² The Municipal Entitlement of the North Star Borough has already been fulfilled and no additional land is owed that entity under AS 29.65. Most of the municipal entitlement of the Denali Borough has also been fulfilled, with only about 9,000 acres remaining. This plan includes recommendations that affect the adjudication of the remaining entitlement.

³ AS 29.65.130 identifies those land use classifications that permit conveyance under the Municipal Entitlement Act. This statute is specific to municipal entitlement conveyances, but in a more general sense, in this area plan, the designations of General Use, Agriculture, Public Facilities-Transfer, and Settlement are considered appropriate for the conveyance of lands out of state ownership. These convert to the classifications of Resource Management, Agricultural, and Settlement Land.

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

Management Guidelines

Most state lands will be managed for multiple uses. Exceptions are lands that will be offered for private lease or ownership, recreation sites that are less than 640 acres, and certain other areas that have unique habitat or public recreation values. When used, management guidelines specify requirements for the use of or development within a management unit. Apart from this, the plan establishes management guidelines in order to allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example, the plan provides guidelines that require that land disposals must be designed to protect public access and recreational opportunities, while still permitting the land to be conveyed out of state ownership.

Duration and Flexibility of Plan

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

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

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

Glossary

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

Plan Structure

Plan Regions

The planning area, consisting of 16,600,000 million acres, is divided into three principal regions and one region that includes land within Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). Regions are typically large geographic areas characterized by lands contiguous to each other and that have are located within a distinctive geographic area. The three main regions contain state owned and state selected land, which is the primary focus of area plans. These are the same regions as used in the 1985 plan, although there have been some amount of modification to exclude areas that had been selected by the state but have since been dropped by the state from consideration and to include areas that were federal land at the time of the development of the original plan but have since been conveyed to the state or have been selected by the state for potential conveyance.

The three principal regions are: Kantishna, Lower Tanana, and Parks Highway and West Alaska Range. The Kantishna Region, generally occupying the area of the Kantishna drainage west of the Nenana River and south of the Tanana River, consists of 3,058,441 acres and is further divided into 76 management units. The Lower Tanana Region, generally occupying lowlands west of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and includes the Minto Flats State Game Refuge, the area immediately north of the Yukon River and the Tanana River on the south, consists of 3,059,415 acres and contains 99 management units. The last major region, Parks Highway and West Alaska Range, consists of both extensive lowlands as well as mountainous terrain situated south of the Tanana Valley State Forest, and consists of over 3,502,811 acres and contains 99 management units. The plan provides plan designations, management intent, and, sometimes, management guidelines for each of the management units in the three regions.

The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region contains the Fort Wainwright Military Reservation. Area plans must provide management guidance for federal land that is selected by the state for potential conveyance in fulfillment of the state's land entitlement from the federal government, and the Military Reservation is covered by a state selection. This selection would only come into play if and when the military vacates the reservation, which is not likely to occur during the planning period, and would only occur after the adjudication of the selection by the BLM and the determination that such a conveyance is appropriate. These same considerations apply to the Clear Air Force Base, which is located near Anderson.

The last region encompasses all or portions of the three LDAs within the planning boundary, which are located in the Lower Tanana region: the Tanana Valley State Forest, the Minto Flats State Game Refuge, and the James Dalton Legislatively Designated Area. In these instances, the plan does not provide management guidance other than to provide a plan designation, which is required in the event that the Department needs to issue leases or other authorizations that constitute disposals of state land since state land must be classified before it can be conveyed out of state ownership. Map 3-1 in this Chapter depicts the plan boundary, the three principal plan regions, and the Legislatively Designated Areas (which constitute a region).

Management Units

In this plan, areas of state uplands and shorelands that have been separated into smaller geographic units called management units. State resource management is specific to this level. Management units⁴ may be large or small but usually have generally similar attributes; or they may be specific legal units like a tract within a residential subdivision; or they may be a discrete area of state land affected by a management agreement that is to be administered for a public purpose, like a port, vehicle storage facility, or airport.

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

Unit numbers are preceded by an alpha character that represents a particular place or area, with the following convention being applied: ‘P’ represents the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range; ‘K’, Kantishna; and ‘T’, the Lower Tanana region. ‘L’ is used for the Legislatively Designated Areas because they are located in the Lower Tanana region.

A specific convention is used to identify the various types of upland units; these have a geographic identifier (a single alpha character that represents an area) followed by a two-digit identifying number. For example, a parcel in the Kantishna region has the identifying number “K-01.”

Region Descriptions

The regions are described in this section of the plan. These descriptions are necessarily generalized and indicate only the general features or characteristics of an area and only give an overview of how the region is to be managed by the Department. In addition, there is a short description of the somewhat unique region that pertains to Legislatively Designated

⁴ Management units are also sometimes referred to as “units” or “parcels” in this plan.

Areas (LDAs). Because management intent for LDAs is established by legislation, information is necessarily limited and does not follow the following convention. Included in these descriptions for the major region are the following:

Background: This component provides a description of the planning boundaries and related geographic information.

State Lands: The distribution of state lands within the region is explained.

Physical Features: The general topography of the upland tracts is described.

Resources and Uses: The current uses of state land as well as their resources are described in the management unit. Resources and uses include descriptions of recreation uses, settlement, habitats, water resources, minerals, coal, and timber resources, if present.

Access: The principal mode(s) of access to state uplands are usually identified.

Management Constraints and Considerations: Local, state, and federal land and resource plans affecting the management unit are identified, if considered important to future decision making.

Management Intent (Management of State Land): This section describes the general way that state land is to be managed within the region. These provide a more detailed description of how the region is to be managed than can be provided by the plan designations that affect the units in the region. The plan designation and management intent, and any management guidelines that may apply, must be considered on a comprehensive basis in order to discern the overall management direction and any considerations that may be of particular importance in future adjudication decisions within the region. Note: *Specific management direction is contained in the Resource Allocation Tables.*

Plan Maps

There are 11 plan maps that cover the Yukon Tanana Area Plan⁵. See Map 3-1 to locate the map for a particular area. These maps indicate the plan boundary (external boundary of the area plan), the boundaries of the four regions, and the boundaries of the individual management units.

The plan maps also show land ownership, unit numbers, and plan designations. It should be reemphasized that while the land use designations provide the general management intent for each unit, management intent and guidelines (both management unit and areawide) must be considered for a complete explanation of the management policy and requirements affecting

⁵ An additional four maps cover the area of the Parks Highway corridor in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region.

particular units. This is essential in order to get a comprehensive understanding of the management intent contained in the area plan as it pertains to a specific unit. The management intent and guidelines contained in Chapter 2 are particularly critical and must be consulted in adjudication decisions affecting individual parcels of state land.

Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps

The maps in this chapter are not intended to be detailed land ownership maps. Instead, they are a representation of state and federal land records current to the date of plan preparation. Land status for upland parcels, including private, Native corporation, municipal, and federal land are derived from the Department's Geographic Information System (GIS) land status coverage. This information is generalized and for this reason the land status for a particular land area can be misleading. For complete information, consult the land records of the Department of Natural Resources, federal Bureau of Land Management, Native corporations, and the Denali and North Star Boroughs. Because of the presence of Mental Health Trust Land and University land, it is also necessary to consult these entities at times.

The plan maps show general patterns of land ownership by color. This includes the various types of state land (general state land, Legislatively Designated Areas, Mental Health Trust Land, University of Alaska, and lands under management agreement to another state agency) as well as Borough and private lands. However, because of the way that GIS maps are created, which entails a decision hierarchy on what land status to represent in priority sequence, the colors that represent an ownership pattern may not coincide with the actual pattern of such ownership. The Department has tried to make general land status on the plan maps as accurate as possible, but the ownership patterns of other entities may be incorrect.

The location of state-owned or state-selected parcels is derived from information in the Department's land status records and the federal Master Title Plat. Both the status and spatial boundaries of these parcels are accurately represented at the time of plan preparation (2012). However, because state land status changes with time, the same caution exists for these areas as for areas of non-state land. Both color and a distinct external boundary line indicate areas of state and state-selected land. If there is a conflict between the land status depicted by color and that indicated by a boundary line, the boundary line is correct. This line supersedes the color representations of land ownership.

Resource Allocation Table

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

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

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

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

MTRS: The Meridian, Township, Range, and Section (MTRS) of each parcel are indicated. In all cases the Fairbanks Meridian applies. There may be more than one township and range when a parcel crosses township and/or range boundaries. Similarly, when the parcel encompasses more than one section, typical for some tracts, the affected sections are identified. The only exception to this convention is for the very large tracts associated with Forestry, General Use, Coal, Minerals, Settlement, and Habitat designations; in these instances, only townships and range are given.

Acreage: The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

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

Management Intent: This column indicates the management direction for a specific parcel. It is consistent with the recommended designation, but includes more information on how state land is to be managed. In some small-sized parcels, the management intent is likely to be brief since the designation itself is often sufficient to indicate the management intent. This is not usually the case with sensitive parcels or large parcels, and, in these instances, the management intent statement is critical to an understanding of how the various resources within the parcel are to be managed. This section may also indicate if the parcel is to be retained in state ownership or if it is appropriate for transfer to a city, borough, non-profit entity, or the public. (See the discussion on p. 3-9 which relates plan designations to determinations to retain or dispose of state land for more detail.) It often also describes those parcel resources that must be taken into consideration in land disposals, coal or mineral development, or other forms of development or use. In some instances the development of a parcel is not appropriate during the planning period and, when this occurs, this is also stated. This is usually associated with units affected by the General Use designation since these units are often located in remote, inaccessible locations and their development is not considered likely or appropriate during the planning period.

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

Lower Tanana Region

The Lower Tanana Region encompasses an area of over 5,136,500 acres and is situated in the northern part of the planning area. It encompasses the area, generally described, in east-west orientation, between the White Mountains National Recreation Area and the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge. It shares portions of its southern and eastern boundaries with the Fairbanks North Star Borough, although the region is not located within a borough. The southern boundary of the region abuts the Kantishna sub-region. The region encompasses sections the Yukon River to the north, the Tanana River centrally to southeast, in addition to numerous smaller rivers, creeks, and lakes. Portions of the Tanana Valley State Forest and the Minto Flats Game Refuge are located in the southern and southeastern areas of this sub-region. This region and the proposed management units are depicted on maps 3-2a, 3-2b, and 3-2c.

This region has multiple routes of access including the Elliot Highway, which generally parallels the Tanana River, and the Dalton Highway, which transverses the region generally in a north-south direction through the eastern area of the planning area. An approximately 80 mile section of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System also transverses the eastern area of the region and loosely parallels the Elliot Highway in the southeast and then the Dalton Highway, beginning in the Livengood area. There are also numerous RS 2477 Trails throughout the region.

There are four small, communities within this area, which are situated along the Elliot and Dalton Highways. The communities include: Tanana, Manley Hot Springs, Minto and Livengood. The population of Livengood has been steadily increasing due to an expansion in the mining industry surrounding the community over the past few decades.

Distribution and Characteristics

This size of this region was nearly doubled in this plan by an expansion to the north to encompass land that has been conveyed to the state over the past twenty-five years. Land ownership is mixed throughout this region and includes state land, private land, Mental Health Trust land, Native land, Native allotments, and Federal land (nearly all of which is in state selection status). Native owned land is generally located near major waterbodies, roads and communities and accounts for 1 million acres. Livengood is surrounded by Mental Health Trust Land, which accounts for 31,000 acres. State land and state selected land are distributed throughout the area and make up 3,300,000 acres and 415,000 acres respectively. Private land, derived from land disposals and agricultural disposals comprise 76,000 acres. The remainder of the land is federally owned, 522,000 acres, located in the southwestern area of the region.

The area in and around the smaller communities of this region have experienced some growth over the last 25 years, reflecting the presence of infrastructure and the accessibility provided, particularly, by the Dalton and Elliot Highways and the growth of the mining industry in this sub-region. The area that has expanded the most is Livengood.

The topography of this region is varied throughout the region and includes both uplands and lowlands. The uplands consist of a number of low mountain ranges including the Ray Mountains and White Mountains. The highest peak is Mt. Eldridge, 6,250 feet. The upland valleys are generally heavily forested. Wetlands are a major feature within this area, which surround the abundant waterbodies located throughout this sub-region. In the western, central, and southern areas, wetlands surround the floodplains of the Yukon, Tanana and Cosna Rivers, in addition to and multiple sloughs, smaller rivers, creeks and lakes. Wetlands are located in the northwestern area along sections of the Yukon River and surround the numerous rivers and creeks northeastern areas. Wetlands surround the Tolovana River in the eastern area and a multiple creeks in the northeastern area. The Minto Flats Game Refuge is a massive wetlands complex that is located in the southeastern area of this sub-region. There are also two areas with hot springs; the Manley Hot Springs and the Tolovana Hot Springs.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access into the Lower Tanana region is provided by the Elliot Highway in the southeast, which turns west in Livengood and transverses the central area of the sub-region, ending at Manley Hot Springs. A road from Manley Hot Springs to Tanana has received funding from ADOT/PF. Current land access to Tanana from that area is provided along RS 2477 routes. The Elliot Highway is proposed for expansion as a land route to Nome. The route, which is in the planning phase, would begin near Manley Hot Springs and follow the Yukon River through interior villages west to Norton Sound. The Dalton Highway begins at Livengood and travels north, generally paralleling the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and ends at the North Slope. Local road systems situated in the small communities of this area and roads to private land and mining resources in more remote areas provide an additional level of access. A number of RS 2477 trails, scattered throughout the region, provide additional access to remote sites.

A variety of resources exist on state land, although the amount of state land within the region has decreased somewhat, resulting from settlement and agricultural land disposals, and conveyances to the Mental Health Trust. Although much of the land within this region is not considered suitable for agriculture due in part to its remoteness, agriculture may be appropriate in the eastern area of the sub-region. Significant amounts of Settlement land identified in the original plan remain and the majority of this is situated within the current areas of remote settlement and in several new areas designated for remote recreational staking. Settlement land is also appropriate around the existing communities to accommodate population growth.

Areas with forest resources are primarily associated with the Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) and immediately surrounding areas. Additional forestry areas are located in the central, southern, and western areas of the sub-region, but do not extend north of the Yukon River.

There are valuable mineral resources within the Lower Tanana region and there are two major mining districts, Eureka-Tofty District in the west and the Tolovana Mining District in the east. Highly active mining occurs around the Manley Hot Springs and Livengood areas, which are located in those districts, respectively. Over 500,000 ounces of gold and over 600,000 pounds of tin have been produced from placer mines in the Eureka-Tofty area. The Tolovana Mining District contains one of the largest reserves of placer gold in North America, which is found on bench gravels along Livengood Creek. Gold bearing bench gravels are also located along Lost Creek. Precious Lode deposits in the Tolovana district contain gold, silver, antimony, mercury, chromium, nickel and iron. Coal has been found along the Yukon River and additional coal occurrences have been recorded in the northern areas of the sub-region, east of the Yukon River.

Wildlife resources within the region are considered to be high. Bear, caribou, moose, waterfowl, as well as other wildlife are present. Caribou are present in the northern area of the region, north of the Yukon River and northeast of the Dalton Highway. A caribou calving area for the White Mountain Caribou herd occurs in the northeastern area of the sub-region, in the general vicinity of the Poker Flats Research area. A caribou wintering area associated with the Ray Mountain herd occurs in the northwestern area of the sub-region, along the Yukon River. Moose are distributed throughout the region. Moose calving and wintering is concentrated along the western Yukon River, Tanana River, and Cosna Rivers. Moose wintering and rutting occur along the Yukon River and in lowland areas associated with the numerous smaller rivers, creeks, and lakes. A major waterfowl nesting area is located surrounding the Fish Lake, which is located in the western central area of the sub-region. A number of anadromous streams occur through the region, the most important of which are associated with the Yukon, Tanana, Cosna, and Tolovana Rivers.

River valleys and historic trails are accessible from the highway to Fairbanks and to the small communities along the Elliot and Dalton Highways. Two hot spring areas are popular for recreational use: the Manley Hot Springs and the Tolovana Hot Springs. The Chitanana Dune System located in the southwestern area of the region is also popular. Hunting within this region is especially significant for moose. The Yukon and Tanana Rivers provide opportunities for fishing, hunting, rafting, and during the winter months, for snow machining.

Management Constraints

There is still a large amount of state selected land within this region and not all of that will be conveyed to the state. Large concentrations of selected land occur south of the Tanana River and north of the Yukon River, with parcels selected along the Yukon River. There are also concentrations of selected land along the Dalton and Elliot Highways. If the land is not

conveyed to the state, a significant portion of land that is recommended for Habitat in this plan will be conveyed to Native corporations or remain in federal ownership and will not be subject to the management intent in this plan. There is an increased need for settlement land in the region. There are several communities in this area with growing populations and expansion is likely. Much of the land immediately surrounding those areas has been conveyed to Native corporations. Wetland terrain on state owned land within those vicinities may make settlement of those areas difficult.

There are three legislatively designated areas within this region that will be managed according to the stipulations outlined by the legislature and corresponding management plan where applicable. These areas are the Tanana Valley State Forest (AS 41.17.400), the James Dalton LDA (AS 19.40.140), and the Minto Flats State Game Refuge (AS 16.20.037). A Management Plan was adopted for the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan in 2001 and is the guiding document for forest management. A management plan for the Minto Flats State Game Refuge Plan was developed in 1992 and is the guiding document for the management of the refuge.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region is to dispose of some land for agricultural and settlement, retain land with forestry values and (it is recommended) incorporate some of these into the Tanana Valley State Forest, and retain state land associated with mineral, habitat, and public recreation and to manage state land consistent with these values. Areas of important habitat and public recreation, as well as extensive wetlands, are to be retained in state ownership in order to protect fish and wildlife, hydraulic resources, and to ensure that the public continues to have access to the recreational resources associated with the main rivers and the upland areas that are now being used for recreation.

State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management recommendations (including management intent and guidelines) contained in the Resource Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed in a manner similar to its designation, which means that most will be managed for their habitat, forestry, and mineral values.

Land disposals are recommended in several new locations, but most areas appropriate for settlement occur within already established settlement areas. The plan intends that selected areas within current subdivisions or remote settlement are appropriate for disposal. Totalling 198,000 acres, most of these settlement areas are situated near or some distance from the Dalton and Elliot Highways. The amount of agricultural land remaining within the region is rather limited, but there are four areas that may be suitable for agriculture remaining, which total 9,850 acres, and are situated generally along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The amount of land designated Forestry is somewhat greater than in the 2012 plan, reflecting newer information and the use of a single plan designation that identifies a primary basis for state land management. Over 133,000 acres of state land are considered to have primary

forestry potential. Most of these areas occur near the current boundaries of the Tanana Valley State Forest and much of this land is recommended as additions to the State Forest. Such areas usually adjoin the State Forest and have similar characteristics of adjacent land within the State Forest. An additional 92,000 acres are recommended for a combined Forestry/Habitat designation. Similarly, mining exploration and subsequent development is considered appropriate within the very large area of the Eureka-Tofty Mining District and Tolovana Mining District, located in the central and eastern areas of this sub-region. Over 75,000 acres are designated Mineral in this area. Areas along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, and low lying wetlands associated with the numerous creeks in the region are often important for both their mineral and habitat resources; these areas are co-designated Minerals and Habitat (304,000 acres). Mining is to be considered generally appropriate within these areas, but any development that takes place must consider and either avoid or mitigate impacts to significant habitat areas. Other areas of important habitat occur throughout the region. Areas having primarily habitat value are assigned the designation of Habitat (538,000 acres).

Resource Allocation Table – Lower Tanana Region

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-01	Rd 7,675	Map 3-2(a) F001N23W	<p>Manage for research and compatible recreation activities. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of the Chitanana Dune System. The vegetation is a mixture of evergreen forest and mixed shrubs and transitions toward the east into mixed shrubs and grasslands. There are multiple unnamed, small lakes throughout the unit. Duck, geese, moose and brown bear are present in this unit.</p>
T-02	Gu 225,841	Map 3-2(a) F001N020W thru 026W; F001S020W thru 023W; F002N021W, F002N023W, F002N025W, F002N026W, F003N024W thru 026W; F004N025W, F004N026W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>Mixed terrain characterizes this large unit, which is comprised of six sub-units, ranging from small to very large in size, that are primarily located south of the Yukon River and west of the Tozitna, Tanana and Cosna Rivers.</p> <p>Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs, grasslands and small patches of woody wetlands. Wetlands generally surround this unit. Duck, geese, moose and brown bear are present in this unit.</p> <p>Nearly one fourth of the land is in selection status with no priority level. It is considered unlikely, given the selection priority assigned to most of this unit, that all of these areas will be conveyed to the state. Selections occur in the following townships: F003N025W, F002N026W, F002N025W, F001N022W, and F001S021W. The remaining land is state owned.</p>
T-03	Ha, Wr 7,039	Map 3-2(a) F003N024W, F003N025W, F003N026W, F004N026W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units characterized by low-lying wetlands, which are located south of the Yukon River. The unit is actually bordered by native-owned land which abuts the river. However, the wetlands do extend to the river.</p> <p>Vegetation consists of woody wetlands, wetlands, sedge, moss, evergreen and deciduous forests. There are waterfowl migration routes, duck, geese, brown bear and moose present. This is a known moose wintering area.</p> <p>This unit abuts native owned land to the north. About one third of the land is in selection status with no priority level. Selected land is located in the following townships: F004N026W and F003N025W. It is considered unlikely, given the selection priority assigned to most of this unit, that all of these areas will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land is state owned.</p>
T-04	Wr 13,199	Map 3-2(a) F002N025W, F003N025W,	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic values. Although no specific fish or wildlife stage concentrations are known to occur, there is a significant presence of general duck, geese, brown bear and moose in the</p>	<p>This unit consists of three sub-units that are characterized by low-lying wetlands associated with three waterbodies located south of the Yukon River: the Blind River, Atutskak River and Beaver Creek, which are</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F003N026W	<p>area. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>numbered: T-04(a), (b) and (c), respectively.</p> <p>The vegetation for all three sub-units consists predominantly of woody wetlands, wetlands, sedge, moss, with some evergreen forests. There are waterfowl migration routes, duck, geese, brown bear and moose present.</p> <p>The land located in sub-units (b) and (c) is in selection status (F003N025W and F002N025W) with no priority level. It is considered unlikely, given the selection priority assigned to most of this unit, that all of these areas will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land is state owned.</p>
T-05	Wr 16,073	Map 3-2(a) F002N023W, F003N024W, F003N025W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic values. Although no lifecycle habitat concentrations exist, there is a significant presence of general duck, geese, brown bear and moose in the area. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of low-lying Wetlands located south of the Yukon River including the northern portions of Boney and Beaver Creeks.</p> <p>Vegetation consists of woody wetlands, evergreen forests and mixed shrubs. Duck, geese, brown bear, and moose are present.</p> <p>The land located in the western half of this unit is in selection status with no priority level (F003N025W). This unit abuts native owned land to the north. It is considered unlikely, given the selection priority assigned to most of this unit, that all of these areas will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land is state owned.</p>
T-06	Wr 13,228	Map 3-2(a) F001N025W, F001N026W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Although no lifecycle habitat concentrations exist, there is a significant presence of general duck, geese, brown bear and moose in the area. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of three sub-units that are comprised of low-lying wetlands predominantly composed of numerous small, unnamed lakes, which are separated by patches of treed areas.</p> <p>Vegetation all three sub-units consist of predominantly woody wetlands, deciduous and evergreen forests, and mixed shrub. Duck, geese, brown bear and moose are present.</p> <p>The land located in the northernmost portions of the central and eastern sub-units are in selection status, with no priority level (F002N026W and F002N025W). It is considered unlikely, given the selection priority assigned to the selection that the area will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land is state owned.</p>
T-07	Se 19,213	Map 3-2(a) F001N025W, F002N021W, F003N022W	<p>Land may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development at these locations.</p> <p>Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>The lakes are quite small but are sufficiently large for float plane access. The practicality of this access needs to be confirmed and the feasibility of development needs to be resolved prior to developing a formal disposal</p>	<p>This unit contains four sub-units which consist of upland topography areas which are adjacent to three unnamed relatively small but potentially float plane accessible lakes.</p> <p>Vegetation depends on location but generally consists of deciduous and evergreen forests, mixed shrubs and patches of wetlands.</p> <p>Duck, geese, brown bear and moose are present.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>decision.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p> <p>There should be a minimum 100' riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the waterbodies.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p>	
T-08	F 46,217	Map 3-2(a) F001N023W, F002N021W, F002N022W, F002N023W, F003N022W	<p>Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Specifically, the Forestry, Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Shorelands and Stream Corridor sections.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two separate sub-units which are currently classified as Forestry.</p> <p>The northern sub-unit is bordered by lakes and some wetland areas, closer to the Tanana River. The vegetation consists of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests with a small patch of wetlands.</p> <p>The northern sub-unit of this unit is nearly all under selection status, surrounded almost entirely by native owned land (F003N023W, F003N023W, F002N022W and F002N021W). Most of the land has no priority level, however, the land furthest north is a "high priority" and it is considered likely that this area will be conveyed to the state due to high priority status. It bordered wetlands south of the Yukon River and west of the Tanana River.</p> <p>The southern sub-unit is bordered by Boney Creek to the north. The vegetation consists of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, with some shrubs and small patches of wetlands.</p> <p>The southern sub-unit is state owned land.</p> <p>Duck, geese, moose and brown bear are present in both sub-units. Duck and geese migrate through the northern sub-unit.</p>
T-09	Wr 17,884	Map 3-2(a) F001N020W, F001N022W, F002N021W, F001S020W	<p>Although no lifecycle habitat concentrations exist, there is a significant presence of general duck, geese, brown bear and moose in the area. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of three sub-units which consist of low-lying wetlands that are associated with the Yukon and Tanana River confluence, Harper Bend, and Cosna Slough in addition to numerous unnamed lakes and creeks in the area.</p> <p>The northern sub-unit and western half of the central sub-unit are in selection status (F003N022W, F003N021W, F002N022W and F002N021W). It is considered likely that this area will be conveyed to the state due to high priority status (F003N023W, F003N022W and F002N022W). The remaining land is state owned.</p> <p>Duck and geese migrate through this area. Brown bear and moose area also present.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-10	Ha, Rd 3,190	Map 3-2(a) F002N020W, F003N021W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units that span the Tanana River. The topography varies between treed areas and mud flats consisting of woody wetlands, deciduous and evergreen forests, and mixed shrubs.</p> <p>Duck and geese are present throughout this unit and migrate through the northern sub-unit. Brown bear are present. Moose calving and wintering occur here.</p> <p>All of the land within this unit is under selected status “topfiled” through ANILCA. It is unknown whether this topfiled land will be conveyed to the state: however it is ranked as a “high-priority” selection. The unit is entirely surrounded by native owned land.</p>
T-11	Se 990	Map 3-2(a) F001N021W, F002N021W	<p>Manage land and retain in state ownership to support State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>The northern parcel may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development at these locations. It has potential as a Remote Recreational Cabin area. The southern sub-unit may be appropriate for low density small tracts.</p> <p>Both lakes are sufficiently large enough for float plane access. The practicality of this access needs to be confirmed and the feasibility of development needs to be resolved prior to developing a formal disposal decision.</p> <p>There should be a 100’ riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the waterbodies.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit contains two sub-units that consist of upland topography. Vegetation includes sub-unit deciduous and evergreen forests, mixed shrubs and patches of wetlands.</p> <p>The northern sub-unit (F002N021W), is located surrounding a small, yet float plane accessible lake that is likely suitable for remote recreation cabins.</p> <p>Duck, geese, brown bear and moose are present.</p>
T-12	Se 7,529	Map 3-2(a) F001N020W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate in the vegetated upland locations within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals. Avoid moose calving and wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>There should be a minimum 200’ riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Chitanana and Tanana Rivers.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit spans the Chitanana River and borders the Tanana River on the east. The river and small creek tributaries encompass most of this unit. The remainder consists of woody wetlands, deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.</p> <p>This is a significant habitat area. Duck, geese, and brown bear are present. Moose calving and wintering are prevalent in this area.</p>
T-13	Ha, Wr	Map 3-2(a)	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of the wetlands surrounding the Chitanana River. Vegetation consists of Woody wetlands, wetlands, sedge, moss, evergreen</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	13,441	F001N021W, F001N022W, F001S022W, F001S023W	<p>state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>and deciduous forests.</p> <p>Wildlife is abundant in this unit and consists primarily of duck, geese, moose, and brown bear. Moose wintering and calving are concentrated in the northern half of this unit.</p> <p>Over one third of unit is in selection status with no priority level, encompassing most of the southern half of this unit (F001N022W and F001S022W). It is considered unlikely, given the selection priority assigned to the selection that the area will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land is state owned.</p>
T-14	Ha 3,516	Map 3-2(a) F001N020W, F001N021W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit is located on the uplands surrounding the Chitanana River wetlands. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forest and mixed shrub.</p> <p>Wildlife is abundant in this unit and consists primarily of duck, geese, moose, and brown bear. Moose wintering and calving are concentrated in the northern half of this unit.</p>
T-15	Ha, Wr 31,095	Map 3-2(a) F001N018W, F001N019W, F001N020W, F001S019W, F001S020W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit consists of three sub-units which are comprised primarily of low-lying wetlands that border the west side of the Tanana River, Cosna Slough and the Cosna River. Vegetation also includes areas of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forest and mixed shrubs. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>This is a significant habitat area. Duck, geese, and brown bear are present. Moose calving and wintering are prevalent in this area.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 460) the Cos Jacket-Kuskokwim Mountains Trail, is located within this unit and it follows the Cosna River.</p>
T-16	Se 2,054	Map 3-2(a) F001S019W, F001S020W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate in the vegetated upland locations within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals.</p> <p>Avoid moose calving and wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>There should be a 100' riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Cosna River.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p>	<p>This unit borders the eastern side of the Cosna River. The river and small creek tributaries encompass most of this unit. The remainder consists of woody wetlands, deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.</p> <p>This is a significant habitat area. Duck, geese, and brown bear are present. Moose calving and wintering are prevalent in this area.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry through Mineral Closing Order Number 1032.</p>
T-17	Gu	Map 3-2(a) F001N018W,	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p>	<p>Mixed terrain characterizes this unit. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs, and</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	25,163	F001S018W, F001S019W	Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined that their authorization would be in the overall best interest of the state. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.	small patches of woody wetlands. Wetlands generally surround this unit. Duck, geese, moose and brown bear are present in this unit. The western sub-unit (F001S019W) is closed to mineral entry through Mineral Closing Order Number 1032.
T-18	F 35,361	Map 3-2(a) F001N016W, F001S016W, F001S018W, F001S019W	Manage unit for its forest resource values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership.	Mixed terrain characterizes this unit, which consists of two sub-units that are located south of the Tanana River and is bordered by the wetlands associated with the river. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forest, mixed shrub, and patches of wetlands. Duck, geese, brown bear and moose are present. The southwest area of the western sub-unit (F001S019W) is closed to mineral entry through Mineral Closing Order Number 1032.
T-19	Ha 9,082	Map 3-2(a) F001S016W	Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	This unit is located on the uplands immediately west of the Zitiziana River and associated wetlands. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forest and mixed shrub. Bear Lake is a large lake located in the southwest area of this unit. Wildlife is abundant in this unit and consists primarily of duck, geese, moose, and brown bear. Moose wintering and calving are concentrated in the northern half of this unit.
T-20	Ha, Wr 4,160	Map 3-2(a) F001S016W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	This unit spans the Zitiziana River and encompasses the associated wetlands. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forest and mixed shrub and some grasslands. Wildlife is abundant in this unit and consists primarily of duck, geese, moose, and brown bear. Moose wintering and calving are concentrated in the northern half of this unit.
T-21	Ha, Wr 35,772	Map 3-2(a) F001N014W, F001N016W, F001S014W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	This unit is comprised primarily of wetlands associated the Tanana River. Vegetation also includes deciduous and evergreen forest and mixed shrub. Wildlife is abundant in this unit and consists primarily of duck, geese, moose, and brown bear. Moose wintering and calving are concentrated in the northern half of this unit.
T-22	F, Ha 55,791	Map 3-2(a) F001N018W, F001N019W,	Manage unit for its forestry values, and to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural	This unit is a treed, encircled by the Tanana River, Cosna Slough, and William Slough in the western area and following the Tanana River to the east.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F002N016W, F002N017W, F002N018W, F001S019W	<p>character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. The area is a likely source of woody biomass. Consult ADF&G prior to forestry actions.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for additional guidelines.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forests, patches of woody wetlands, and mixed shrubs. The area is a likely a biomass source.</p> <p>The area has significant habitat. Duck, geese, and brown bear are present. Moose calving and wintering are prevalent in this area.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 303) Manley Hot Springs – Sullivan Creek Trail bisects the eastern portion of this unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. Mineral occurrences have been found outside of the northeastern boundary of this unit. There is one known mineral occurrence and one known placer mineral occurrence in this unit.</p>
T-23	Ha, Wr 29,526	Map 3-2(a) F001N019W, F002N018W, F002N019W, F003N020W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units which are characterized primarily of wetlands located east of the Tanana River and west of Fish Lake. There are multiple waterbodies in this unit, including small, unnamed lakes, creeks and sloughs.</p> <p>Vegetation also includes woody wetlands, deciduous and evergreen forest and mixed shrub. There are multiple small lakes, creeks and sloughs in this unit.</p> <p>This area is a significant moose habitat area. Calving, rutting, and wintering occur. Duck, geese, and brown bear area also present.</p> <p>An RST 2477 Trail (RST 152) the Nenana-Tanana Serum Run and the Elliot Highway transverse the northern sub-unit of this unit. The Fish Lake is surrounded by Native owned land. Public access to the lake is provided by the RS 2477 Trail.</p> <p>There is selected land located in the southwest area of the southern sub-unit. It is ranked as a “high priority” selection and it will likely to be conveyed to the state (F002N019W).</p>
T-24	Ha, Wr 25,354	Map 3-2(a) F002N018W, F002N019W, F003N018W, F003N019W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This area consists of the Fish Lake, Clear Lake and surrounding waterfowl nesting and molting area. Most of the land that is immediately surrounding the lake is native owned, but the nesting area encompasses a large territory. The Fish Lake is a navigable waterbody that is almost entirely encircled by Native owned land.</p> <p>Numerous small lakes and creeks are in this unit, which primarily consists of low-lying wetlands. Other vegetation includes patches of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests and mixed shrubs. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>In addition to waterfowl, this area is also a moose calving and wintering</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				area. Brown bear are also present. An RS 2477 Trail (RST 152) the Nenana-Tanana Serum Run parallels the northern border of this unit.
T-25	Ha 7,193	Map 3-2(a) F003N018W, F003N019W	Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	This unit consists of uplands located immediately north of Fish Lake. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forests and mixed shrub. Habitat is associated with the Fish Lake, however, it is drier and nesting and molting have not been reported there, although duck and geese are present in the area. Moose wintering is prevalent in the area and brown bear are also present. An RS 2477 Trail (RST 152) the Nenana – Tanana Serum Run and the Elliot Highway transverse this unit.
T-26	Mi, Ha 215,061	Maps 3-2(a & b) F002N016W, F002N017W, F002N018W, F003N015W, F003N016W, F003N018W, F004N012W, F004N013W, F004N014W, F004N015W, F004N016W, F004N017W, F004N018W, F004N019W, F005N013W, F005N014W, F005N015W	Manage unit for its mineral values and resources and for its important moose habitat. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon sensitive moose habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Consideration of the impacts upon hydrologic values associated with the numerous creeks and wetlands located throughout this unit is very important, especially since the location of the mining claims and reported mineral deposits are collocated with the waterbodies within this area. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	This is a large unit, encompassing over 200,000 acres of land. The unit consists of upland and lowland topography. The vegetation includes wetlands, deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, and mixed shrub. Cultural resources are present in this unit. Much of the land within this unit is referred to as the Eureka-Tofty Mining District. Gold and silver lodes are known in a belt of sheared, metasedimentary rocks near biotite granite at the Hot Springs Dome. There are extensive tin and gold deposits that have yet to be developed or are under development. In the 1980's, this area was the second largest tin producer in the U.S. Many of the mining claims are concentrated near creeks and gulches which occur throughout this unit. Mining claims in the eastern area within this unit area concentrated along the Eureka and Pioneer Creeks. The western portion of this unit includes land that was formerly only classified as habitat, but has an abundance of active mining claims located there along the American, Eldorado, and tributaries of the Boulder Creek. This is an important moose habitat area. Moose wintering, rutting, occur throughout the area and calving is concentrated along the Tanana River. Duck and geese are present in the area and are the most prevalent in the wetlands located within the central and eastern areas within this unit. Brown bear occur throughout the unit. There are multiple RS 2477 trails located in the unit. The trails include: (RST 7) Eureka – Rampart Trail (RST 152) Nenana – Tanana Serum Run (RST 303) Hot Springs Slough – Sullivan Creek Trail (RST 836) Thanksgiving Trail

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>(RST 1845) Hutlinana Hot Springs Trail (RST 1872) Manley Hot Springs – Sullivan Creek Trail (RST 1899) Minook Creek – Pioneer Creek Trail</p> <p>Access through this unit is also provided by the Elliot Highway and Eureka-Rampart Road.</p> <p>There are numerous placer occurrences located immediately north of this unit and potential mineralization along the northern boundary.</p>
T-27	Ha, Rd 7,653	Maps 3-2(a & b) F002N016W, F003N015W, F003N016W	<p>Manage for recreational values and to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>Mineral potential exists in portions of this unit, especially at the Manley Hot Spring Dome. Mining exploration and development may be appropriate if impacts to the hot springs can be avoided or mitigated.</p>	<p>This area consists mostly of upland topography and is associated with the Manley Hot Springs and Manley Hot Spring Dome. Topography includes deciduous and mixed forests and mixed shrubs.</p> <p>Moose wintering occurs in this area and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>This area is known for recreational trails and values associated with the Manley Hot Springs and Dome.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 1872) Manley Hot Springs – Sullivan Creek Trail, runs through the western portion of this unit.</p>
T-28	F, Ha 10,621	Maps 3-2(a & b) F003N014W, F003N015W	<p>Manage unit for its forestry values and to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership. Consult with ADF&G prior to forestry activities within this unit to protect fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p>Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for additional guidelines.</p>	<p>This management unit consists of two sub-units which are comprised of upland and lowland topography. Vegetation is primarily deciduous forest, however mixed forest and woody wetlands are also present.</p> <p>Moose wintering occurs in this area and duck, geese, and brown bear area also present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 152) the Nenana-Tanana Serum Run and the Tofty Road bisect this management unit.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 111) covers the eastern sub-unit of this unit (F003N004W).</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. A mineral occurrence has been found in the northwestern area of this unit.</p>
T-29	Ha 75,344	Maps 3-2(a & b) F003N019W, F004N016W, F004N017W, F004N018W, F004N019W,	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units with mixed topography. The western sub-unit of this unit borders the Yukon River. The eastern sub-unit follows an area that has multiple small creeks. Vegetation in both sub-units is primarily evergreen forest with some deciduous and mixed forest, mixed shrub, with patches of woody wetlands.</p> <p>This is a significant moose wintering area. Duck and geese are present</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F005N015W, F005N016W, F005N017W, F005N018W, F005N019W, F006N016W, F006N017W, F007N016W		along the Yukon River and brown bear are present throughout the unit. There are two areas of selected land within the western sub-unit of this unit. The selected land in the northern portion of this sub-unit located in (F006N017W) is listed as high priority status and is likely to be conveyed to the state. The selected lands located in the southern portion of this sub-unit (F004N019W) are low priority selections and it is unlikely that the land will be conveyed to the state.
T-30	Se 5,565	Map 3-2(a) F005N018W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals. Avoid moose wintering areas in siting. There should be a 300' riparian buffer for parcels located along the Yukon River. See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33. Timber salvage by the Division of Forestry may be appropriate prior to development of this unit.	This is an upland unit that borders the Yukon River. The vegetation is predominantly evergreen forest with some deciduous and mixed forests and wetlands. This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There is one known lode mineral occurrence within this unit.
T-31	Wr 6,635	Map 3-2(a) F005N016W, F006N016W, F007N016W	Manage to protect hydrologic values. Although no lifecycle habitat concentrations exist, there is a significant presence of general duck, geese, brown bear and moose in the area. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	This unit consists of two sub-units and involves low-lying wetlands that border the Stevens Creek, Garnet Creek, and Fish Creek. Vegetation consists primarily of woody wetlands, with limited evergreen forests and mixed shrubs. Moose wintering, duck and geese are concentrated near the Yukon River. Moose and brown bear are generally present throughout the unit.
T-32	Gu 107,364	Maps 3-2(a & b) F005N014W, F005N015W, F005N016W, F005N017W, F006N015W, F006N016W, F006N017W, F007N014W	Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state. Consult ADF&G prior to any development project to ensure protection of moose habitat.	Mixed terrain characterizes this large unit, which consist of two large sub-units that are located north of the Elliot Highway and south of the Yukon River. Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs, grasslands and small patches of woody wetlands. Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present in this unit. Moose rutting occurs in the southeast area of this unit. Moose wintering occurs in the northern most area of the northern sub-unit.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-33	Mi 49,962	Maps 3-2(a, b & c) F005N013W, F006N011W, F006N013W, F007N012W	<p>Manage unit for its mineral values and resources.</p> <p>Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit is characterized by mixed topography and contains three sub-units. Multiple mining claims exist within this unit. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs and some wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>The area has general moose, duck, geese and brown bear habitat.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 1885) Little Minook Creek to Troublesome Creek Trail runs through the northern and eastern sub-units within this unit.</p>
T-34	Mi, Ha 61,859	Map 3-2(b) F005N011W, F005N012W, F005N013W, F006N011W, F006N013W	<p>Manage unit for its mineral values and resources and for its important moose habitat.</p> <p>Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon sensitive moose habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.</p> <p>Consideration of the impacts upon hydrologic values associated with the numerous creeks and wetlands located throughout this unit is very important, especially since the location of the mining claims and reported mineral deposits are collocated with the waterbodies within this area.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit contains upland and lowland topography and has multiple mining claims. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs and some wetlands.</p> <p>Moose rutting is prevalent in this area. The area also has general duck, geese and brown bear habitat.</p> <p>Multiple RS 2477 Trails are located within this unit and include: (RST 7) Eureka – Rampart Trail (RST 468) Hunter Creek – Livengood Trail (RST 1845) Hutlinana Hot Springs Trail (RST 1885) Little Minook Creek – Troublesome Creek Trail (RST 1899) Minook Creek – Pioneer Creek Trail</p>
T-35	Rd 7,950	Map 3-2(b) F004N012W, F005N012W	<p>Manage unit for habitat and recreation values. Hutlinana Hot Springs has important recreation and habitat values which must be considered in any development of this site.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit consists of the Hutlinana Hot Springs and surrounding area. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrubs, and some wetlands.</p> <p>The hot springs are a popular recreation area and an important habitat area. Moose rutting and wintering are prevalent in this area and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 1845) Hutlinana Hot Springs Trail, runs through the northern portion of this unit. This unit is bordered by the Elliot Highway on the south.</p> <p>There is one known mineral occurrence in this unit.</p>
T-36	Se 25,754	Map 3-2(b) F003N012W, F003N013W, F004N011W, F004N012W, F004N013W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals.</p> <p>Avoid moose rutting areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>Parcels should be located a minimum of 100’ from the Elliot Highway to avoid adverse impacts on the scenic view from the road.</p>	<p>This unit consists of four sub-units that are characterized by mixed topography. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed and wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>Moose rutting and wintering are prevalent in this area and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>This unit is bordered by the Elliot Highway in the north and west.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.	
T-37	Ha, Rd 43,590	Map 3-2(b) F003N011W, F003N012W, F004N010W, F004N011W, F005N010W, F005N011W	Manage the unit for habitat and recreation values. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Maintain public access on existing recreational trail system.	This unit contains both uplands and lowlands. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and wetlands associated with Hutlitakwa Creek. Cultural resources are present in this unit. Moose rutting and wintering occur in this area and brown bear are also present. This central area of this unit is bisected by the Elliot Highway. Recreational hiking trails are located throughout this unit. A Mineral Opening Order (MOO 689) covers the southern portion of this unit (F004N011W and F003N011W).
T-38	Wr 4,327	Map 3-2(b) F003N011W, F003N012W, F004N011W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Although habitat is concentrated in the northern portion of this unit, moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are generally present. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	This management unit consists of low-lying wetlands associated with Lochenyath Creek and the surrounding small, unnamed lakes. Vegetation is primarily wetlands with some deciduous and evergreen forest on the periphery. Moose, duck, geese and brown bear area present in this area. A Mineral Opening Order (MOO 689) covers the entirety of this unit.
T-39	Gu 43,192	Map 3-2(c) F005N007W, F005N008W, F005N009W, F007N005W	Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.	This unit consists of two sub-units that area characterized by mixed topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and patches of wetlands. Moose and brown bear are present. The Elliot Highway crosses the western boundary of the western sub-unit. A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 67) affects the northeastern portion of the eastern sub-unit (F007N005W). A separate Mineral Closing Order (MCO 510) affects the southwestern portion of the southern sub-unit (F005N009W).
T-40	F, Ha 22,363	Map 3-2(b) F005N006W, F005N007W, F005N009W, F005N010W, F006N006W	Manage unit for its forestry values, and to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership. The management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values.	This unit consists of upland and lowland topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrub and small patches of wetlands. Moose rutting and wintering occur here. The Elliot Highway runs through the southern area of this unit.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>Consult ADF&G prior to forestry actions to ensure habitat and resource protection.</p> <p>Refer to the Fish and Wildlife section in Chapter 2 for specific guidelines.</p>	<p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 510) affects the south central area of this unit (F005N009W).</p>
T-41	F 34,361	Map 3-2(b) F005N006W, F005N007W, F005N008W, F005N009W, F005N010W, F006N006W	<p>Manage unit for its forest resource values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership.</p> <p>Recommend all sub-units for addition to the Tanana Valley State Forest.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p> <p>Refer to the Fish and Wildlife section in Chapter 2 for specific guidelines.</p> <p>The designation/classification of the preference right application noted in the Description will convert to Settlement if the adjudication decision determines that to do so is in the best interest of the state and with the requirements pertinent to preference rights. (If the adjudication decision determines that the application is not in the best interest of the state or that the requirements pertinent to preference rights are not met, the designation and classification of the area of the preference right application remain Forestry.)</p>	<p>This unit consists of five sub-units and is characterized by mixed topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests. Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present.</p> <p>A Mineral Opening Order (MOO 689) affects most of the southern sub-units of this unit (F003N012W ad F003N011W).</p> <p>A small area within the MOO area is actually closed to mineral entry closing order (MCO 184) (F003N012W).</p> <p>Land in the northwestern area of the eastern sub-unit is topfiled selected under ANILCA (F006N006W). The selection does not have a priority ranking and it is unlikely that it will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land in this unit is state owned.</p> <p>A preference right (10 acres within SE1/4 of Section 15 and the NE1/4 of Section 22, T4N, R13W, FM) was applied for and granted a Land Use Permit (LAS 28411) but may want to purchase the land. DMLW has begun adjudicating the case but will not be able to reach a decision until sometime after the approval of YTAP. Rather than require the amendment of the plan shortly after it had been approved, it would be more practical to recognize this situation and provide for reclassification of the 10 acre parcel if the preference right adjudication determines that the application meets the requirements of statute and should be approved. See Management Intent.</p>
T-42	Rd 1,268	Map 3-2(b) F005N006W, F005N007W	<p>Manage unit for recreational values associated with the Tolovana Hot Springs Dome.</p> <p>Development is discouraged within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are inappropriate.</p> <p>Maintain public access on existing recreational trail system.</p>	<p>The unit consists of the Tolovana Hot Springs Dome and immediately surrounding area, which is important for recreation. This unit has low land topography and patches of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forest and mixed shrubs.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>Various foot trails provide access to this area.</p>
T-43	Ha, Wr 26,498	Map 3-2(b) F002N014W, F003N012W, F003N013W, F003N014W, F004N013W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units which are characterized by lowland topography and wetlands associated with Baker Creek in the west and the Hutlinana Creek and small unnamed lakes in the east. Both creeks are anadromous. Vegetation is primarily wetlands, but there are patches of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests and shrubs.</p> <p>Moose wintering occurs in this area. Duck and geese are prevalent in this</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>area. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 111) affects the western sub-unit of this unit (F003N014W).</p> <p>A Mineral Opening Order (MOO 689) opens most of the land in the eastern sub-unit to mineral entry (F003N013W and F003N012W).</p>
T-44	Ha, Wr 5,899	Map 3-2(b) F002N013W, F002N014W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of three sub-units which are characterized by lowland topography wetlands associated with the Tanana River. There are some deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests in the northern sub-unit.</p> <p>This is a moose calving and wintering area. Duck and geese are prevalent in the area and migration routes have been recorded in this unit. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 202) affects the eastern portion of the northern sub-unit (F002N013W and F001N013W).</p> <p>A separate Mineral Closing Order (MCO 294) affects the southern portion of the southern sub-unit.</p>
T-45	Se 42,508	Map 3-2(b) F001N013W, F001N014W, F002N013W, F001S012W, F001S013W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate in the vegetated upland locations of the unit within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals.</p> <p>Avoid moose calving and wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>There should be a 100’ riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Tanana River and Deadman Lake.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>Additional sale of new lots in sections 3 and 4 (F001S012W), should not occur. Public lots must be reserved around the lake to ensure public access.</p> <p>Future subdivision plans and land sales must take the existing sled road that provides public access to the Deadman Lake into consideration.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>The land within this unit that is not closed to mineral entry will be covered by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units which are characterized by lowland topography and is predominantly wetlands associated with the Tanana River. There are some deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests in the unit as well. The latter areas are considered appropriate for potential development. Existing settlement sub-units surround Deadman Lake.</p> <p>This is a moose calving and wintering area. Duck and geese are prevalent in the area and migration routes have been recorded in this unit. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 152), the Nenana – Tanana Serum Run, runs through the center of this unit.</p> <p>This unit is almost entirely closed to mineral entry through two Mineral Closing Orders: MCO 202 and MCO 294. MCO 202 covers most of the northern sub-unit (F001N013W, F001S013W and F001S012W). MCO 294 covers the remainder of the unit (both sub-units), with the exception of two sections in the central area of the northern sub-unit, which is actually open to mineral entry through a Mineral Opening Order (MOO 925) in (F001S013W).</p>
T-46	Ha, Rd	Map 3-2(b)	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values and recreation values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state</p>	<p>This unit encompasses the Wood Bison reintroduction area associated with the Minto Flats Game Refuge is not within the LDA proper.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
33,701		F004N008W, F004N010W, F005N007W, F005N008W, F005N009W, F006N005W, F006N006W, F007N005W, F007N006W	<p>ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Consult ADF&G for any development projects within this unit to ensure that there will be no conflicts with the Wood Bison reintroduction project.</p>	<p>Topography and vegetation are varied. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forest and patches of wetlands associated with small creeks and lakes.</p> <p>This is a moose calving and wintering area. Duck and geese are present in addition to brown bear. The Tolovana River is anadromous and flows through the eastern area of this unit.</p> <p>Land located in F006N006W is in ANILCA topfiled selection status. The selection does not have a priority ranking and it is unlikely that it will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land in this unit is state owned.</p> <p>A portion this unit is closed to mineral entry through MCO 510, located in F004N006W.</p>
T-47	Wr 8,219	Map 3-2(b) F006N006W, F007N006W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of low-lying wetlands associated with the Brooks Creek and numerous small lakes and creeks that border the Minto Flats Game Refuge. Other vegetation includes patches of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forest.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The sub-units located the southern portion of this unit (F006N006W) are in ANILCA topfiled selection status. The selection does not have a priority ranking and it is unlikely that it will be conveyed to the state. The remaining land in this unit is state owned.</p>
T-48	Se 16,698	Map 3-2(c) F006N005W, F007N006W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program. Areas of the unit may be appropriate for personal use harvest, subject to DOF requirements. Parcels should be located a minimum of 100’ from the Elliot Highway to avoid adverse impacts on the scenic view from the road.</p> <p>Consult ADF&G prior to land disposal to determine any potential impacts to Wood Bison project.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit consists of mixed topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests in the northern portion of this unit and the area is predominantly wetlands with some mixed shrub in the central and southern portion of this unit.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present. Wood Bison may be present due to the unit’s proximity to the Wood Bison Reintroduction area. The unit is bordered by the Tolovana River on the east, which is anadromous.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 66) the Dunbar – Brooks Terminal runs through the eastern portion of this unit.</p> <p>The Elliot Highway transverses the northern portion of this unit.</p> <p>This unit is located immediately west of Livengood, which is an area of intense mineral exploration where a 20 million ounce gold deposit has been discovered. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-49	Rd 581	Map 3-2(c) F007N006W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain recreation values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of the Brown Lake and surrounding area, which are a popular recreation area. Vegetation consists of deciduous and mixed forests, some mixed shrubs and wetlands.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Elliot Highway parallels the northern boundary of this unit.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry through MCO 510.</p>
T-50	F 17,563	Map 3-2(b) F005N005W, F006N004W, F006N005W, F007N004W	<p>Manage for forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership.</p> <p>Protect area of Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right-of-way in all authorizations and timber harvests.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units which are comprised primarily of upland topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forestry with some patches of wetlands in the southern area of this unit.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) bisects this unit.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS also bisect this unit and provide a roughly 1 mile buffer for the pipeline, MCO 67 and MCO 529A01. The affected land is located in: F007N005W, F007N004W and F006N004W.</p> <p>This unit is located immediately south of Livengood, which is an area of intense mineral exploration where a 20 million ounce gold deposit has been discovered. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future.</p>
T-51	Ag 1,962	Map 3-2(b) F006N004W	<p>Manage for agricultural values and resources.</p> <p>The feasibility of agricultural development should be further evaluated. Available soils information is lacking.</p> <p>Retain state land within this unit at least until the completion of the feasibility analysis noted above.</p>	<p>This unit consists primarily of upland topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forestry with some patches of wetlands in the southern area of this unit.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) bisects this unit.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS also bisect this unit and provide a roughly 1 mile buffer for the pipeline, MCO 67 and MCO 529A01.</p>
T-52	Wr 6,668	Map 3-2(b) F005N004W, F006N004W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists primarily of low lying wetlands associated with the Tatalina River, small lakes and creeks. Other vegetation includes patches of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) crosses the northeastern area of this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				Two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS also bisect this unit and provide a roughly 1 mile buffer for the pipeline, MCO 67 and MCO 529A01. The affected land is located in: F006N004W.
T-53	Ha, Wr 16,893	Map 3-2(b) F005N004W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit characterized by low-lying wetlands associated with the Tatalina River and surrounding small lakes and streams. There are also scattered deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests.</p> <p>This is a moose calving, rutting and wintering area. A moose migration route has been documented in this unit. Duck, geese, and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There are mining claims located within the eastern portions of this unit.</p>
T-54	Se 19,810	Map 3-2(b) F005N003W, F005N004W, F006N003W, F006N004W, F007N003W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>Parcels should be located a minimum of 100' from the Elliot Highway to avoid adverse impacts on the scenic view from the road.</p> <p>Parcels should avoid the rights of way associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>The land located within this unit that is not closed to mineral entry is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit is characterized by mixed topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests and pockets of wetlands associated with the Tatalina River.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Elliot Highway runs through the northern and central portion of this unit.</p> <p>The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) crosses the central and southern portion of this unit.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS also bisect this unit and provide a roughly 1 mile buffer for the pipeline, MCO 67 and MCO 529A01. The affected land is located in: F006N004W, F006N003W, F005N004W and F005N003W.</p>
T-55	Gu 12,819	Map 3-2(b) F005N003W, F005N004W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This unit consists primarily of uplands. Topography includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests and some patches of wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>Moose and bear are present.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway runs through the eastern area of this unit.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the eastern area of this unit.</p> <p>Three Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS also cross through the eastern area of this unit; MCO 67 and MCO 529, and MCO 529A01. The three MCO's affect F005N003W.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-56	Gu 232,726	Map 3-2(c) F006N007W, F007N006W, F007N007W, F007N008W, F008N006W, F008N007W, F008N008W, F008N009W, F008N010W, F008N011W, F009N007W, F009N008W, F009N009W, F009N010W, F009N012W, F010N008W, F010N009W, F010N010W, F011N010W, F011N011W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This large unit contains five sub-units which are characterized by mixed topography and are centrally located between the Yukon River, Dalton Highway and Elliot Highway. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and patches of wetlands.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 468) the Hunter Creek – Livengood Trail runs through various parts of this unit.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway and Elliot Highway run through the southeastern area of this unit.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) transverses the southeastern area of this unit.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS cross this southernmost sub-unit of this unit and provide a roughly 1 mile buffer for the pipeline, MCO 67 and MCO 529A01, located in F008N006W and F008N005W.</p> <p>Although the majority of the land in this unit is state owned, there is some land that is in “selection status: F009N012W, F008N010W, F007N008W, F007N007W. Land located in F007N007W is a “High Priority” selection status. It is unlikely that the lower ranked land will be conveyed to the state.</p> <p>This unit is located immediately west of Livengood, which is an area of intense mineral exploration where a 20 million ounce gold deposit has been discovered. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There is one known placer occurrence within this unit.</p>
T-57	Wr 21,765	Map 3-2(c) F007N007W, F007N008W, F008N006W, F008N008W, F008N009W, F009N008W, F009N009W, F010N009W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Although habitat is concentrated in the northern portion of this unit, moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are generally present. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit contains four sub-units which are comprised of low-lying topography and wetlands associated with a variety of small unnamed lakes and multiple creeks; the Troublesome Creek, Mud Fork, West fork, Tolovana River and Lost Creek. They are numbered T-59(a)-(d), respectively. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests are present in the sub-units.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present. Troublesome Creek is anadromous.</p> <p>An RS 2477 (RST 468) Hunter Creek – Livengood trail is located in the sub-units that encompass the Tolovana River and Lost Creek.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>The majority of the land located within the Tolovana River sub-unit (T-59c) is in selection status and topfiled under ANILCA. Land located in F007N007W is a “High Priority” selection status and it is likely to be conveyed to state ownership.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway crosses the northern portion of the easternmost sub-unit, the Lost Creek sub-unit.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the northern portion of the Lost Creek Sub-unit.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders (MCO 67 and MCO 529A01), associated with TAPS also cross the Lost Creek (MCO 67 and MCO 529A01), located in F008N006W.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There are mining claims operating within this unit.</p>
T-58	Ha 37,687	Map 3-2(c) F007N007W, F007N008W, F008N006W, F008N007W, F008N008W, F008N009W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of upland and lowland topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrub and some patches of wetlands.</p> <p>This is a moose rutting area. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>The land located in F007N008W and F007N007W is in selection status and topfiled under ANILCA. Land located in F007N007W is a “High Priority” selection status and will likely be conveyed to the state.</p> <p>This unit is located immediately west of Livengood, which is an area of intense mineral exploration where a 20 million ounce gold deposit has been discovered. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future.</p>
T-59	F, Ha 4,009	Map 3-2(c) F008N006W, F008N007W	<p>Manage unit for its forestry values, and to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>The management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values.</p> <p>Consult ADF&G prior to forestry actions within this unit.</p>	<p>This unit is an upland area consisting of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests with patches of shrubs and wetlands.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering and rutting area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway transverses through the eastern area of this unit.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 67) affects a small portion of this unit located in (F008N006W).</p>
T-60	Ha	Map 3-2(c) F008N007W,	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit consists of four sub-units that are comprised primarily of upland topography with deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests with small</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	14,925	F009N007W, F009N008W, F010N009W, F010N010W, F010N011W	Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	<p>patches of shrubs and wetlands. The three northern sub-units are located near the Hess and Troublesome Creeks. The southeastern sub-unit spans the Dalton Highway.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering and rutting area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway transverses diagonally through the southern sub-unit of this unit.</p>
T-61	Se 15,210	Map 3-2(c) F009N007W, F009N008W, F010N007W, F010N008W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Areas of the unit may be appropriate for personal use harvest, subject to DOF requirements.</p> <p>Parcels should be located a minimum of 100' from the Dalton Highway to avoid adverse impacts on the scenic view from the road.</p> <p>Parcels should avoid the rights of way associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.</p> <p>Public access must be maintained on trails that have provided traditional means of access for the public.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>The land located within this unit that is not closed to mineral entry is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit consists primarily of upland topography. Vegetation consists of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests with some patches of wetlands and shrubs, which adjoin with the Richardson Creek.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway runs through the eastern area of this unit.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the eastern half of this unit.</p> <p>Unnamed trails exist within this unit which are used by the public.</p> <p>Three Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS area located in the northeastern portion of this unit (MCO 67, MCO 529, MCO 529A01). The land affected by the MCO's is located in (F009N007W).</p>
T-62	Ha, Wr 26,860	Map 3-2(c) F010N008W, F010N009W, F010N010W, F010N011W, F011N009W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit characterized by low-lying wetlands associated with the Hess Creek and Troublesome Creek, both are anadromous. Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs are also present.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese, and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>The land located in F10N010W is in a suspended state selection status and may not be conveyed into state ownership.</p>
T-63	Ha 21,865	Map 3-2(c) F009N011W, F010N010W, F010N011W, F011N009W, F011N010W, F011N011W, F011N012W,	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit is consists of five sub-units that are characterized by low lying areas adjacent to and south of the Yukon River. Shrubs are the primary vegetation, but there are deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests present, in the western sub-units.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present throughout this unit.</p> <p>Most of the northern and western land within this unit are in selection status and are generally ranked at medium to no priority. It is unlikely</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F012N010W, F012N012W		that they will be conveyed to the state. The land is located within: (F012N010W, F011N012W, F010N011W, F011N010W, F011N009W, F010N011W, and F010N010W).
T-64a	Se 19,557	Map 3-2(c) F011N011W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. These are to follow the requirements of the Remote Recreational Cabin Site program (AS 38.05.600). Within the two subunits that constitute this unit parcels should be 5 to 20 acres in size. It is intended that up to 140 parcels or 2800 acres be conveyed. At least 80% of the area of these subunits should remain as open space; it is intended that current vegetation be retained in the areas of open space. This state land is to be retained for the purpose of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>The following stipulations apply: 1) A 300’ vegetative buffer applies to the Yukon River. Except for access, this buffer shall be maintained in the current vegetated condition, 2) access is to be maintained on trails within the unit that have provided traditional means of access for the public, 3) prior to or concurrent with the preparation of a Preliminary Decision, impacts to habitat and traditional use patterns are to be evaluated, and 4) disposals should avoid moose wintering areas if present; consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific development guidelines. Unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order #33.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units which are characterized by mixed topography and border the Yukon river. Vegetation is varied and consists of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, shrubs, and wetlands along the Yukon River. Cultural resources are present in this unit. The Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System are situated immediately to the east and there are several small local roads in the area, but not providing access to the two subunits.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present in this unit.</p> <p>There are unnamed trails in this unit that provide access to the Yukon River and privately owned parcels along the river.</p>
T-64b	Se	Map 3-2(c) F012N010W	<p>Land disposals (subdivision or pre-surveyed lots) are appropriate during the planning period. Within this unit, parcel size should be approximately 5 to 20 acres in size. It is intended that no more than 160 parcels (lots) or 1600 acres be offered. At least 30% and preferably up to 43% of the unit shall remain as open space; current vegetation should be retained in the areas of open space. This state land is to be retained for the purpose of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>The following stipulations apply: 1) A 300’ vegetative buffer applies to the Yukon River. Except for access, this buffer shall be maintained in current vegetated condition, 2) access is to be maintained on trails within the unit that have provided traditional means of access for the public, 3) prior to or concurrent with the preparation of a Preliminary Decision, impacts to habitat and traditional use patterns are to be evaluated, and 4) disposals should avoid moose wintering areas if present; consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific development guidelines. Unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order #33.</p>	<p>This unit is situated immediately south of the Yukon River on mixed topography, which consists of both level and hilly terrain. The Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System are situated immediately to the west, and a local road, emanating from the Dalton Highway, provides access to the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-64c	Sc	Map 3-2(c) F012N011W	<p>Development of this unit as a commercial and/or industrial node is intended during the planning period. Authorizations are not to be issued that would compromise the eventual development of this unit as a commercial node, although a small site for public access near the Yukon River may be appropriate.</p> <p>The following stipulations apply: 1) A 300' vegetative buffer applies to the Yukon River. Except for access, this buffer should be maintained in the current vegetated condition, 2) access is to be maintained on trails within the unit that have provided traditional means of access for the public, 3) prior to or concurrent with the preparation of a Preliminary Decision, impacts to habitat and traditional use patterns are to be evaluated, and 4) disposals are to avoid moose wintering areas if present.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific development guidelines. Unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order #33.</p>	<p>Unit occupies generally level terrain at the junction of the Dalton Highway Yukon River, and has been identified for some time as a potential nodal location for commercial and/or industrial development. The Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) traverse the easternmost portion of this unit. A pump station, associated with TAPS, is situated in the southeastern part of unit in section 24.</p>
T-65	Ag 4,800	Map 3-2(c) F010N008W, F012N010W	<p>Manage for agricultural values and resources. Detailed soils data for this unit is incomplete; prior to a determination to proceed with an agricultural land disposal, better soils data must be prepared and the feasibility of agricultural development, more specifically determined. If not determined to be feasible, this unit converts to the classification of Resource Management Land. The Agriculture classification is retained until this decision is made. If found feasible, the Agriculture classification is retained.</p> <p>Within this unit, the average parcel size should be no less than 40 acres and, preferably, have an average size of 60 acres. It is intended that 20 parcels may be offered and in no case may more than 40 parcels be offered. At least 50 % of the unit should remain as open space; it is intended that current vegetation be retained in the areas of open space. This state land is to be retained for the purpose of supporting the State's agricultural land disposal program.</p> <p>The following stipulations apply: 1) A 100' building setback applies to parcels located along the Dalton Highway. Except for access, the setback should be maintained in current vegetated condition, 2) access is to be maintained on trails within the unit that have provided traditional means of access for the public, 3) prior to or concurrent with the preparation of a Preliminary Decision, impacts to habitat and traditional use patterns are to be evaluated, and 4) disposals are to avoid moose wintering areas and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System right of way.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units with mixed topography. Vegetation consists primarily of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forest and some mixed shrubs.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present in this unit.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway transverses the center of the northern subunit and the southwest area of the southern unit.</p> <p>There are unnamed trails in this unit that provide access to the Yukon River and privately owned parcels along the river.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) is located along the western border of this unit.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS area located in this unit (MCO 67 and MCO 529A01). The MCO's cover two thirds of this unit. A Leasehold Location Order (32) affects an area adjacent to a proposed pipeline.</p>
T-66	Ha, Rd	Map 3-2(c) F008N006W,	<p>Manage to protect and maintain recreation and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state</p>	<p>This unit provides a public recreation and habitat corridor around the Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) which begins</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
64,812		F009N006W, F009N007W, F010N007W, F010N008W, F010N009W, F011N008W, F011N009W, F011N010W, F012N009W, F012N010W, F012N011W	<p>ownership.</p> <p>Development and maintenance related to the Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System are appropriate. Additional development in this unit is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Areas of the unit may be appropriate for personal use harvest, subject to DOF requirements.</p>	<p>north of Livengood and ends at the Yukon river. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>The unit consists of mixed topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrub, and areas of wetlands which are associated with the numerous creeks located throughout the area.</p> <p>Moose wintering occurs in the northern areas within this unit. Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present throughout the unit.</p> <p>The Dalton Highway generally parallels TAPS.</p> <p>TAPS is centrally located within this unit.</p> <p>Three Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS area located in this unit (MCO 67, MCO 529, MCO 529A01). Portions of the MCOs are located in all townships within this unit.</p>
T-67	Gu 94,191	Map 3-2(c) F009N005W, thru 007W; F010N005W, thru 007W; F011N004W, thru 008W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Mixed terrain characterizes this large unit, which consists of four sub-units that are located entirely east of the Dalton Highway.</p> <p>Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and patches of woody wetlands.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present in this unit.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 Trails pass through and intersect in the northeastern area of this unit RST 824 the Alfred Creek Trail and RST 450, the Hickel Highway.</p>
T-68	Ha 25,989	Map 3-2(c) F008N005W, F008N006W, F009N005W, F009N006W, F010N005W, F010N006W, F010N007W, F011N006W, F011N007W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Additional development in this unit is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Construction and maintenance activities related to the Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System are appropriate.</p>	<p>This unit has mixed topography and consists of six sub-units that are associated with the upland areas surrounding the wetlands of the Lost, Hess, Fish and McHugh Creeks.</p> <p>Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and patches of woody wetlands.</p> <p>Moose wintering occurs in this area and duck, geese, and brown bear are present throughout the unit.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the southwestern sub-unit in this unit.</p> <p>Three Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS area located in the southwest sub-unit of this unit (MCO 67, MCO 529, MCO 529A01), located in F009N006W and F008N006W.</p>
T-69	Wr	Map 3-2(c) F010N006W,	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. Although habitat is concentrated in the northern portion of this unit,</p>	<p>This unit contains two sub-units with low land topography and wetlands. The sub-units are associated with Fish Creek and Mastodon Creek.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	28,739	F010N007W, F010N008W, F011N005W, F011N006W, F011N007W, F011N008W, F012N005W	<p>moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are generally present. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Vegetation includes patches deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present.</p> <p>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the southwest portions of both sub-units.</p> <p>Two Mineral Closing Orders (MCO 67 and MCO 529A01), associated with TAPS also cross the sub-unit, both sub-units located in F010N007W.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 450) the Hickel Highway, crosses the northwest portion of the Fish Creek.</p>
T-70	Ha, Wr 17,767	Map 3-2(c) F010N005W, F010N006W, F010N007W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit contains low lying topography and wetlands associated with Hess Creek and McHugh Creek. Vegetation also includes areas of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p>
T-71	Gu 8,240	Map 3-2(c) F010N004W, F010N005W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and remain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This unit consists primarily of low lying wetlands associated with Lost Creek and McHugh Creek confluence. Vegetation also includes areas of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.</p> <p>Moose, duck, geese and bear are present in this unit.</p>
T-72	Ha, Wr 15,743	Map 3-2(c) F009N005W, F009N006W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit contains low lying topography and wetlands associated with Lost Creek and numerous small, unnamed lakes. Vegetation also includes areas of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests and mixed shrubs.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese, and brown bear are also present.</p>
T-73	Mi, Ha 27,243	Map 3-2(c) F008N003W, F008N004W, F009N003W, F009N004W	<p>Manage unit for its mineral values and resources and for its important caribou moose habitat. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon sensitive moose habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.</p> <p>Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a</p>	<p>This area is part of the Tolovana Mining District, which is one of the largest reserves of placer gold in North America.</p> <p>This unit has mixed topography. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, shrubs, and large patches of wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>This is a caribou calving area associated with the White Mountain Caribou Herd. Moose wintering occurs along the Alabam, Goldstream, and Martin Creeks. Duck, geese and bear are present in the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>long-term or permanent use.</p> <p>Consideration of the impacts upon hydrologic values associated with the numerous creeks and wetlands located throughout this unit is very important, especially since the location of the mining claims and reported mineral deposits are correlated with the waterbodies within this area.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>An RS 2477 Route (RST 450) the Hickel Highway, runs through the northern portion of this unit and terminates at a large, unnamed lake.</p>
T-74	Ha 116,929	Map 3-2(c) F007N002W, F008N002W, F008N003W, F009N002W, F009N003W, F009N004W, F010N003W, F010N004W, F011N003W, F011N004W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Mixed terrain characterizes this large unit. Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, mixed shrubs, grasslands, and areas of wetlands. The large areas of wetlands are associated with the Tolovana River and Tatalina River in the south and the Hesse Creek and South Fork in the north. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>This is a caribou calving are associated with the White Mountain Caribou Herd. Moose wintering occurs along the Hess Creek, Moose Creek, and Tolovana River. Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present in the unit.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 Trails cross the northwestern area of this unit. RST 824, The Alfred Creek Trail and RST 450, the Hickel Highway Trail.</p> <p>This unit is located immediately north east of Livengood, which is an area of intense mineral exploration where a 20 million ounce gold deposit has been discovered. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There are mining claims within this unit.</p>
T-75	Ru, Ha (Public Facilities-Retain) 144,801	Map 3-2(c) F008N002W, F009N001W, F009N002W, F010N001W, F010N002W, F010N003W, F011N001W, F011N002W, F011N003W, F012N002W, F012N003W	<p>This unit is covered by the Poker Flat Research Range Lease ADL 19102, operated by the University of Fairbanks Geophysical Institute. The land is to be managed according to the stipulations in that lease. This area is serves as a rocket launching and testing area.</p> <p>Except for uses that are associated with the lease, it is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Coordinate with ADF&G on projects to ensure protection of caribou calving areas.</p> <p>Development, except as noted above, is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit and those uses that are directly related to the research operations of the research facility.</p>	<p>This area encompasses the permit boundaries of the Poker Flat Research Area (ADL 19102).</p> <p>Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, mixed shrubs, grasslands, and areas of wetlands. Mixed shrubs are the dominant vegetation. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>This is a caribou calving area associated with the White Mountain Caribou Herd. Moose wintering occurs along the Hess Creek, Moose Creek, and Tolovana River. Duck, geese, and brown bear are also present in the unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. This unit has one known placer occurrence and multiple mining claims.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-76	Mi 36,704	Map 3-2(c) F007N004W, F007N005W, F008N004W, F008N005W, F009N004W, F009N005W	Manage unit for its mineral values and resources. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon habitat. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit includes the Livengood Dome and the mining area surrounding the east and southern sides of the Livengood Mental Health Trust Lands. This area has very high gold mining potential and this unit is blanketed with mining claims. The unit consists of two sub-units with upland and lowland topography. Vegetation varies and includes evergreen, deciduous and mixed forests, mixed shrub, and small patches of wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit. Moose, duck, geese and bear are present in this unit.
T-77	Gu 12,475	Map 3-2(c) F008N005W, F008N006W, F009N005W	Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.	This unit consists of mixed topography. Vegetation varies throughout the unit and includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, some shrub, and wetlands in the southern portion of the unit. Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present. The Dalton Highway bisects the center of this unit. Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the southern portion of this unit. A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 529) associated with TAPS is also located in the western and southern portions of this unit (F008N006W, F008N005W, and F007N005W).
T-78	Se 3,992	Map 3-2(c) F008N006W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. Parcels should be located a minimum of 100' from the Dalton Highway to avoid adverse impacts on the scenic view from the road. Parcels should avoid the rights of way associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.	This unit contains upland and lowland topography. Vegetation primarily includes deciduous forest and shrubs, but there are also evergreen and mixed forests. Cultural resources are present in this unit. Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present. The Dalton Highway crosses the southern section of this unit. Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the western half of this unit. This unit is entirely closed to mineral entry through the combination of three Mineral Closing Orders: MO 1053, MCO 67 and MCO 529. MCO 67 and MCO 529 are associated with TAPS (F008N006W). However, this unit is located immediately west of Livengood, which is an area of intense mineral exploration where a 20 million ounce gold deposit has been discovered. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-79	Se 12,475	Map 3-2(c) F007N003W, F007N004W, F008N003W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals.</p> <p>Avoid caribou calving areas and moose wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>There should be a 100' riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Tolovana River.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two sub-units which are characterized by mixed topography. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests and mixed shrubs. Wetlands associated the Tolovana River are located in the central area of the eastern sub-unit. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>The north and eastern areas of the eastern sub-unit are significant for habitat. Caribou calving and moose wintering occur there.</p> <p>There are a number of mining claims in the southern sub-unit, however, most of them are "closed".</p>
T-80	Wr 8,512	Map 3-2(c) F007N002W, F007N003W, F008N003W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>This unit consists of three sub-units with low land topography and wetlands associated with multiple creeks and rivers including: the Tolovana River, Dominion Creek, Bridge Creek, Slate Creek and Tatalina River. Deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests are scattered throughout this unit.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Elliot Highway bisects the northern sub-unit of this unit.</p>
T-81	Ag 3,087	Map 3-2(c) F007N003W	<p>Manage for agricultural values and resources.</p> <p>The feasibility of agricultural development should be further evaluated. Available soils information is lacking.</p> <p>Retain state land within this unit at least until the completion of the feasibility analysis noted above.</p>	<p>This unit has mixed topography. Vegetation consists primarily of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests.</p> <p>Moose and bear are present in this unit.</p> <p>The western border of this unit is the Elliot Highway.</p>
T-82	Gu 51,713	Maps 3-2(b & c) F005N002W, F005N003W, F006N002W, F006N003W, F007N002W, F007N003W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This unit has mixed topography. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, shrubs, and small patches of wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>Moose and bear are present.</p> <p>The Elliot Highway forms the western boundary of this unit in some areas.</p> <p>Although the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) is outside of the unit boundary, two Mineral Closing Orders associated with TAPS (MCO 67 and MCO 529) are located within the southwestern portion of this unit (F005N003W).</p>
T-83	Rd 8,316	Map 3-2(b) F005N003W, F006N003W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain recreation values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for</p>	<p>This management unit is a popular recreation area and provides access to the Grapefruit Rocks and white Mountains.</p> <p>This unit consists primarily of upland topography. Vegetation varies and</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Maintain public access to existing trails and recreation areas.</p>	<p>includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, shrubs, and small patches of wetlands. The wetlands are associated with Globe Creek.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>The Elliot highway crosses the southwestern portion of this unit.</p> <p>Although this unit is entirely closed to mineral entry through MCO 510, there are multiple mining claims within this unit.</p>
T-84	Ha, Wr 4,000	Map 3-2(a) F004N025W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit consists of low lying topography and wetlands associated with the Yukon River. Vegetation also includes evergreen forest and mixed shrubs.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>All of the land in this unit is topfiled through ANILCA and has been given a “high priority” selection status. It is unknown whether this land will be conveyed to the state.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 287), the Fort Gibbon to Kaltag Trail crosses this unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future.</p>
T-85	Se 305	Map 3-2(a) F004N022W, F004N023W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals.</p> <p>Avoid caribou and moose wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>There should be a minimum 150’ riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Yukon River.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit contains three sub-units. The topography consists of low lying wetlands with sparse mixed forest and developed areas bordering the Yukon River.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 398) affects three small areas within the western sub-unit, along the southern boundary of this unit (section 18).</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 289), the Tanana to Allakaket Trail, runs through the easternmost sub-unit of this unit (d).</p>
T-86	Pr 711	Map 3-2(a) F004N022W	<p>This unit consists of the Ralph M. Calhoun airport and surrounding area.</p> <p>Land should be managed according to FAA and ADOT/PF operational requirements and with the management plan for the airport.</p>	<p>The topography consists of low lying wetlands with sparse mixed forest. The airport is on the border of the Yukon River.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-87	Ha 175,087	Maps 3-2(a & c) F004N019W, F005N018W, F005N019W, F005N020W, F006N017W, F006N018W, F006N019W, F007N016W, F007N016W, F007N017W, F007N018W, F007N019W, F008N015W, F009N014W, F010N013W, F011N013W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit except that the area that surrounded Tanana may be appropriate for community expansion or public purposes at some future date.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This is a large unit with mixed topography which borders the northern side of the Yukon River. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forest and mixed shrubs and scattered pockets of wetlands.</p> <p>This is a caribou wintering area associated with the Ray Mountain Caribou Herd. Moose wintering also occurs close to the Yukon River. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>There are four anadromous streams in this unit: Morelock Creek, Bear Creek, Canyon Creek and Squaw Creek.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 620) the Tanana-Rampart Trail parallels the southern boundary of this unit.</p> <p>There are selected lands within this southwestern area of this unit that are topfiled under ANILCA. Many of the selections are ranked at a low to no-priority level and it is unlikely that they will be conveyed into state ownership. The selections are located within: F007N019W, F007N018W, F006N019W, F006N018W, F005N020W, and F005N019W.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There are known placer and lode mineral occurrences within this unit and mining claims within this unit.</p>
T-88	Se 1,369	Map 3-2(a) F005N018W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>Impacts to habitat need to be considered in future land disposals. Avoid caribou and moose wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G.</p> <p>There should be a 150’ riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Yukon River.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit consists of uplands and lowlands and borders the Yukon River to the south. The vegetation is predominantly evergreen forest with some deciduous and mixed forests and wetlands. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>This is a caribou wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 620) the Tanana-Rampart Trail parallels the southern boundary of this unit.</p>
T-89	Gu 89,277	Map 3-2(c) F010N011W, F011N012W, F011N013W, F012N012W, F012N013W, F013N013W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the</p>	<p>This management unit consists of four sub-units, consisting primarily of upland topography. The vegetation is predominantly deciduous, evergreen and mixed with patches of shrubs and scattered wetlands.</p> <p>Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>Coal has been reported in the central sub-unit of this unit (F012N012W).</p> <p>About half of the land within this unit is in selection status and each sub-</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p>	<p>unit has some selected land. The land with the reported coal occurrence is in selection status and is ranked as “high priority”. It is likely that the land in this township will be conveyed to the state (F012N012W). The remaining general selected land within this unit is ranked as now or low priority status and it is unlikely that it will be conveyed to the state (F011N012W and F010N011W).</p> <p>The land selected within the northern sub-units is topfiled through ANILCA and has no priority ranking. It is unlikely that it will be conveyed to the state. ANILCA selected land is located within: F013N012W and F013N010W.</p>
T-90	Ha 17,433	Map 3-2(c) F010N011W, F011N011W, F011N012W, F012N011W, F012N012W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit consists primarily of upland topography. Vegetation is predominantly evergreen trees with deciduous and mixed forests, and patches of scattered wetlands.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese, and brown bear are also present.</p> <p>All of the land in this unit is in selection status and is topfiled through ANILCA. Nearly all of it is ranked as a medium level priority. It is unlikely that all of the land within this unit will be conveyed to the state.</p>
T-91	Wr 5,984	Map 3-2(c) F012N011W, F012N012W, F012N013W, F013N011W, F013N012W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development within the portions of this unit that are located within the LDA is allowed but unlikely except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit due to the wetland terrain.</p> <p>Development within this unit on land that is located outside of the LDA is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit consists of the wetlands that surround the Big Salt River. The topography and vegetation is primarily low-lying wetlands with evergreen trees and some deciduous trees.</p> <p>The Big Salt River is anadromous, and is surrounded by marshy wetlands. Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present in this unit.</p> <p>The eastern half of this unit is in selection status (F012N012W). It is ranked as a “medium priority.” It is unknown whether it will be conveyed to the state.</p>
T-92	Ma 316	Maps 3-2(a & c) F004N012W, F004N013W, F005N008W, F005N009W, F007N006W, F008N005W	<p>Manage unit for its material values and resource and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain unit in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit consists of thirteen ADOT/PF gravel and material pit sites that are located along the Elliot Highway, west of the intersection of the Dalton and Elliot highways. Included are material sites with the following: ADLs: 414233, 414234, 414235, 414236, 414237, 415496, 415977, 415979, 417137, 417138, 417139, 417140, 418458.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-93	Ma 236	Map 3-2(b) F005N003W, F006N003W, F006N004W, F007N003W, F008N004W, F008N005W	Manage unit for its material values and resources resource and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain unit in state ownership.	This unit consists of nine Alaska Department of Transportation gravel and material pit sites that are located along the Elliot Highway, east of the intersection of the Dalton and Elliot highways. Included are material sites with the following: ADLs: 414243, 414244, 414245, 414257, 414371, 416038, 416039, 416040, 416048.
T-94	Ma 236	Maps 3-2(b & c) F006N004W, F007N004W, F007N005W, F008N006W	Manage unit for its material values and resource and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain unit in state ownership.	This unit consists of fourteen gravel and pit sites issued to the Alyeska Pipeline Service for materials related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. Included are material sites with the following: ADLs: 417854, 418025, 418605, 418787, 418788, 418790, 417854, 418025, 418667, 418668, 418789, 418792, 418,793, 418794.
T-95	Ma 604	Map 3-2(c) F008N006W, F009N007W, F010N008W, F011N009W	Manage unit for its material values and resource and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain unit in state ownership.	This unit consists of eight Alaska Department of Transportation gravel and material pit sites that are located along the Dalton Highway. Included are material sites with the following: ADLs: 413799, 413800, 413801, 413802, 413803, 413804, 413805, 415257.
T-96	Ma 77	Map 3-2(b) F004N013W, F005N013W	Manage unit for its material values and resource and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain unit in state ownership.	This unit consists of four Alaska Department of Transportation gravel and material pit sites that are located along the Eureka-Rampart Road. Included are material sites with the following: ADLs: 417137, 417138, 417139, 417140.
T-97	Ma 148	Map 3-2(b) F003N015W	Manage unit for its material values and resource and consistent with the authorization issued by DNR or derived from federal patent. Retain unit in state ownership.	This unit consists of one Alaska Department of Transportation gravel and material pit sites that are located along the Tofty Road. ADL 415740
T-98	Ha, Rd 30,905	Maps 3-2(a & c) Various	Manage this unit for the protection of habitat, recreation, and hydrologic values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat, and recreational use of the river. Retain land in state ownership. This river is used as a transportation corridor by the public. Maintain public access on trails and easements that provide access to and across the river.	This management unit consists of the portions of the Tanana River which are located within the Lower Tanana River region as measured from bank-to-bank from Ordinary High Watermark. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this unit. The Tanana River is a navigable waterbody. Cultural resources are present in this unit. The river has abundant habitat resources. Moose wintering and calving occur in many areas surrounding the river. Duck and geese are generally present and have documented migration routes along the river. Brown bear are generally present along the river. The river is anadromous. The land surrounding the river is owned by multiple property owners including state, native, federal, and privately owned parcels.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-99	Ha, Rd 57,914	Maps 3-2(a & b) Various	<p>Manage this unit for the protection of habitat, recreation, and hydrologic values. Particular emphasis in this management is to focus on maintaining water quality, sensitive habitat, and recreational use of the river.</p> <p>Retain land in state ownership.</p> <p>Maintain public access on trails and easements that provide access to and across the river.</p>	<p>This management unit consists of the portions of the Yukon River which are located within the Lower Tanana River region as measured from bank-to-bank from Ordinary High Watermark. Besides the water column itself, islands and exposed gravel bars are also included in this unit. The Yukon River is a navigable waterbody. Cultural resources are present in this unit.</p> <p>The river has abundant habitat resources. Moose wintering occurs along the southern boundaries of the Yukon River. Caribou wintering and calving occur along the northern boundaries of the river. Duck and geese are generally present along the river. Brown bear are generally present along the river. The river is anadromous.</p> <p>The land surrounding the river is owned by multiple property owners including state, native, federal, and privately owned parcels.</p>

Map 3-2(a): Lower Tanana Region WEST

Map 3-2(b): Lower Tanana Region EAST

Map 3-2(c): Lower Tanana Region NORTH

Kantishna Region

The Kantishna region occupies an area of approximately 3,058,441 acres in the southwestern part of the planning area. It includes the drainage areas of two major rivers, the Teklanika and Kantishna, as well as numerous lakes, the largest of which is Lake Minchumina in the far southwestern part of the region. The region extends from (essentially) the Tanana River in the north to Denali National Park and Preserve in the south, and from the Nenana River in the east to the Chitanatala Mountains in the west. An extension of the region, in the far southwestern part of the region, includes Lake Minchumina. This region and the proposed management units are depicted on maps 3-3a and 3-3b.

With the exception of a limited amount of private land, which are usually located near and around lakes and streams and are associated with previous land disposals, land ownership in this region is almost entirely state and federal. State owned land totals 2,300,000 acres and federal land, approximately 650,000 acres. Nearly all of the remaining federal lands, with the exception of areas within the Denali National Park and Preserve, have been either selected by Native corporations or the State of Alaska. This large area is separated into a western hilly to mountainous portion and eastern portion that is flat to gently rolling. Areas of hilly and mountainous topography occur in areas of the Kuskokwin, Bitzshtini, and Chitanatala Mountains. Areas that adjoin or are east of the Kantishna River are particularly flat. Areas adjacent to the Teklanika River are also generally flat to gently rolling. There is a wide variation in vegetation types, with wetlands, deciduous and evergreen forest, and shrub the most prevalent. Generally, areas near the Kantishna River exhibit a mix of wetlands and evergreen forest, with areas between the Kantishna and Toklat Rivers, and to the east of these areas, exhibiting a mix of shrub, wetlands, and evergreen forest, depending on soil and terrain. In the hilly to mountainous terrain to the west of the Kantishna River vegetation is either a mix of barren rock and alpine tundra at the higher elevations and by a mix of shrub and evergreen forest in the lower elevations.

State land is to be managed as state public domain land with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes except for the one Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) within the region, the Tanana Valley State Forest, which is situated in the north-central part of the planning area. The Minto Flats State Game Refuge extends as a kind of finger into the region, but is actually part of the adjoining region to the north, Lower Tanana. Both of these special areas follow the requirements of the legislation authorizing the LDA as well as specific management plans that have been adopted subsequent to the creation of each LDA.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access to these lands is very limited, reflecting its remoteness and the absence of roads within the region. There is no access from the Parks Highway into this region from the east. What access that exists is provided by off-road vehicles using local and regional trails, or frozen

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

Moose are present throughout the region; wintering, rutting, and calving areas are concentrated along the riverine areas associated with the Zitziana, Kantishna, and Toklat Rivers. Caribou are present in only one area of the region – the area between the Teklanika and Toklat Rivers in the southeastern part of the region. There is no known calving, rutting, or wintering areas of caribou in the region. Brown bear are present throughout the region, while waterfowl, while present, are distributed almost entirely throughout lowland areas.

No coal bearing units or basins with potential hydrocarbon formations are known within the region. Areas with mineral potential are located in the Bitzshtini, Chitanatala, and Chitsia Mountains. Active mineral claims are located in the Chitanatala Mountains, an area south of Lake Minchumina, and a location along the Kantishna River near the Tanana Valley State Forest. Areas closed to mineral entry coincide with significant habitat features or with the presence of state subdivisions. Other than the areas that are now closed to mineral entry and that might be closed by future settlement activity, the region will be left open to mineral entry, coal prospecting and leasing, oil and gas leasing, and industrial leasing for mill sites.

Forest resources are considered moderate within the region and are largely concentrated in the extension of the Tanana Valley State Forest in the north-central part of the region. Other than this location, forest resources, which are associated with both evergreen and deciduous forests, are situated in locations near the TVSF, along parts of the Teklanika River, and near Lake Minchumina. The large areas of good forest in these locations are not of commercial value because of their location and lack of accessibility but may be important as a source of local wood products.

Recreation opportunities in this region are of low to moderate value overall because of the limited accessibility of the area. Recreation use is concentrated on rivers, including the Kantishna and Teklanika, and around lakes, including Lake Minchumina as well as some other the smaller lakes west of the Kantishna River. For residents of the region, winter trails, generally coinciding with the larger rivers, are of high recreational value.

There is little agricultural activity in the region, although the area west of the Tanana River directly and the community of Nenana, has soils suitable for agriculture. There may be some use of agriculture land in this area, but its development of this is dependent upon the construction of a bridge across the Tanana River near Nenana. This same area was identified for agricultural development in the 1985 Area Plan.

Since the preparation of the last area plan for this area, many areas have been conveyed out of state ownership through remote staking projects and state subdivisions. Most of these areas have occurred either along streams or lakes, both of which are attractive features for the purpose of settlement. Although much of the better state land within these areas have been disposed of, considerable land remains in many of the remote staking areas and it can be

expected that additional development will take place in these areas as well as within those areas that are recommended for settlement in the 2012 Plan Revision. Areas of recommended settlement also occur adjacent to lakes and streams, with many of the lakes being allocated for potential development for the first time.

Management Constraints

The southernmost portion of the region is situated within the Denali Borough. There are, in addition, a number of small communities. Both boroughs have comprehensive plans (the communities do not), but these are ‘policy plans’ and do not contain a land use plan map that identifies preferred development patterns. There are two state plans affecting this region: the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan and the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan. The State Forest plan only deals with the management of the state forest, while the remainder of the planning area is affected by the 1985 Area Plan. Both plans were consulted during the revision process but the recommendations in the 2013 plan revision may not always coincide with those of the initial plan

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region, similar to the 1985 Area Plan, is to manage the region to provide for the continuation of current uses. There may be limited residential and mineral development, but the major emphasis is to protect the habitat and recreational resources of the area and also to maintain the option to develop agricultural lands if access and market conditions change. Some areas with forest resources along the Kantishna River are considered appropriate for inclusion in the Tanana Valley State Forest, while other areas are appropriate for local wood product needs. Except for limited areas of residential land disposal, the remainder of state land is to be retained in state ownership.

State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management recommendations (including management intent and guidelines) contained in the Resource Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed in a manner similar to its designation, which means that most will be managed for their habitat, public recreation, water resources, and mineral values.

Given the relative remoteness of this region, extensive areas of wetlands and poor soils, and the absence of roads, little development is expected in the region during the planning period. Most development is expected in areas designated Settlement, which totals 217,671 acres. Although seemingly extensive, this figure includes areas of adverse terrain and soil conditions as well as areas that have already been conveyed out of state ownership. Moreover, many of the areas designated Settlement are intended for remote staking; in these developments parcels, only occupy on a limited area within the general staking area. Such settlement activity that does occur is likely to be situated in new areas of settlement and at lakes and along rivers in areas of previous settlement that, because of changes in

development requirements, may be available for settlement. Some amount of agricultural development (148,502 acres) may also occur, but because of the absence of access, limited market demand, and scarce infrastructure, this is likely to be very limited. It will, nonetheless, be important to retain lands designated Agriculture that are not developed so they can function as reserve in the event that this land is eventually needed for agricultural purposes. Mineral development is also possible, although the areas of mineral potential in this region, mostly located in the western, mountainous areas of the region, are much less extensive than in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region, with development more likely in the latter. Areas designated Minerals (64,723 acres) are to be managed for the potential development of this resource and are to be retained in state ownership. Forest resources (86,224 acres) are either recommended for inclusion in the Tanana Valley State Forest or may be important for local wood products, but the commercial harvest of these resources is not anticipated during the planning period because of the lack of access and limited demand.

The remaining lands in the region are designated Habitat, Water Resources, and General Use, and are to be managed for their habitat, recreation, and water resource values. Areas designated Habitat (540,761 acres) are to be managed to protect important habitat resources. In this region, such habitats are usually associated with the riverine areas of the Kantishna, Teklanika, and Toklat Rivers, which are important for moose rutting, winter concentration, and calving. Areas designated Water Resources (117,146 acres) are, in this region, associated with the presence of large wetland complexes that are adjoin or constitute these riverine areas or occupy extensive areas isolated from rivers and creeks. Both Water Resource and Habitat designated areas are intended to be managed for their habitat and water resource values, are to be retained in state ownership, with only limited public development considered appropriate. Areas designated General Use (1,439,177 acres) do not have a dominant resource value and are considered to be a multiple use land use category. Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote, lack access, and often contain terrain and soils not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only limited, public or utility improvements considered appropriate.

Resource Allocation Table – Kantishna Region

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-01	Gu 121,856	Map 3-3(a) F004S023W, F004S024W, F004S025W, F004S026W, F005S023W, F005S024W, F005S025W, F005S026W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. If conveyed to the state, it is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>Mixed terrain characterizes this large unit, all of which is in selection status. It is considered unlikely given the selection priority assigned this unit, that this area will be conveyed to the state. Vegetation varies significantly, but consists primarily of shrub type vegetation and by evergreen forest on better drained soils. Wetlands occupy scattered sites with the unit; the large wetland complex in F003S024W, including its southward extension in F004S024W and F004S025W, are not included in this parcel, however. Moose and brown bear are present. A 1973 ADOT/PF trail extends throughout portions of the unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. The unit contains mining claims, and there are known lode mineral occurrences within 1.3 miles east of this unit.</p>
K-02	Gu 39,409	Map 3-3(a) F002S020W, F002S021W, F002S022W, F002S023W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>Unit occupies the northern, lower slopes of Lloyd Mountain and the generally level area in the western part of the unit near the Chitanana River. Vegetation is a mix of shrub and wetlands near the Chitanana River and along a tributary of the Cosna River in the eastern part of the unit. Moose and brown bear are present. Waterfowl are present in the wetlands near the Chitanana River. A 1973 ADOT/PF trail crosses F002S023W.</p>
K-03	Gu 36,659	Map 3-3(a) F002S021W, F002S022W, F003S021W, F003S022W, F004S022W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This unit consists of upland areas associated with the northward extension of the Bitzshini and Chitanatala Mountains and with Lloyd Mountain in the northern part of the unit. Vegetation is a mixture primarily of shrub and evergreen forest together with scattered pockets of deciduous forest. Moose and brown bear are occasionally present.</p>
K-04	Mi 22,311	Map 3-3(a) F002S021W, F002S022W, F003S022W,	<p>Manage unit for mineral values and resources.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>Unit contains favorable mineral terraces for base and precious metals in the northwestern corner of the parcel, at the eastern end of the Chitanatala Mountains. Much of this area at higher elevations is barren rock, while areas at lower elevations consist mostly of shrub with some stands of evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F004S022W		
K-05	Mi 41,773	Map 3-3(a) F004S022W, F005S022W, F005S023W, F006S022W, F006S023W	Manage unit for mineral values and resources. See Chapter 2 requirements.	Unit contains the Cosna Dome (ARDF KH003) deposit, consisting of lead, silver, and tin, and occurs within the Bitzhtini Mountains. Much of the area at higher elevations is barren rock, while areas at lower elevations consist mostly of shrub with some stands of evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Cosna Dome prospects are accessible by the Cosna River and an airstrip, 1,100' long, on the south flank of the dome.
K-06	Gu 39,279	Map 3-3(a) F005S020W, F005S021W, F005S022W, F006S020W, F006S021W, F006S022W	Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue is its natural state and be retained in state ownership. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Unit consists of a lowland area characterized by shrub type vegetation in the northern part and by evergreen and deciduous forest in the southern part. These lowlands are associated with the Cosna River, an anadromous stream. It differs from the unit to the north (K-09) by the relative absence of wetlands and the presence of extensive areas of shrub and forest. These lowlands are situated between the hilly to mountainous terrain of the Bitzhtini Mountains, situated to the west and east. Moose and brown bear are present. Two RS 2477s traverse this unit (RST 460), the Cos Jacket – Kuskokwim Mountain Trail and (RST 758), the Lake Minchumina – Kuskokwim River Trail, as well as 1973 ADOT/PF routes.
K-07	Gu 25,375	Map 3-3(a) F002S021W, F003S021W, F003S022W, F004S021W, F004S022W, F005S022W	Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue is its natural state and be retained in state ownership. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.	Unit occupies the lower slopes of the northward extensions of the Bitzhtini and Chitanatala Mountains as well as Lloyd Mountain in the northern part. Vegetation is a mixture primarily of shrub and evergreen forest together with scattered pockets of deciduous forest and wetlands, which are concentrated along tributaries to the Cosna River. There is considerably more shrub type vegetation than in K-54, which occupies the upper slopes of these mountains. Moose and brown bear are occasionally present.
K-08	Ha, Wr 23,079	Map 3-3(a) F002S020W, F003S020W, F003S021W, F004S020W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue is its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Unit consists of the main drainage of the Cosna River and adjacent uplands, which contain several tributaries to this river. Terrain is generally level and vegetation consists mostly of wetlands adjacent to the river and by evergreen and deciduous forest on uplands. Significant moose wintering and calving areas occur within the unit. The Cosna River is an anadromous stream. A RS 2477 (RST 460), the Cos Jacket – Kuskokwim Mountain Trail, traverses portions of this unit. A landing strip occurs in F004S020W; others occur in adjacent units to the west and northwest.
K-09	Ha	Map 3-3(a)	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue is its natural state and be retained in	An extensive lowland area characterizes this unit, with both wetland complexes and areas of shrub vegetation occupying much of this area.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	72,555	F003S019W, F003S020W, F003S021W, F004S019W, F004S020W, F004S021W, F005S020W, F005S021W, F005S022W	<p>state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Evergreen and deciduous forests occur at scattered locations, generally coinciding with areas of better drained soils. Unit occupies portions of the Cosna River and its adjacent uplands, and contains important moose wintering and calving habitats. The Cosna River is an anadromous stream. Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 route (RST 460), the Cos Jacket – Kuskokwim Mountain Trail and a 1973 ADOT/PF route traverse portions of this unit. A landing strip adjoins this unit in F004S020W; other landing strips occur in adjacent units to the west and northwest.</p>
K-10	Gu 43,156	Map 3-3(a) F003S017W, F003S020W, F004S020W, F005S020W, F005S021W, F006S020W, F006S021W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit consists of three sub-units, all of which are situated in hilly to mountainous terrain. Vegetation consists of mostly evergreen and deciduous forest in the northern subunits but predominately of shrub, with some evergreen forest in the more mountainous southern part. Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 routes are present in this unit: (RST 460), the Cos Jacket – Kuskokwim Mountains Trail and (RST 758), the Lake Minchumina – Kuskokwim River Trail.</p>
K-11	Se 12,409	Map 3-3(a) F002S020W, F003S020W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to riparian protection of the Cosna River.</p> <p>As part of the planning for land disposals in this unit, determine if especially critical moose winter and calving areas exist within the unit. [ADF&G data indicates the presence of such areas, but a more detailed evaluation is desirable in order to identify especially critical areas that should be avoided (or mitigation measures employed)].</p>	<p>The Cosna Remote Recreation Staking site area (ADL 417395) comprises this unit; note: a portion of this unit extends northward into the adjacent region. Terrain is hilly in the northern part of the unit and moderately rolling in the southern part. Vegetation is a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest with occasional wetland complexes adjacent to the Cosna River, especially in the northern part. A significant moose calving and wintering area covers most of the unit and the Cosna River is an anadromous stream. Brown bears are present. Mineral closing order 1032 affects this unit.</p>
K-12	Se 3,520	Map 3-3(a) F004S019W, F004S020W	<p>Land may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development at these locations.</p> <p>The lakes are quite small but are sufficiently large for float plane access. The practicality of this access needs to be confirmed and the feasibility of development needs to be resolved prior to developing a formal disposal decision.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>Unit consists of upland areas adjacent to two relatively small but potentially float plane accessible lakes. The westernmost lake is called Bent Tree and the eastern, Blind Luck. Vegetation depends on location and may be wetlands, shrub, deciduous, or evergreen forest. Terrain is flat. Moose and bear are present.</p> <p>A portion on the north side of Blind Luck Lake has been disposed out of state ownership, but the remainder of the two lakes appears to remain (2011) in state ownership. Both lakes are small (about 100 acres), but Bent Tree Lake has an irregular shoreline that may make land disposal</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				somewhat more feasible and attractive. A landing strip is situated about two miles northwest of Bent Tree Lake.
K-13	Gu 86,706	Map 3-3(a) F002S018W, F002S019W, F003S018W, F003S019W, F004S019W, F005S019W, F006S019W	Manage for multiple uses. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.	This large unit (86,708 acres) is situated in the uplands between the drainages of the Cosna River on the west and the Zitziana River on the east. There are numerous small lakes and lakelets, with vegetation a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest. Moose are present. A prominent peak (Mooseheart Mountain) is situated in the northeastern part of this unit; other than this feature, however, terrain is generally level.
K-14	Wr 19,080	Map 3-3(a) F005S019W, F006S019W, F006S020W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	The upper reaches of the Zitziana River, including the tributaries that constitute the headwaters of this river, comprise this unit. Topography is incised in the areas of the river valleys but is otherwise generally flat within the uplands that adjoin the tributaries in the southern part of this unit in F005S018W. Moose and brown bear are present.
K-15	Rd 1,280	Map 3-3(a) F002S018W	Manage unit for its recreation values; retain in state ownership. Development in this unit is not considered appropriate except as related to public recreation or that provides a general public benefit. To the extent feasible, development, other than recreation, should occur in the east half of the lake, in unit K-16.	This unit occupies the west half of Mooseheart Lake. Terrain is flat and vegetation consists of a mix of deciduous and evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Pike and whitefish are found in the lake.
K-16	Se 1,280	Map 3-3(a) F002S018W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially related to riparian protection for lakeshore and for outlet streams. ADF&G should be consulted prior to any decision to offer land for disposal around Mooseheart Lake to ensure adequate protection of riparian habitats and resources.	This unit occupies the east half of Mooseheart Lake. Terrain is flat and vegetation consists of a mix of deciduous and evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. MCO 483 affects this unit.
K-17	Ha 73,354	Maps 3-3(a & b) F002S016W, thru 018W; F003S017W, thru 019W; F004S018W, F004S019W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	Unit consists of the main stem of the Zitziana River, many of its tributaries, and adjacent uplands. Important habitat areas for moose calving and wintering exist within throughout the unit. Waterfowl and brown bear are also present. Terrain is generally flat and vegetation is a mix of wetlands, shrubs, and grasslands.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-18	Se 5,932	Maps 3-3(a & b) F004S017W, F005S017W, F005S018W	<p>Land may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development at these locations.</p> <p>The lakes are quite small but are sufficiently large for float plane access. The practicality of this access needs to be confirmed and the feasibility of development needs to be resolved prior to developing a formal disposal decision.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit (easternmost lakes).</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>Unit consists of upland areas adjacent to a number of relatively small (about 100 acres) but potentially floats plane accessible lakes. Land disposals have not yet occurred on these lakes. Vegetation depends on location and may be wetlands, shrub, or deciduous forest. Terrain is flat. Moose and bear are present. A mineral closing order affects the westernmost lake.</p>
K-19	Gu 42,020	Maps 3-3(a & b) F005S017W, F005S018W, F005S019W, F006S018W, F006S019W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.</p> <p>The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This extensive unit occupies generally flat terrain bisected by a number of incised river valleys of tributaries of the Zitziana River, which is situated just to the west of this unit. It is distinguished from similar large units that are situated nearby (K-20 and K-51) by the vegetation, which in this unit is a mix of shrubs and evergreen forest, and by somewhat more hilly terrain in its western part. Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>Note: This unit was previously classified Settlement, but the area of settlement has been decreased, to better coincide with the actual pattern of residential settlement that might occur here.</p>
K-20	Gu 99,572	Maps 3-3(a & b) F002S015W, F002S016W, F002S017W, F003S016W, F003S017W, F004S017W, F005S017W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.</p> <p>The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This extensive unit occupies generally flat terrain bisected by a number of incised river valleys of tributaries of the Zitziana River, which is situated just to the west of this unit. It is distinguished by the gentler terrain and by different vegetation, which consists of (mostly) shrub interspersed with grasslands and scattered wetlands, than that typical of unit K-23. Moose and brown bear are present.</p>
K-21	Rd 640	Map 3-3(b) F003S016W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for continuing scientific studies and for recreation. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not intended or considered appropriate within this unit, although certain types of public facilities may be appropriate if found to be in the best interest of the state in a decision.</p>	<p>Unit contains the Middle Zitziana Dune, which is considered to be one of the largest areas of stabilized dunes in Alaska.</p>
K-22	Se 14,970	Map 3-3(b) F005S015W, F005S016W, F005S017W, F006S016W, F006S017W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects a portion of this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>Unit consists of two separate parcels, occupying uplands adjacent to West Twin and East Twin Lakes. Terrain is generally similar in the two parcels (generally level) but there is a marked difference in vegetation. West Twin Lake has extensive stands of evergreen with some areas of shrub in its northern part while East Twin Lake is characterized by appreciably more shrub vegetation, although a significant stand of evergreen forest</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				occupies its northern part. Moose and brown bear are present. Mineral closing orders 215, 226, and 1045 close most of the unit. Land disposals have occurred on both lakes, and the characteristics of these lakes provide an opportunity for additional land disposals within both parcels.
K-23	Gu 165,965	Map 3-3(b) F002S014W, F002S015W, F003S014W, F003S015W, F004S014W, thru 016W; F005S014W, thru 016W	State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.	This extensive unit occupies level to moderately rolling terrain, with some areas of generally flat river valleys, in the area west of the Kantishna River. Except for the northern part of the unit, which contains scattered wetlands, this large area is vegetated by evergreen forest interspersed with wetlands and deciduous forest. Moose and brown bear are present.
K-24	Se 3,520	Map 3-3(b) F002S015W, F003S014W	Additional areas of land disposal may be feasible within the two parcels that constitute this unit, but the availability of suitable land is believed to be limited. The feasibility of additional land disposal should be carefully evaluated prior to authorization. ADF&G should be consulted prior to any decision to offer land for disposal around Kindanina and Geskakmina Lakes to ensure adequate protection of riparian habitats and resources. If determined to be feasible, additional land disposal is appropriate during the planning period. Areas of wetlands are to be avoided in any such disposal program; these are particularly prevalent at the north end of Geskakmina Lake. Access to Geskakmina Lake is to be maintained and at least one public use site should be provided to protect access and use of the water body. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	Unit consists of two separate parcels, occupying uplands adjacent to Kindanina and Geskakmina Lakes. Terrain is generally similar in the two parcels (generally level) and both are characterized by evergreen vegetation mixed with occasional wetlands. Moose and brown bear are present. The unit is closed to mineral entry under Mineral Closing Order 905. ADF&G stocks Geskakmina Lake and public access to this waterbody is important. Land disposals have occurred along both lakes and it is problematic if additional areas can be developed in either. The amount of available, disposal land adjacent to each lake is very limited and some of this land is occupied by wetlands.
K-25	Se 5,255	Map 3-3(b) F004S014W, F005S014W, F005S015W	Land may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development at these locations. The lakes are quite small but are sufficiently large for float plane access. The practicality of this access needs to be confirmed and the feasibility of development needs to be resolved prior to developing a formal disposal decision. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	Unit consists of six separate parcels occupying upland areas adjacent to a number of relatively small but potentially floats plane accessible lakes. Vegetation depends on location and may be wetlands, shrub, or deciduous forest. Terrain is flat. Moose and bear are present. Mineral closing order 1045 affects this unit. Unit is closed to mineral entry.
K-26	F 17,897	Map 3-3(b) F002S014W,	Manage unit for its forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing	Unit adjoins the Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) to the east and is, in many respects, an extension the terrain and vegetation features of TVSF.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F003S014W	opportunities for personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. Recommend as an addition to the TVSF. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	It is characterized by extensive stands of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forest separated by scattered wetland complexes. Moose and brown bear are present. Note: moose calving areas occur to the north of this parcel in the adjoining region.
K-28	Se 23,158	Map 3-3(b) F002S013W, F003S013W, F004S013W, F005S013W, F005S014W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	Portions of this unit, especially adjacent to the Kantishna River, are occupied by recreational cabins associated with a previous state remote recreational land disposal. Cabins are also present on some tributary streams. Terrain is flat and vegetation is characterized by evergreen and mixed forest adjacent to the Kantishna River and by extensive stands of deciduous and mixed forest in the northern part of the unit. Brown bear and moose are present, and the southern part of the unit (F004S013W) is important moose habitat (calving and wintering). The Kantishna River is an anadromous stream. Mineral closing order 699 closes the unit to mineral entry.
K-30	Ha 24,282	Map 3-3(b) F003S012W, F003S013W, F004S012W, F004S013W, F005S013W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	Unit consists of three separate parcels, on each side of the Kantishna River and Tanana Valley State Forest. The areas on the east occupy a flat, wetland complex that abuts the Kantishna River and extends southwesterly from Black Bear Lake. They abut the Tanana Valley State Forest on the west and occupy extensive parts of the floodplain of this river. It is an important habitat area for moose. Calving, rutting, and wintering habitats occur in the northern parts of this unit and both calving and wintering habitat in its southern parts. Brown bear are present. The area on the west also consists of an extensive wetlands complex with strips of evergreen forest adjoining the Kantishna River. Portions of this area are important habitat for moose rutting, wintering, and calving. Brown bear are also present.
K-31	F 2,547	Map 3-3(b) F002S013W, F003S012W	Manage unit for its forest resource values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. This unit is recommended for inclusion into the Tanana Valley State Forest.	Unit consists of two separate, widely separated parcels. The area to the east (F003S012W) of the Kantishna River occupies level terrain comprised of wetlands mixed with evergreen forest. It abuts the Tanana Valley State Forest on the west and occupies extensive parts of the floodplain of this river. Moose and brown bear are present. Forest values include mixed spruce/hardwood stands of commercial size. The area to the west (F002S013W) occupies similar terrain and has similar characteristics.
K-32	Ag	Map 3-3(b)	Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements	This extensive unit is considered appropriate for agricultural use, based on soil information (generally a silty loam soil) and has been classified as

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	148,502	F002S009W, F002S010W, F003S009W, F003S010W, F003S011W, F004S009W, F004S010W, F004S011W, F004S012W, F005S010W, F005S011W, F005S012W, F005S013W	(Agriculture) apply in such disposals. Forestry activities are also appropriate within this area and may occur independently of or can precede an agricultural land disposal. If a timber harvest is scheduled far in advance of agricultural operations, the land should be reforested to protect soils. Timber sales may occur immediately before an agricultural disposal, subject to Chapter 2 requirements. The DoAg should be consulted prior to any forest management activity, especially commercial timber harvest. Protect cultural resources. Check land status within the area of selection in F003S009W prior to issuing authorizations. LLO 33 affects portions of this unit.	Agricultural Land since the adoption of the original area plan in 1985, although there have been no land disposals during that period, reflecting the absence of demand and ready access. Vegetation within this unit is characterized by extensive stands of evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Areas within this unit may not be suitable for agriculture, reflecting poor soils and drainage. Consult soils maps prior to authorizing sales. Except for areas within F003S009W, the entire unit is composed of state land. Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry; most of the unit is open to mineral entry. Cultural resources are present within this unit.
K-33	Wr 3,156	Map 3-3(b) F004S012W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	Unit occupies a flat, lowland area that is an extension of the extensive wetland complex to the north surrounding Black Bear Lake. Wetlands comprise most of the unit, with evergreen forest being present on the fringes of the wetland complex. Moose and brown bear are present.
K-34	Wr 19,032	Map 3-3(b) F004S009W, F005S010W, thru 012W; F006S010W, thru 012W	Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state. Retain in state land. Continued dispersed recreation use is appropriate. Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally inappropriate.	This unit consists of six separate parcels, with some of considerable size; each is characterized by extensive wetland complexes. Stands of evergreen and deciduous forest are often present in areas of better soils. Moose and brown bear are present.
K-35	Se 800	Map 3-3(b) F005S010W	Further land disposal within this unit is not considered practicable or appropriate. Retain the remaining areas of the unit in state ownership. See Chapter 2 requirements.	Unit consists of a previous state subdivision (ADL 417340) and most, if not all, of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership. Areas of undeveloped state land occur on the north and south shore of Teklanika Channel Lake, coinciding with areas of wetlands, and adjoining the subdivision. Except for the wetland areas, vegetation is a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest. Terrain is generally flat. Moose and brown bear are present. The wetland areas on the north and south shores of the lake are not appropriate for development and are to be avoided. It is problematic if the remaining vacant areas in the unit are practicable for development; the lake is the primary feature and practicable areas adjacent to the lake have already been developed. Unit is closed to mineral entry.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-36	Wr 31,359	Map 3-3(b) F004S009W, F005S009W, F005S010W, F006S010W, F006S011W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state. Retain in state land. Continued dispersed recreation use is appropriate.</p> <p>Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally inappropriate. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This extensive unit is characterized by generally flat terrain occupied by extensive wetland complexes and areas of shrub. Linear bands of evergreen forest occupy the better drained soils, particularly in the western part of the unit (and serve to distinguish this parcel from K-34, which also contains extensive wetland complexes). Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 route (RST 346), the Nenana – Kantishna Trail crosses portions of the eastern boundary of this unit.</p>
K-37	F, Ha 2,105	Map 3-3(b) F004S009W, F005S009W	<p>Manage unit for its wildlife, habitat and forest resource values. Within the northern subunit, where habitat values are greater, the management focus will be on the protection of habitat values, while permitting personal wood harvest and general forest management that may include some commercial sales. Management emphasis on the southern of the two subunits is to focus on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership. ADF&G should be consulted prior to any forestry projects to ensure adequate protection of fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit consists of two separate parcels just west of the Teklanika River. Terrain is mostly flat and vegetation consists of a mix of wetlands, deciduous forest, and evergreen forest. Moose and brown bear are present. Forest values include mixed spruce/hardwood stands that will provide opportunities for personal use and forest management. An RS 2477 (RST 346), the Nenana – Kantishna Trail, follows the eastern boundary of this unit. There is state legislative interest in oil and development. This unit is included in that area of interest (the area within a radius of 100 miles of Fairbanks.)</p>
K-38	Se 3,168	Maps 3-3(a & b) F007S017W, F007S018W	<p>Land may be appropriate for land disposal, depending on the results of further analysis to determine feasibility of development at these locations. If this analysis finds that development is not feasible, this parcel should be managed for its habitat values, with consideration given to its redesignation and reclassification to Habitat/Wildlife Habitat.</p> <p>The lakes are quite small but are sufficiently large for float plane access. The practicality of this access needs to be confirmed and the feasibility of development needs to be resolved prior to developing a formal disposal decision.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>Unit consists of two separate units occupying upland areas adjacent to two lakes that are situated within sections 7, 17, and 30. Although relatively small (about 100 and 300 acres) the lakes are potentially float plane accessible. Vegetation depends on location and may be wetlands, shrub, or deciduous forest. Terrain is flat. Moose and bear are present.</p>
K-39	Ha, Rd 5,094	Map 3-3(b) F002S008W, F003S008W	<p>If conveyed to the state, manage unit for their wildlife, habitat and recreation values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Review land status to determine if unit has been conveyed to the state prior to issuing authorizations.</p>	<p>Unit consists of a number (6) of parcels that either adjoin the Tanana River or sloughs of that river. All are in selection status and it is problematic if the state will actually acquire these parcels; all are affected by native allotments. Terrain is flat and the parcels are heavily vegetated with evergreen and deciduous forests mixed with wetlands. Unit is associated with high habitat values; parcels are used for moose wintering, calving, and rutting. Brown bears are present. The Tanana River is an anadromous stream.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-40	Wr 6,313	Map 3-3(b) F003S008W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state. Retain in state land. Continued dispersed recreation use is appropriate.</p> <p>Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit are generally inappropriate.</p>	Terrain is generally flat, heavily vegetated with evergreen and deciduous forest, and adjoins the Tanana River. Moose and bear are present.
K-41	F 366	Map 3-3(b) F003S008W	<p>Manage unit for its forest resource values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	Unit is generally flat and consists of an extensive wetland complex with limited bands of uplands consisting of deciduous and evergreen forests. Moose and brown bear are present. Forest values include productive stands of riparian spruce saw timber.
K-42	F 640	Map 3-3(b) F004S008W	<p>Unit is affected by school trust litigation and all actions must follow the requirements of Department Order 143.</p> <p>DOF should not undertake any authorizations in this unit until DMLW has reviewed the proposed action and has determined that it is consistent with the court requirements pertinent to School Trust Lands. This is especially true of any actions involving disposals of state interest. Consult with Realty Services, DMLW, for pertinent requirements.</p> <p>In the event that the litigation is resolved and this land becomes general state land, the unit is to be managed for its forest resource values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values.</p>	<p>Terrain is generally flat, heavily vegetated with evergreen and deciduous forest, and is situated about one mile west of the Tanana River. Moose and bear are present. Forestry values include productive stands of riparian spruce saw timber. A tributary of the Nenana River traverses the center of this unit.</p> <p>This unit occupies Section 16 and is part of the School Trust Lands. Currently (2011) all actions involving such lands must be reviewed by DMLW staff to ensure that court requirements on the disposal of these lands are ensured.</p>
K-43	Se 6,533	Map 3-3(b) F002S008W, F002S009W, F004S009W	<p>Unit, which consists of three separate parcels, may be conveyed to the Mental Health Trust in fulfillment of an obligation to reconstitute the Trust pursuant to a Settlement Agreement between the state and settling plaintiffs (1994). Until a determination is made that the parcels are not required for Trust reconstitution, they are to remain in the Replacement Land Pool. If a determination is made that the parcels are no longer required for such reconstitution or by June 11, 2013, whichever occurs first, they can then be treated as general domain land and can be managed for the purpose of eventual disposal out of state ownership. Under these conditions, disposal of these lands during the planning period is considered appropriate. Review ADL 229606 and consult with DMLW before taking any action that would involve a permanent use or a disposal out of state ownership.</p> <p>Note: the classification assigned this unit, which is Settlement, does not affect the Trust in its management of Trust lands if the land is conveyed,</p>	Unit consists of three separate parcels of land designated as Mental Health Trust Replacement Land. These lands may be conveyed to the Trust if necessary to compensate for lands conveyed in error to the Trust or that have been found to be affected by hazardous materials. These parcels will remain in this status until June 11, 2003 unless the state and Trust agree that the parcels are no longer required for Trust reconstitution.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			and is only provided in the event that these parcels are conveyed to the Trust.	
K-44	Ha 64,561	Map 3-3(a) F008S021W, F009S021W, F009S022W, F010S022W, F010S023W, F011S023W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing any authorization.</p>	<p>Unit provides important habitat for moose; in the central portion of the parcel, significant areas are used for wintering, rutting, and calving while rutting areas are important in the more hilly western portions. Brown bear are also present within this unit.</p> <p>Terrain tends to be fairly flat in the central and eastern portions of the unit and somewhat hilly in the western parts. In the latter, evergreen forest predominate, while within the central and northern areas wetlands are more frequent. Isolated as well as linear stands of evergreen and deciduous forest also occur in the areas of better drained soils in the central and northern parts.</p> <p>The entire unit is within selection status (topfile and selection); review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>
K-45	Ha 73,193	Map 3-3(a) F006S020W, F007S020W, F008S020W, F008S021W, F009S021W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing any authorization.</p>	<p>Unit occupies rugged, mountainous terrain of the Kuskokwim Mountains situated just west of Wien Lake. Vegetation consists mostly of wetlands in the western portion of the parcel and are scattered but of significant size throughout the remainder; evergreen forests and deciduous forests are common in the eastern and southern parts (especially F008S020W and F009S021W) while a mix of evergreen and deciduous forests intermixed with wetlands predominate in the northern (especially F007S020W). Portions of the unit are important for moose rutting. Brown bear are also present within the unit.</p> <p>The entire unit is in selection status (2010); review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>
K-46	Se 24,319	Map 3-3(a) F006S019W, F007S019W	<p>Unit is appropriate for disposal during planning period and is to be retained for the purpose of supporting state land disposals.</p> <p>As part of subdivision design, protect lakeshore and wetland areas; also see Chapter 2 requirements.</p> <p>Development of the southern most of these lakes (in sections 17 and 20) is somewhat problematic given its small size; however, the lake, which is long and narrow, may support float plane access and therefore warrants further investigation. The northernmost lake is 330 acres in size and is more suitable for development. Public access should be maintained to and along the lake to the extent feasible. A public use site, as described in Chapter 2, should be reserved or established in order to ensure access.</p>	<p>Unit consists of three lakes plus surrounding areas; the largest of the three lakes is Wien Lake. Some land disposal activity has already occurred along parts of Wien Lake, but such activity has not occurred in large portions of this lake and has not occurred at all on the two smaller lakes, except for one small parcel on the northern small lake. There is also a landing strip at the north end of Wien Lake. Terrain is generally level except for occasional hilly areas on Wien Lake and, except for evergreen forest in scattered portions of Wien Lake and the southern lake, consists largely of wetlands. Moose and brown bear are present. MCO 214 closes this unit to mineral entry.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-47	Gu 39,186	Map 3-3(a) F006S019W, F007S018W, F007S019W, F008S018W, F008S019W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.</p> <p>The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities and roads, is generally inappropriate. Any development that may occur must carefully consider its impact upon wetland hydrology and should impacts to John Hansen Creek.</p>	<p>Unit includes the lowlands and some uplands adjacent to John Hansen Creek. The main vegetation consists of shrubs in lowland areas and a mixed of evergreen and deciduous forest in uplands immediately adjacent to the creek and scattered upland areas. Moose and brown bear are present.</p>
K-48	Gu 48,460	Map 3-3(a) F008S019W, F009S019W, F010S019W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.</p> <p>The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities and roads, is generally inappropriate. Any development that may occur must carefully consider its impact upon wetland hydrology and should impacts to John Hansen Creek.</p> <p>Check land status in the selection areas prior to management or disposal decisions.</p>	<p>Terrain is generally level except for scattered hills in the northernmost area; vegetation consists of a mix of evergreen and deciduous forests with scattered wetland complexes in the northern and central areas of the unit any by wetlands in the southernmost area (F010S019W). Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>F008S019W is wholly state owned, although the two remaining townships are in selection status (topfiled).</p>
K-49	Se 9,579	Map 3-3(a) F008S018W, F008S019W, F009S019W	<p>Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>The wetland area between the two larger lakes in the northern subunit should be avoided and should not be included in subdivision design.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>Unit consists of two subunits encompassing four lakes. The northern subunit contains the two largest lakes and a wetland complex between the largest and most northern lake and the northeast shore of the southerly lake in the subunit. Vegetation adjacent to the lakes is predominately evergreen and deciduous forest; terrain is generally flat. Moose and brown bear are present. Except for an area on the east side of the larger of the two lakes, the entire unit consists of state land. No land disposals have occurred on either lake.</p>
K-50	Se 5,758	Map 3-3(a) F006S018W	<p>Unit is appropriate for disposal during planning period and is to be retained for the purpose of supporting state land disposals.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>Unit consists of lake and surrounding area. Terrain is generally level, with vegetation consisting of either evergreen forest or wetland, depending on location. Portions of the lakeshore have experienced disposals, but several locations are appropriate for consideration for future disposal. Moose and brown bear are present. The unit is closed to mineral entry under mineral closing order 214.</p>
K-51	Gu 78,248	Maps 3-3(a & b) F005S017W, F006S016W, thru 018W; F007S017W, F007S018W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.</p> <p>The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of</p>	<p>Unit is characterized by generally level terrain in its central part and by hilly terrain in its western and eastern parts. Vegetation is typically evergreen forest in the central and a mix of deciduous forest, shrub, and wetlands in the eastern part. Shrub and deciduous forest are characteristic of the western part. Moose and brown bear are present.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.	
K-52	Wr 48,923	Maps 3-3(a & b) F008S017W, F008S018W, F009S018W, F010S018W, F010S019W	Unit is to be retained and managed for its wetland and hydrologic values. Continued dispersed recreation within this unit is appropriate. Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities and roads, is generally inappropriate. Any development that may occur must carefully consider its impact upon wetlands and wetlands hydrology. Check land status before issuing authorizations.	Unit consists of extensive wetlands that occupy generally flat terrain within the valley formed by John Hansen Creek and the area just south of John Hansen Lake and the Kantishna River. Moose and brown bear are present. That portion of the unit within F009S018W is in selection status; the remainder of the parcel consists of state owned land. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There is a known lode mineral occurrence within this unit.
K-53	F 13,970	Maps 3-3(a & b) F009S017W, F009S018W, F010S017W, F010S018W	Manage unit for its forest resource resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Retain in State ownership. See Chapter 2 requirements. Check land status before issuing authorizations.	Unit coincides with Bearpaw Mountain and is characterized by hilly terrain vegetated by a mix of evergreen and deciduous forests at lower elevations and by shrub and high value birch at higher elevations. Brown bears and moose are present throughout the unit and the southern part of the unit contains significant moose wintering and calving habitat. Forest values include extensive, well stocked upland birch stands. This unit adjoins settlement areas. Significant portions of this unit are in selection status (F009S018W); the remainder is state owned. Prior to issuing authorizations or disposals, check land status. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There is a known lode mineral occurrence near the center-northwest boundary of this unit.
K-54	Ha 93,023	Maps 3-3(a & b) F007S015W, F007S016W, F008S014W, thru 016W; F009S015W, thru 017W; F010S017W, F010S018W	Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Other than utilities, communication, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorization that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, and other sensitive features.	This unit consists of the valley associated with the Kantishna River; this area is generally flat and heavily vegetated with deciduous and evergreen forests in most upland locations. There are extensive wetland complexes as well and these tend to concentrate in lowland areas near this river and in complexes to the south and west of the Kantishna River. Sensitive moose habitat, consisting of wintering and calving areas, generally correspond to the shape of this unit and occupy large areas. The Kantishna River and several of its tributaries are anadromous.
K-55	Se 8,943	Maps 3-3(a & b) F008S017W	Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal	Unit is comprised of a variety of small lakes, the largest of which is Mucha Lake (525 acres). Many of the smallest lakes range between 50 and 100 acres in size. Terrain throughout this area is generally flat and

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>program.</p> <p>The wetland areas between the various lakes in the center of the township are to be avoided in subdivision design.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>vegetation adjoining the lakes is typically a mixture of evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and scattered wetlands. Moose and brown bear are occasionally present.</p> <p>Prior development has occurred on portions of four lakes; additional disposal areas may be feasible along these lakes and should be further evaluated. The smaller lakes do not contain disposal areas and several may be float plane accessible. These also should be evaluated for feasibility.</p>
K-56	Gu 39,438	Maps 3-3(a & b) F008S016W, F008S017W, F009S017W, F009S018W, F010S017W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>Unit extends northeasterly from Bearpaw Mountain and is west of the Kantishna River lowlands. It is characterized by rolling terrain with shrub type vegetation in the southern and central parts and by a mixture of deciduous and evergreen forest in the northern part, especially within F008S016W. Moose and brown bear are present within the unit. The more significant habitat area, generally coinciding with moose calving and wintering habitats, are associated with the Kantishna River lowlands, situated to the east of this unit. Two unnamed mineral prospects (ARDF KH007) cover about one square mile, with the approximate center within Section 35, F009S017W. There is no evidence of production.</p>
K-57	Se 36,530	Map 3-3(b) F010S016W, F010S017W	<p>Land disposals during the planning period are appropriate.</p> <p>Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program.</p> <p>Development should concentrate adjacent to the two rivers and uplands that have better drained soils, and should avoid those areas with wetlands and that are considered especially important moose wintering and calving habitat. Consult with ADF&G prior to initiating significant new projects. Avoid anadromous streams and protect riverine areas.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit has experienced extensive land disposals, primarily of a recreational remote cabin type, over the last 15 years. Remote cabins tend to be concentrated along the two rivers that cross this unit – the Kantishna River and the Bearpaw River. This unit is closed to mineral entry.</p> <p>Terrain is generally level with much of the interior of the unit, consisting of extensive lowlands, occupied by wetlands. Evergreen and deciduous forest coincides with the better drained soils that adjoin the rivers. Except for the southwestern part of the unit (S ½ of F011S017W) important moose habitat occupies the remainder of the unit, consisting of both wintering and calving habitat. Both rivers are anadromous streams.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 Trails occur in this unit. The Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343), transverses the southeast area of this unit and (RST 491), the Rex – Roosevelt Trail travels through the central and eastern area of this unit.</p>
K-58	Wr 17,833	Map 3-3(b) F006S016W, F007S016W	<p>Manage to protect and maintain wetland hydrologic and habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.</p>	<p>Unit occupies a flat, lowland area that is an extension of the extensive wetland complex to the north surrounding Black Bear Lake. Wetlands comprise most of the unit, with evergreen forest being present on the fringes of the wetland complex. Moose and brown bear are present.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-59	Se 15,497	Map 3-3(b) F006S015W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State's land disposal program. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Avoid moose calving and wintering areas in siting of settlement areas.	Land disposals have occurred within this unit in the past, with the area of disposal generally along the Kantishna River and one of its tributaries. Terrain is fairly hilly in portions of the unit while other areas are relatively level. The area having the remote recreation cabins tends to coincide with the somewhat more hilly parts of the unit. Significant portions of the unit (Cannon Remote Recreation) have not been developed and the opportunity may exist for additional disposals. Moose and brown bear are present in the unit; the most southern part of the unit contains a moose wintering and calving area. This unit is closed to mineral entry (MO 275).
K-60	Ha, Wr 30,141	Map 3-3(b) F009S015W, F010S015W, F010S016W	Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values and to protect lake/pond complexes. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorization that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive features. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Numerous small lakes and ponds occupy this unit; adjoining most of these are evergreen forest with scattered deciduous forest, wetlands and shrub vegetation. Significant moose habitat, primarily used for wintering and calving, occupies most of this unit and is an extension of the same habitat pattern found in K-54, a large management unit situated to the north. Terrain is uniformly level. Most of this unit is in selection status (F010S015W); the remainder is state owned. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations or disposals. A mineral prospect (ARDF KH002) exists along Chitsia Creek within Section 22, F010S015W, and consists of gold placer deposits. There are placer claims in this area. Two RS 2477 Trails occur in this unit. The Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343) transverses the southwest area of this unit and (RST 491), the Rex – Roosevelt Trail travels through the central and eastern area of this unit.
K-61	Ha 95,575	Map 3-3(b) F004S014W, F005S013W, thru 015W; F006S013W, thru 015W; F007S012W, thru 014W; F008S012W, F008S013W, F009S012W, F009S013W, F010S013W	Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values and to maintain riverine and wetland areas. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorization that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	This unit consists, with the exception of the area occupied by K-68, of the Toklat River and its adjoining riverine area. The valley bottom of this river is generally flat and, depending on location, is vegetated by shrub, wetlands, or a mixed evergreen/deciduous forest. The Toklat River is an anadromous stream and its riverine area is an important wintering and calving habitat for moose. It also functions as a migratory pathway and important game corridor, and that part south of the Toklat Springs spawning area (K-68) has major brown bear concentrations. An RS 2477 Trail, the Nenana – Kantishna Trail (RST 346) extends through the center of the unit in a north south direction.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-62	Gu 166,757	Map 3-3(b) F007S014W, F007S015W, F008S013W, F008S014W, F008S015W, F009S013W, F009S014W, F009S015W, F010S013W, F010S014W	<p>Manage unit for multiple uses. The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit occupies a large upland area between the valleys of the Kantishna and Toklat Rivers, most of which is flat except for small, incised valleys of numerous small streams and a hilly area in the southern part of the unit which contains evergreen forest. The central area contains a mix of shrub and mixed forest. The northernmost areas are mostly occupied by wetlands. Moose and brown bear are present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 route (RST 491), the Rex – Roosevelt Trail traverses part of this unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There is a known lode mineral occurrence located along the southern boundary of this unit.</p>
K-63	Mi 640	Map 3-3(b) F010S014W	Manage unit for mineral values and resources.	Unit contains a mineral prospect (ARDF KH008) that consists of a plutonic related mesothermal, shear-hosed Rhyolite having hosted quartz veins with galena. There has been no production and only limited exploration of this mineral prospect.
K-64	Gu 115,528	Map 3-3(b) F005S010W, F005S011W, F005S012W, F005S013W, F006S011W, F006S012W, F006S013W, F007S011W, F007S012W, F007S013W	<p>State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.</p> <p>The emphasis is on maintaining wildlife habitat, maintaining recreational opportunities, and ensuring the protection of the important wetland areas included in K-34.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This extensive unit occupies the generally flat terrain east of the Toklat and Kantishna Rivers almost to the Teklanika River on the east. Vegetation consists of a mix, depending on location, of grasslands, shrub vegetation, wetland complexes and scattered upland forested areas consisting primarily of evergreen forest. Forested areas are somewhat more extensive in the southern parts of this unit, and a mix of wetlands, grasslands, and shrub vegetation are typical in the northern parts of the unit. Moose and brown bear are present. An RS 2477 route (RST 346), the Nenana – Kantishna Trail transverses the southeastern portion of this unit.</p> <p>Note: the more extensive wetland complexes within the external boundaries of this unit have been separated out into individual units (K-34) and are designated Water Resources.</p>
K-65	Se 3,815	Map 3-3(b) F005S012W, F006S012W	<p>The feasibility of further land disposals should be evaluated at both sites, especially around Dune Lake. If found feasible, additional land disposals at one or both lakes are considered appropriate during the planning period.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements. Public access should be maintained to and along the lake to the extent feasible. A public use site, as described in Chapter 2, should be reserved or established in order to ensure access.</p>	Unit consists of two subunits which are situated around lakes (Dune Lake and Totek Lake) and have experienced extensive land disposal activity (ASLS 81-056 and ASLS 81-057, respectively). The area around Dune Lake is well vegetated and may be suitable for additional subdivision activity. Extensive wetlands surround Totek Lake and these areas are probably less suitable for disposal. This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 206.
K-66	F	Map 3-3(b)	Manage unit for forest values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while	This unit occupies forested uplands vegetated primarily with evergreen and deciduous forest in the Totek Hills and in the lowlands directly east of

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	23,293	F007S011W, F007S012W, F008S012W	providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values. Pole timber and fire-killed timber exist and are suitable for woody biomass utilization through winter road access. Retain in State ownership. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	that location. Forest values include upland spruce/hardwood stands and productive riparian spruce stands. Pole timber and burned timber exist and are considered suitable for biomass uses through access provided by a winter access road. Bear and moose are present. An RS 2477 route (RST 346), the Nenana – Kantishna Trail transverses the eastern portion of this unit.
K-67	Gu 80,412	Map 3-3(b) F008S011W, F008S012W, F009S011W, F009S012W, F010S011W, F010S012W	State land is to be retained and manage unit for multiple uses. The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and maintaining recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Terrain within this unit is generally level except for the far southern parts, where it is somewhat hilly. Most of the central and southern parts are vegetated with a mix of shrub and evergreen forest, while the northern part is a mix of wetlands and shrub within lowland areas and a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest in the uplands. Moose and bear are present in the unit. The Sushana River and several of the tributaries of the Toklat River, which occupy the lowlands of this unit, are anadromous streams. There are four RS 2477 trails present in this unit. The Nenana – Kantishna Trail (RST 346), the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343), Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491), and Kobi – McGrath Trail (RST 345) are located in the northern portion of this unit.
K-68	Ha 2,195	Map 3-3(b) F008S012W, F009S012W, F009S013W	Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership. Given the small size of this unit and its wildlife and habitat importance, development within this unit is discouraged except for uses related to public safety and recreation. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a state critical habitat area. (Legislation to create a critical habitat area is the responsibility of the ADF&G.) Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Unit encompasses an area that is considered extremely productive chum salmon spawning area that is very important to the subsistence and commercial fisheries of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. This area is also heavily used by brown bears and other wildlife. This area is closed to mineral entry. There are three RS 2477 routes are present within this unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343), the Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491), and the Nenana – Kantishna Trail (RST 346).
K-69	Se 22,035	Map 3-3(b) F008S011W, F009S011W, F009S012W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program. Development should concentrate in the better drained, forested uplands and avoid the extensive wetland areas occupying central part of this unit and the riverine areas adjoining the major streams and rivers. Maintain RS 2477 routes. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Generally level terrain occupies most of the central parts of this unit, and this area contains an extensive wetlands complex. Parts to the northeast and southeast are, however, relatively hilly and are characterized by a mix of evergreen and deciduous forest. Moose and brown bear are present. The Sushana River and several of the tributaries of the Toklat River, which occupy the lowlands of this unit, are anadromous streams. There are three RS 2477 routes are present within this unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343), the Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491), and the Nenana – Kantishna Trail (RST 346).
K-70	F	Map 3-3(b)	Manage unit for its wildlife, habitat and forest resource values.	Unit contains the Teklanika River and its adjacent lowlands. Terrain is

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	15,178	F006S010W, F007S011W, F008S011W	Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for select and personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	uniformly level with vegetation consisting predominately of evergreen forest and deciduous forest mixed with wetlands. Forest resources are particularly prevalent in the Totek Hills and along the Teklanika River. Forest values include upland spruce/hardwood stands and productive riparian spruce stands. Pole timber and burned timber exist and are considered suitable for biomass uses through access provided by a winter access road. Bear and moose are present. Moose and brown bear are present. The uplands around Comma Lake, situated just to the northeast of this unit, are important habitat for several wildlife species, especially moose and furbearers. The Teklanika River is an anadromous stream. There are three RS 2477 routes are present within this unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343), the Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491), and the Kobi – McGrath Trail (RST 345).
K-71	Ha 7,556	Map 3-3(b) F008S010W, F008S011W, F009S011W, F010S011W	Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values. Retain land in state ownership. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorization that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, and other sensitive environmental features.	Unit occupies the Teklanika River and its associated lowlands. Terrain is generally level. Vegetation is, depending on location, a mix of wetlands, evergreen forest, and deciduous forest. Moose and brown bear are present. The Teklanika River is an anadromous stream.
K-72	Gu 97,957	Map 3-3(a) F011S024W, F011S025W, F012S025W, F013S025W, F013S026W, F014S025W, F014S026W	Manage the unit for multiple uses. Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities and roads, is generally inappropriate. Any development that may occur must carefully consider its impact upon wetland hydrology. Personal wood harvest, especially in T013S025W, is considered appropriate but specific harvest authorizations are subject to DOF approval.	This large unit occupies mostly flat terrain covered by wetlands (primarily in the southern part of the unit) and by somewhat hilly terrain in the west-central and northern parts that is mostly vegetated with mixed forest and scattered deciduous forest. Extensive areas of wetlands are present particularly in the area to the west of Lake Minchumina and south of Lake Snohomish. Personal wood harvest occurs in this area, especially in T013S025W.
K-73	Se 3,104	Map 3-3(a) F013S025W, F013S026W	Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period and is to be retained for the purpose of supporting state land disposals. As part of subdivision design, protect lakeshore and wetland areas. See also requirements in Chapter 2. LLO 33 affects this unit.	Parcel encompasses the uplands surrounding Snohomish Lake. Terrain is fairly flat and vegetation consists of wetlands (generally western part) and upland forest (evergreen and mixed deciduous forest in eastern part). A land disposal project area (ADL 417054) occupies the northern half of the unit. The southern half of the unit was to be conveyed to the University of Alaska as part of a legislative grant, but the legislation that would have enable this to occur was ruled invalid by the Alaska Supreme Court. The southern area is now administered as general state land. Moose and brown bear occasionally present within the unit.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-74	Se 2,547	Map 3-3(a) F011S024W, F011S025W	<p>Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period and is to be retained for the purpose of supporting the State's land disposal program. Parcel is in selection status: land status needs to be carefully reviewed prior to undertaking development.</p> <p>As part of subdivision design, protect lakeshore and wetland areas using the guidelines found in Chapter 2. Maintain RS 2477 route.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit consists of generally flat to rolling terrain consisting of a mix of wetlands (lowland areas) in the middle and northern part of the unit and forested uplands (evergreen and mixed forest) adjacent to the stream and lakes (Jim and Hay Lakes). Moose and bear are present occasionally. A moose winter calving and wintering area is situated immediately to the west of this unit. Parcel is in selection status (topfiled ANILCA). This unit is closed to mineral entry.</p> <p>RST 1714, the Lake Minchumina – Kuskowkim River Trail passes through the southwestern portion of this unit.</p>
K-75	Ha 20,797	Map 3-3(a) F012S023W, F013S024W, F013S025W, F014S024W	<p>Manage unit to protect and maintain its wildlife and hydrologic values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorization that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>Winter moose calving and wintering areas occur throughout the unit, which consists of two subunits. The northern of the two, occupying parts of F012S023W and touching the eastern part of Lake Minchumina, consists of wetlands adjoining the Foraker River, an anadromous stream, and the braided channels of that river as it empties into this lake. Terrain within this subunit is uniformly flat; uplands adjoining the Foraker River are occupied by stands of evergreen forest while lowlands are occupied by wetlands of various types. The southern parcel occupies flat to somewhat rolling terrain. The rolling terrain, which occurs in the northernmost part, consists of a mixture of evergreen and deciduous forest. The Foraker River does not lie within this subunit and is situated to the east.</p>
K-76	F 10,229	Map 3-3(a) F011S023W, F011S024W	<p>Manage for forestry values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest, and maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational resources. Retain in State ownership.</p>	<p>Extensive areas of evergreen forest occupy this unit; intermixed with this are scattered wetlands and areas of deciduous forest. Forest values include well stocked upland hardwood stands located on southerly and westerly aspects. Timber is considered suitable for personal use. Terrain is generally hilly with scattered lowlands predominately vegetated by wetlands. Moose and brown bear are present. Portions of the parcel (southern part) remain in selection status, but are not considered highest state selection priority. Review land status prior to undertaking any management or disposal actions.</p>
K-77	Rd	Map 3-3(a & b) F003S017W	<p>Manage unit for its continuing scientific studies and recreation. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations that would be incompatible with these uses (scientific and recreation) or that would physically disturb the dunes are not considered appropriate in this unit.</p>	<p>Unit contains the Middle Zitziana Dunes. These dunes, along with the Toklat River dunes, are one of the largest areas of stabilized dunes in Alaska.</p>

Map 3-3(a): Kantishna Region WEST

Map 3-3(b): Kantishna Region EAST

Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region

The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range encompasses an area of 4,088,136 acres and is situated in the southeastern and eastern part of the planning area. It encompasses the area, generally described in its north-south orientation, from the Fairbanks area and the northern part of the Tanana Valley State Forest south to the Susitna River and the Denali Highway. In its east-west orientation it extends from the Teklanika and Nenana Rivers on the west to the Tanana River on the east. This large region has a high measure of access, from both the Parks Highway and the Alaska Railroad, and as such it is probably the most accessible of the three regions within the planning area. There are a number of small communities within this area, all of which are situated along the Parks Highway and Alaska Railroad; these include, from north to south, Nenana, Clear, Healy/McKinley Village, and Cantwell. Also included in this region are two boroughs (Denali and Fairbanks North Star). The community of Nenana is situated in the FNS Borough while the Denali Borough, which occupies most of the southern half of the planning region, includes the communities of Cantwell, Healy/McKinley Village, and Anderson (Clear). Two major military reservations exist within the region, including the Fort Wainwright facility in the northeastern part of the region and the Clear Air Force Base, at Anderson. The Denali National Park and Preserve, which is significant for tourism, is located southwest of the region. This region and the proposed management units are depicted on maps 3-4a and 3-4b. Management units along the Parks Highway are depicted in more detail on maps 3-5a, 3-5b, 3-5c, and 3-5d.

Distribution and Characteristics

Land ownership is mixed within this region and, from that perspective, is different than the other regions that contain extensive areas of state land. Native and federally owned land, the latter associated primarily with the Wainwright Military Reservation, comprises 179,930 and 871,750 million acres, respectively. Most of the native owned land is situated in the middle part of the region, while federal land, nearly all of which has been selected by the state, is situated in the east-central and northeastern parts of the region. A small amount of private land, which includes Mental Health Trust Land, also exists; these areas correspond to areas in and near the small communities of the region, areas of settlement or agricultural land disposal conducted in the more western, accessible portions of the region in the last 25 years, and those areas designated Mental Health Trust Land in 1994. There is another 41,000 acres than are owned by the Denali Municipal Entitlement Act⁶.

⁶ Another 9,000 acres remain to be conveyed to the borough.

The dominant land owner within the region, however, is the state, with nearly 2.8 million acres owned by this entity.⁷ Another 1 million acres (of federal land) are selected by the state, but it is problematic as to how much will be conveyed given that native corporations have selected much of this land and over 750,000 acres are associated with the Fort Wainwright Military Reservation. State land is distributed throughout the region, and is found in all parts of the region, but is particularly prevalent in the more remote and inaccessible areas, some of which are considered to have abundant mineral resources.

The area in and around the smaller communities of this region have experienced moderate growth over the last 25 years, reflecting the presence of infrastructure and the accessibility provided, particularly, by the Parks Highway. Much of the land that is now privately owned or owned by the Mental Health Trust in these areas derives from state land disposals or litigation settlements. There have also been several land (settlement) and agricultural disposals and these have contributed to a small amount of growth in the western part of the region near the Parks Highway and Nenana River. Development has also occurred along the Parks Highway, with much of it related to McKinley Village and to mineral (coal) development, in the area east of Healy at the Usibelli Coal Mine. The remainder of the region has experienced little or no growth, reflecting the character of the land and its inaccessibility.

In terms of characteristics, state land is generally flat in area of the Totatlanika Flats, flat to hilly in the westernmost part near the Nenana River and within the drainage of the Yanert and Wood Rivers, and other than these locations, hilly. The remainder of the region consists of the mountainous terrain of the Alaska Range which contains a number of prominent glaciers as well as the associated glacial landforms of the Yanert and West Fork Glaciers. The large central and eastern areas of the region are occupied by several significant river drainages associated with the Yanert and Wood Rivers; there the terrain, which is associated with extensive river floodplains, is generally flat. Within the area of the Totatlanika Flats (a large area north of Township 5 South) vegetation consists of extensive wetlands with, in areas of better drained soils, evergreen and deciduous forest. The westernmost area of the region near the Nenana River is characterized by a mix of evergreen forest interspersed with wetlands and shrub, especially at somewhat higher elevations. Shrub and at higher elevations, tundra, barren rock, or ice and snow (some in the form of glaciers) is characteristic in the remainder of the region, which is characterized by mountainous terrain.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range is considered to have the greatest level of access available within the three regions of this plan. Both the Parks Highway and the Alaska

⁷ Within the planning area there have been a significant number of land disposals during the last 25 years, both for the purposes of settlement and agricultural development, but also including the disposal of state land to the Mental Health Trust in the Trust Reconstitution process, which culminated in 1994. These disposals have reduced considerably the amount of state land within the planning area compared to the conditions that existed in 1985.

Railroad traverse the western part of this region and provide a high measure of access to residences, businesses, and other forms of development along and near the Parks Highway. Local road systems situated in the small communities of this area and roads accessing agricultural and coal resources in more remote areas provide an additional level of access. A number of regional trails, scattered throughout the region, provide access to remote sites.

A variety of resources exist on state land, although the amount of state land within the region has decreased somewhat, resulting from settlement and agricultural land disposals, and conveyances to the Denali Borough and Mental Health Trust. Although the amount of agricultural land particularly has decreased through agricultural land disposals within the region, areas with soils suitable for agriculture remain west of the Seventeen Mile Slough (37,117 acres), extending to the Teklanika River. Areas allocated for settlement have also decreased, especially in the areas within and near the communities of Healy and Nenana. In addition, significant areas of state subdivision and remote recreation staking areas near the Parks Highway and east of the Alaska Railroad/Nenana River have been conveyed out of state ownership. Some settlement land remains and the majority of this is situated within current areas of remote settlement or in several new areas designated for remote recreational staking. Areas with forest resources are primarily associated with the Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) but, compared to other state resources, are somewhat less important within this region. Nonetheless, in addition to the areas within the TVSF, areas situated along the Nenana and Teklanika Rivers contain extensive stands of both evergreen and deciduous forests. Bituminous and sub-bituminous coal resources east of Healy in the area of the Usibelli Mine have been mined for over 45 years and continue to produce commercial quantities of coal, which are typically shipped to the Far East. Metalliferous mineral deposits associated with the Bonnifield Mining District that are considered to have moderate to high value occupy over 40 townships in the Alaska Range. These are associated with massive sulfide deposits which occur in a belt in the northern part of the Alaska Range. Gold, silver, and other minerals occur in widely scattered deposits. Oil and gas resources are unknown but are expected to be limited.

Wildlife resources within the region are considered to be high. Bear, caribou, moose, as well as other wildlife are present. Caribou are present throughout the region, predominately south of Township 5 South, and much of the more mountainous terrain is considered important as winter habitat. An area of caribou calving occurs near the end of the Stampede Trail in the Wolf Townships. Moose are distributed throughout the region and, depending on location, areas of winter concentration, rutting, and calving occur. A number of anadromous streams occur through the region, the most important of which are associated with the Nenana and Teklanika Rivers.

River valleys, historic trails, and alpine country which are accessible to Fairbanks and to the small communities along the Parks Highway are significant recreational resources in this region. Hunting within this region is especially significant for moose and the area of the Rex Trail is particularly popular for this use. Commercial and personal rafting occurs in the Nenana River, particularly downstream of McKinley Village. The Nenana River provides opportunities for fishing, hunting, rafting, and during the winter months, for snow machining.

Management Constraints

The northern most part of the region is situated within the Fairbanks North Star Borough while the remainder of the region is situated within the Denali Borough. There are, in addition, a number of small communities. Both boroughs have comprehensive plans (the communities do not), but these are 'policy plans' and do not contain a land use plan map that identifies preferred development patterns. The only plan affecting this area is the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan. This plan was consulted during the revision process but the recommendations in the 2012 plan revision may not always coincide with those of the initial plan.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region is to dispose of some land for agricultural and settlement, retain land with forestry values and (it is recommended) incorporate these into the Tanana Valley State Forest, and retain state land associated with mineral, habitat, and public recreation and to manage state land consistent with these values. The coal resources near Healy are appropriate for continued development, while mineral exploration and subsequent development is considered appropriate within the Alaska Range, which contains the Bonfield Mining District. Areas of important habitat and public recreation are to be retained in state ownership in order to protect fish and wildlife and to ensure that the public continues to have access to the recreational resources associated with the main rivers and the upland areas that are now being used for recreation.

State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management recommendations (including management intent and guidelines) contained in the Resource Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed in a manner similar to its designation, which means that most will be managed for their habitat, public recreation, and mineral values.

Owing to previous land disposals and settlement conveyances, relatively little state land remains that is considered suitable for settlement. Land disposals are recommended in several new locations, but most areas appropriate for settlement occur within already established subdivision or remote settlement areas. The plan intends that selected areas within current subdivisions or remote settlement are appropriate for disposal. Totalling 204,185 acres, most of these areas are situated near or some distance from the Parks Highway and Alaska Railroad. The amount of agricultural land remaining within the region is also limited, again because of previous disposals, but there are four areas with suitable soils for agriculture remaining, which total 37,117 acres, most of which is situated west of Seventeen Mile Slough and between the Teklanika Rivers. These areas are designated Agriculture. The amount of land designated Forestry is somewhat greater than in the 1985 plan, reflecting newer information and the use of a single plan designation that identifies a primary basis for state land management. Over 46,000 acres of state land are considered to have primary forestry potential. Most of these areas occur near the current boundaries of the

Tanana Valley State Forest and much of this land is recommended as additions to the State Forest. Such areas usually adjoin the State Forest and have similar characteristics of adjacent land within the State Forest.

The further extraction of coal resources at and near Healy is considered appropriate, with over 74,729 acres assigned a co-designation of Coal and Habitat. Coal exploration and development is to be considered generally appropriate in these areas, but any development that occurs must consider and either avoid or mitigate impacts to wildlife during sensitive life-cycle periods and to habitat. This co-designation reflects the important habitat and coal values within this area. Similarly, mining exploration and subsequent development is considered appropriate within the very large area of the Bonnifield Mining District within the Alaska Range. Areas of important habitat occur throughout the region, with the Wolf Townships being particularly significant in terms of this resource. Areas having primarily habitat value are assigned the designation of Habitat (1,272,529 acres). Areas within the Alaska Range are often important for both their mineral and habitat resources; these areas are co-designated Minerals and Habitat (849,579 acres). Certain areas are important as mineral licks; these are specifically identified (P-49) on plan maps and are to be protected (or alternative locations provided) during any mineral (or other) development. Mining is to be considered generally appropriate within these areas, but, similar to the utilization of coal resources, any development that takes place must consider and either avoid or mitigate impacts to wildlife during sensitive life-cycle periods and significant habitat areas.

All general domain state land is open to recreational uses under 11 AAC 96.020 and, except for mountainous, remote, or areas covered by glaciers, receive some amount of recreational use within this region. However, recreational use of state land tends to concentrate within two locations; the area west of the community of Healy in what is known as the Wolf Townships and the area south of the Tanana Valley State Forest in the flat, wetland dominated areas of the Wood, Totatlanika, and Tatlanika River drainages. The area of the Wolf Townships has received considerable attention by the local communities and legislators, and legislation has been introduced to create a State Recreation Area. Other forms of recreation management have been discussed as well. While this plan does not recommend a particular form of recreation management involving the formation of a special purpose site, the management units within this area are co-designated Habitat and Dispersed Recreation and the plan recognizes that a special purposes site focusing on habitat and recreation management would be appropriate, if created.

Resource Allocation Table – Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-01	F 2,211	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F002S006W	<p>Manage for forest values and resources, and for multiple uses consistent with this primary use. Suitable lands will be managed for personal and commercial timber production. Retain in state ownership. Recommend inclusion of this unit within the Tanana Valley State Forest.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, timber harvest operations are to be sited so as not to be visible from the George Parks Highway or Goldstream Creek. If this is not practicable, the Forest Land Use Plan should evaluate ways to reduce visual impacts through the use of irregular boundary designs, leave trees, and like design methods.</p> <p>Maintain access and protect the riverine area of Goldstream Creek. Protect cultural resources.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit is vegetated with a mix of evergreen and mixed forest and wetlands, depending on location. Brown bear and moose are present in the unit and this location is associated with moose rutting and calving and is used as a winter concentration area. The George Parks Highway both traverse or about the unit. Goldstream Creek, which meanders extensively, also traverses the unit in an east-west direction as do three RS 2477 routes (RST 66) the Dunbar – Brooks Terminal, (RST 70), the Ester – Dunbar Trail and (RST 1595) the Dunbar – Minto – Tolovana Trail. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>Unit in 1985 TBAP was a combination of Public Recreation and Settlement, with these classifications scattered throughout the unit. This unit adjoins the Tanana Valley State Forest and has similar vegetative and topographic characteristics of the State Forest. Because of this similarity, and because of the management guidelines that affect this unit, it is more appropriate to designate this unit Forestry.</p>
P-02	Ag 4,683	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F002S007W, F003S007W, F003S008W	<p>Manage for agricultural values and resources. Protect cultural resources.</p> <p>(Note: Further agricultural disposals are not considered likely and would only occur if/when state land is not conveyed to an individual or entity or individual for some administrative reason. Should this occur this management guidance (and Agricultural classification) will ensure that this can occur.)</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Agricultural land disposals have occurred throughout this parcel and many parcels have been conveyed to individuals. Some, however, remain under contract and it is possible that land may be returned to the state. A small amount of vacant land, classified Agriculture, remains. MCO 510 closes this area to mineral entry. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p>
P-03	F 4,838	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F002S006W, F003S007W	<p>Manage for forest values and resources, and for multiple uses consistent with this primary use. Suitable lands will be managed for personal and commercial timber production. Retain in state ownership. Recommend inclusion of this unit within the Tanana Valley State Forest.</p> <p>Maintain access and protect the riverine area of Little Goldstream Creek.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, timber harvest operations should be sited so as not to be visible from the George Parks Highway. If this is not practicable, the Forest Land Use Plan should evaluate ways to reduce visual impacts through the use of irregular boundary designs, leave trees, and like design methods.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two subunits, one in F002S006W and the other in F003S007W, and both are of considerable size (greater than 2,400 acres). Unit is vegetated with a mix of evergreen and mixed forest. Terrain is hilly in the eastern subunit and relatively flat in the western; Little Goldstream Creek and its adjoining level riverine area occupies a considerable part of this subunit. Brown bear and moose are present in the unit and this location is associated with moose rutting and calving and is used as a winter concentration area. Caribou are not present. The George Parks Highways abuts the western subunit.</p> <p>In the 1985 TBAP this unit was co-classified as Public Recreation and Forestry. Both subunits adjoin the Tanana Valley State Forest and have vegetative and topographic characteristics similar to the State Forest. Because of this similarity, it is more appropriate to designate this unit Forestry.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				There is a material site in this unit administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 408768. It is located in F003S007W and spans sections 17 and 20.
P-04	Se 699	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F003S007W, F003S008W	Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate. LLO 34 affects a portion of the unit in section 30. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	This unit consists of two subunits, one in section 9 and the other in section 30. Terrain is generally level, is suitable for settlement, and this area has been identified for settlement purposes for many years. Other land disposals about the unit. MCO 510 closes this area to mineral entry and MCO 261 partly closes that subunit in section 30.
P-05	Ma 36	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F003S007W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 408766.
P-06	Se 640	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F003S008W	Manage this unit specific to the various management requirements that affect this area of state land, which follow. The Mental Health Trust Replacement Land must follow the requirements of Department Order 142, the remaining state land in the subdivision is to be retained as an open space tract, and the material site must be managed consistent with the requirements of the DNR authorization. Continued use of the material site is appropriate. Development of the small remaining area is affected by the requirements of the School Trust litigation and the adjudicator is to follow the requirements of Department Order 143.	Parcel consists of several lots that are Mental Health Trust Replacement Land (ADL 229606), a prior subdivision (ADL 82-123), a material sale site (ADL 30743), and vacant land in the western part of the unit. MCO 261 closes this area to mineral entry. Cultural resources are present within unit.
P-07	Ma 20	Map 3-4(a) F004S008W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 409028.
P-08	Pt 40	Map 3-4(a) F004S008W	Manage for sanitary landfill under the authority granted to the City of Nenana under a Public and Charitable lease.	Unit is managed by the City of Nenana as a sanitary landfill (ADL 410092) under a Public and Charitable lease (non-competitive). Landfill may not longer be in operation. Note: expiration date of lease was 1/31/2010.
P-09	Se 40	Map 3-4(a) F004S008W	Land disposal to individuals or municipality under the municipal entitlement program is appropriate during the planning period. LLO 34 affects portions of this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit occupies level, well vegetated ground. Previous land disposals (Mental Health Trust Land) about the parcel. A cemetery abuts the unit to the west and the Alaska Railroad, on the east. A MCO partly closes this area to mineral entry.
P-10	Se 640	Map 3-4(a) F004S008W	Manage unit consistent with the requirements of the School Trust litigation and specifically with the requirements of DO 143. Assuming resolution of this litigation, portions of the undeveloped land within this section should be evaluated for further subdivision. If this evaluation finds that additional development is unlikely or inappropriate,	Unit occupies section 36 and is affected by School Trust litigation. This unit occupied by a previous state subdivision (ASLS 80-106) and most of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership. A number of tracts were created as part of this subdivision. None of these are slated for development and are identified as 'state land' on the plat. It is unclear if

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>this area is to be retained by the state and managed as open space. Note: Tracts A, D, E, and H, which either abut the George Parks Highway or water, are to be retained in state ownership, to function as a buffer.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>these areas are intended to be retained by the state and are to function as a buffer or if the tracts are simply reserved for potential future use. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p>
P-11	F 514	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F004S007W	<p>Within section 17, manage for forest resources and values. Within section 16, manage unit consistent with the requirements of the School Trust litigation and specifically with the requirements of DO 143.</p> <p>Assuming resolution of this litigation, this area is also to be managed for its forest values and resources. Recommend the addition of this unit to the Tanana Valley State Forest.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>The majority of this unit occupies section 16 and is affected by School Trust litigation. The portion within section 17 is not affected by this litigation and can be managed under general state land requirements.</p> <p>Note: It is intended that the area covered by this unit consist of upland areas. Significant shifts in river location are expected over time and this statement is intended to clarify the location of the unit.</p>
P-12	Ha, Rd 348,547	Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(a & b) F003S005W, F004S005W, thru 007W; F005S004W, thru 007W; F006S004W, thru 007W; F007S003W, thru 007W; F008S003W, thru 007W	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p> <p>Special management requirements may pertain to the Rex Trail; adjudicators should review pertinent files prior to issuing any authorization.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This extensive unit, known generally as the Totatlanika Flats, coincides with management unit 4L1 in the 1985 TBAP. It is characterized by extensive wetlands interspersed by islands of uplands, typically vegetated by evergreen forest. Brown bear and moose are present, and the area is important as a moose calving and rutting area, and is an important moose winter concentration area. The Rex Trail, which is a RS 2477 route (RST 119) the Kobi – Bonnifield to Tatlanika Creek Trail, also known as the Rex Trail, traverses the southern part of this unit. It is a heavily used route by hunters and trappers and has been the subject of special management requirements; see http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/rextrail/ for detail.</p> <p>Note: A municipal entitlement selection occupies portions of F008S004W (Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24); this area is excluded from this unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral and coal potential may be discovered in the future. There are mining claims located in the southern portions of this unit and there is a mineral and coal district located south of this unit.</p>
P-13	Se 23,877	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F005S008W, F005S009W, F006S009W, F006S010W	<p>Disposal of the remaining lots within the areas of previous land offerings is appropriate, and after the 2012 offering of this area, additional disposals within the previous offering area will have to be evaluated for suitability, and, depending on resource access (such as timber and camp sites), recreational values, and other settlement considerations, additional areas for staking may appropriate within these areas. Additionally, settlement is appropriate in certain of those areas not included in the three previous offerings. Any future offering must consider the restrictions imposed on previous offerings (nominal 5 acres maximum within 1000' of the</p>	<p>There have been two large remote recreation cabin staking areas (Teklanika, Teklanika II) within this unit over the last 15 years. Another staking area is to be offered in 2012 (Teklanika III). Most lots have been disposed of to private interests. The unit has been expanded northward, along the Teklanika River, to include generally similar areas to the two previous remote staking offerings. MCO 1019 affects nearly all of this unit. An RS 2477 route (RST 346), the Nenana – Kantishna Trail is located in the southwestern area of this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>Teklanika River), settlement density, woodlots, and retained lands).</p> <p>A riparian protection area of at least 200' shall be provided adjacent to the Teklanika River. This width may be reduced if the 5 acre restriction is imposed along the water front of the Teklanika River.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects portions of this unit.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	
P-14	Gu 16,624	Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(a & b) F005S008W, F005S009W, F006S008W, F006S009W	<p>Manage for multiple uses.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>The Nenana River crosses through this unit and is a dominant geographic and hydrologic feature. Tributaries of both the Nenana River and the Teklanika River are numerous and drain the entirety of the unit. Wetlands are a dominant feature and are distributed throughout the unit. Evergreen forest occupies the better drained soils and upland areas, which is also extensive. Bear and moose are present; moose calving, rutting, and winter concentration areas do not occur within this unit, and situated further eastward, mostly in unit P-12.</p>
P-15	Gu 14,920	Map 3-4(a) F006S010W, F007S010W, F007S011W	<p>Manage for multiple uses.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state.</p>	<p>Level terrain, occupied by a mix of wetlands and evergreen vegetation, characterizes this unit. Moose and bear are present. Moose calving and winter concentration areas are, however, not present in this unit.</p>
P-16	Ag 14,109	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F006S009W, F006S010W, F007S009W, F007S010W	<p>Manage for agricultural values and resources. Retain land in state ownership for the purpose of agricultural development.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p> <p>LLO 34 affects this unit.</p>	<p>Level terrain, occupied by a mix of wetlands and evergreen vegetation, characterizes this unit. Moose and bear are present. Soils with agricultural potential occupy portions of this unit.</p>
P-17	Ag 8,761	Map 3-4(a) F007S010W, F007S011W, F008S011W	<p>Manage for agricultural values and resources.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Level terrain, occupied by a mix of wetlands, shrub, and evergreen vegetation, characterizes this unit. Moose and bear are present. Soils with agricultural potential occupy portions of this unit.</p>
P-18	Se 7,036	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S010W	<p>Land disposals in this unit are considered appropriate during the planning period. LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Unit is characterized by level terrain and is mostly vegetated with evergreen forest. It is similar in characteristics to P-19, which it abuts to the east; and to P-26, which it abuts to the south. Both of these parcels are designated Settlement. Bear and moose are present within the unit. There</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				is good developed and dedicated access to this unit.
P-19	Se 4,469	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S009W	No additional development is appropriate within this unit. Land that is transferred back to the state from private ownership is appropriate as Potential Reoffers. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Land within this unit has been the subject of previous land disposals; almost all of the lots have been disposed of within the development area. The unit is fully developed and no additional residential development is possible. Only a few lots remain in state ownership and these are available as Potential Reoffers. There is a municipal selection which adjoins this unit in Section 28 (SE4SE4); see P-66 for details.
P-20	Ha, Rd 7,098	Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(a & b) F005S008W, F009S008W	Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.	Unit occupies the uplands adjoining Seventeen Mile Slough. Terrain is level and is vegetated with (primarily) wetlands and, near the slough, by evergreen forest vegetation. Bear and moose are present. The area is an important moose wintering area and is also used for calving and rutting. Black bear fall feeding areas are along the Seventeen Mile Slough and other tributaries of the Nenana River where salmon spawn. The Slough and Julius Creek are both anadromous fish streams. The Alaska Railroad traverses portions of this unit.
P-21	Se 960	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F006S008W	Land disposals may be appropriate within this unit during the planning period. Only portions of this unit may be appropriate for settlement, given the wide distribution of wetlands. Determine suitability for settlement prior to the preparation of a Preliminary Decision. The demand for land is likely to be associated with the needs of the community of Anderson. Consult with community to determine the timing and type of development. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit is situated directly north of the Clear DEW facility in the small community of Anderson. This unit consists of both state owned and state selected land, which occurs in section 33. The unit is characterized by level terrain, with scattered concentrations of wetlands. Given the fairly wide distribution of wetlands, only portions of this unit may be suitable for settlement. It would be prudent to determine the feasibility of settlement in this unit prior to the preparation of the Preliminary Decision.
P-22	Se 2,280	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F006S007W, F006S008W	Land disposals in this unit are appropriate during the planning period. Only portions of this unit may be appropriate for settlement, given the wide distribution of wetlands. Determine suitability for settlement prior to the preparation of a Preliminary Decision. Provide a riparian protection area (vegetated buffer) of 100' adjacent to Fish Creek and a buffer of 100' adjacent to the Parks Highway. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	The George Parks Highway traverses this unit in a north-south direction; in addition, several electric transmission lines (ADL 20529 and 30788) affect this unit, and generally follow the alignment of the Parks Highway. Mental Health Trust Land abuts the unit on the west. Unit is generally flat and is vegetated with a mix of wetlands and evergreen forest on better drained land. Moose and bear are present, and portions of this area are part of a moose rutting, calving, and winter concentration area of significant size. This area has been classified Settlement for over 25 years, although no state land disposals have occurred in the unit. There have been private land disposals near this unit, however, and it is appropriate to retain this

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-23	Gu 1,080	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S008W, F007S009W	<p>The Clear facility, which occupies most of the western part of F007S008W, is state selected land and it is unclear whether or not the state will obtain title to that facility. This facility is also affected by a Public Land Order (PLO 547) and the adjudication of the state selection will not occur until the Clear facility is decommissioned and the PLO lifted (now longer affects) this facility. The General Use designation is assigned to this facility simply to provide a plan designation for this area of state selected land. In the event this area is eventually conveyed to the state, this designation and management intent should be reevaluated. (Note: only that part of the unit that is not situated within the military reservation proper is depicted on plan maps.)</p> <p>The state owned land, situated in the northern part of the unit, is to be managed for multiple uses, although any development that may be authorized there should consider the effect it would have on the use/development of the land that may be conveyed to the state in the remainder of the unit.</p> <p>The municipal selection in section 8 is considered appropriate for conveyance to the municipality, subject to a best interest finding and the determination that the city's remaining entitlement is unfilled. See unit P-97 for details.</p>	<p>unit for settlement, although it would be prudent to determine the feasibility of settlement in this unit prior to the preparation of the Preliminary Decision.</p> <p>This unit includes the Clear Air Force Station and a small amount of state land to the north of that facility (less than 1,200 acres). The Clear facility is a current operating facility and it will continue to function as a PAVE radar facility for an indefinite period of time. The Alaska Railroad traverses a portion of this parcel.</p> <p>There is a small municipal selection by the City of Anderson (ADL 414228) in section 8. See unit P-97.</p>
P-24	Gu 13,057	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S007W, F007S008W	<p>Manage for multiple uses. The material site and landing strip are considered appropriate uses and are to be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>The material sites are considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of their authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit is situated immediately to the east of unit P-23, which contains the Clear Air Force Station. Terrain is generally level and vegetation is a mix of wetlands and evergreen forest. This area has been classified Resource Management for over 20 years, although it does not seem to have been included in the 1985 TBAP.</p> <p>The landing strip in sections 15 and 22 is also part of this parcel, for purposes of classification. The airstrip is managed by ADOT/PF under an ILMA (ADL 414754).</p> <p>There are two material sites included in this unit administered by ADOT/PF. Both are located within F007S008W. ADL 408750 is in section 14 and ADL 414378 spans sections 9 and 10.</p>
P-25	Ha, Rd 8,982	Map 3-4(a) F006S010W, F007S010W, F007S011W,	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values.</p> <p>Management emphasis should be to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, and the protection of the riparian area adjacent to the Teklanika</p>	<p>Unit adjoins the Teklanika River on the west. Resource values are considered low. The unit is generally flat and vegetation is a mix of shrub, and both deciduous and evergreen forest, especially adjacent to the Nenana River. Bear and moose are present. Recreation uses and riverine</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F008S011W	<p>River. Retain unit in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, and other sensitive environmental features.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>areas are important components of this unit. Two RS 2477 routes traverse the unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343) and Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491).</p>
P-26	Se 23,003	Map 3-4(a) F008S010W	<p>Additional land disposals are appropriate within this unit during the planning period.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Remote staking and residential homesteads have been created within this unit over the last 20 years, with most of the staking/development occurring in the hilly area located in the southern part of the unit. This unit is also a land disposal project area (ADL 417394) and it is anticipated that additional staking may occur. MCOs 483 and 1030 affect this unit.</p> <p>Terrain is level in all but the southern part of the unit, which is quite hilly. Bear and moose are present. Vegetation is primarily shrub and wetlands in the western part of the unit and evergreen forest in the eastern part. Two RS 2477 routes traverse the unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343) and Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491).</p>
P-27	Ag 9,565	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	<p>Additional agricultural land disposals are appropriate within this unit during the planning period. Retain land in state ownership for the purpose of supporting agricultural land sales.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p> <p>Note: Lot 1 and Tract B, situated northeast of Rochester Way within section 4, is considered appropriate for sale and is designated Settlement. This parcel resulted from a recent re-survey associated with ASLS 80-120 and ASLS 79-158 and it was determined that this area would be appropriate for sale under the land disposal program.</p>	<p>This unit has experienced extensive agricultural land sales and much of the east-central part has been conveyed as agricultural sales out of state ownership. The northern part of the parcel is part of an agricultural land disposal project area (ADL 418491), and it is expected that additional agricultural land sales will occur both within the project area as well as in other vacant land within the unit. Vacant land still remains in the remaining parts of the unit. MCO 426 affects this unit. Two RS 2477 routes traverse the unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343) and Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491).</p>
P-28	Se 846	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	<p>Retain tracts in state ownership (H, K).</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit is site of previous state subdivision (ASLS 80-120). All of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership. Only two tracts (K, H) remain in state ownership. An RS 2477 Route (RST 345), the Kobi – McGrath Trail (via the Nikolai and Big River) transverses the southern portion of this unit.</p>
P-29	Se 730	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	<p>Areas selected by the Denali Borough are appropriate for conveyance to that entity, subject to an affirmative best interest finding. In the event that the finding is not affirmative, areas affected by the denied selections would be appropriate for disposal by the state to other parties. Subject to</p>	<p>Unit is site of previous state subdivision (ASLS 80-120). All of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership. However, much of the remaining land within the unit is occupied by tracts (B, H, I, U-1, T). MCO 5426 affects this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>further review, any other remaining areas within the unit may also be appropriate for disposal.</p> <p>The material site is recognized as an appropriate use and can continue until abandoned or the right is extinguished.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit also contains a portion of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408745), located in section 15.</p> <p>Substantial portions of the unit are affected by municipal selections of the Denali Borough. Note: some of the areas selected by the borough may have been conveyed out of state ownership; review land status records carefully prior to issuing an authority.</p> <p>An RS 2477 route, (RST 491) the Rex – Roosevelt Trail, transverses the center of this unit.</p>
P-30	F 4,300	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W, F009S009W	<p>Manage for forestry values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Recommend that the northernmost subunit be included within the Tanana Valley State Forest. Forest values in the unit include productive riparian spruce stands and mixed upland spruce/hardwood stands suitable for personal use and commercial timber production.</p> <p>A 100' vegetated buffer is to be reserved adjacent to the Nenana River in the northern subunit.</p> <p>Should timber harvest be considered in these subunits, the affects of logging operations on adjacent residential areas are to be taken into consideration. Buffer areas adjacent to the George Parks Highway and residential areas may be appropriate, and should be evaluated during the preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan. The original vegetation in these areas should be retained.</p> <p>The material sites are considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of their authorizations.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Unit consists of two separate subunits within F008S009W. The northern subunit abuts a subdivision to the west, the Tanana Valley State Forest to the north, and the Nenana River to the east. The characteristics of this unit are similar to the areas to the north in the TVSF. The unit is flat and is well vegetated with evergreen, deciduous, and mixed forest. Bear and moose are present. Given the alignment of the lots in the abutting subdivision, further residential development within this area is problematic.</p> <p>The southern subunit occupies somewhat more hilly terrain, but is also well vegetated. A subdivision abuts the subunit to the east.</p> <p>This unit contains two material sites administered by ADOT/PF. A portion of ADL 408745 is located in section 14 of F008S009W and ADL 408884 is located in section 27 of F008S009W.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 routes transverse the northern sub-unit of this unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343) and the Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491).</p>
P-31	Ha, Rd 323	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	<p>Manage for habitat and recreation values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, scenic resources, and other sensitive environmental features.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit abuts the George Parks Highway to the west and the Nenana River to the east. Because of its location, unit has value as both a riparian area and scenic buffer. This area is flat and well vegetated, predominately with evergreen forest. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 routes transverse the northern sub-unit of this unit: the Kobi – Kantishna Trail (RST 343) and the Rex – Roosevelt Trail (RST 491).</p>
P-32	Ha, Rd 765	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities</p>	<p>Unit occupies the riverine areas adjoining the Nenana River. This area is generally flat and is heavily vegetated with evergreen forest along with a mixture of shrub and wetlands. Portions of the unit are important for caribou habitat (wintering) and for moose habitat (wintering, rutting, and</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.	calving). Brown bear are present. Note: this parcel is similar to unit P-20 in that it includes the riverine area adjacent to the Nenana River, but differs in location and in the amount of area included in the unit. Specifically, somewhat more upland area is included in section 12 which is not properly part of the riverine area, but is included in this unit because it is to be managed similar to the riverine area. Note: this unit consists of the uplands adjoining the Nenana River. A separate management unit (P-98.1-4) includes the Nenana River itself.
P-33	Ma 164	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with its authorization and applicable federal title restrictions. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit is a material extraction site (ADL 408748) administered by ADOT/PF under an ILMA (59156). This pit was originally federal land (F029383) and is controlled by certain restrictions specific to areas conveyed to the state for purposes of right of way and material sites.
P-34	Ha, Rd 1,553	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S008W, F008S009W	Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership.	Unit consists of remnant areas from a state subdivision (ASLS 79-173) as well as unsubdivided state land west of the subdivision and adjacent to the Nenana River. These areas remain in state ownership, although the remainder of the subdivision (lots) was conveyed to the University of Alaska (ADL 214785). Tracts A (part), B, and C constitute the majority of the unsubdivided remainder of the subdivision. Cultural resources are present within unit.
P-35	Se 18,394	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S008W	Continued land disposals during the planning period are considered appropriate. Protect easements and maintain public access on RS 2477s. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit has been designated Settlement for over 25 years and a number of land disposals, both agriculture and remote recreation, have occurred. Considerable vacant, developable land remains within unit, however. A MCO affects the southern half on this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit. Unit is hilly in southern part but otherwise generally flat. This is considered to be an area important for moose wintering and rutting. A number of easements affect the unit (30788, 415819, and 415820). An RS 2477 Trail (RST 119) the Kobi – Bonnifield Trail to Tatlanika Creek (also known as the Rex Trail), transverses this unit.
P-36	Se 5,600	Map 3-4(a) F008S002W	The feasibility of additional land disposals should be assessed. The area of assessment should include adjacent areas in order to be inclusive. LLO 33 affects a portion of this unit. Protect cultural resources. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	A remote staking area (AS 87-0351) occupies this unit; except for untraced areas, all of the lots and tracts have been conveyed out of state ownership. The remaining areas may be appropriate for additional remote sales. A MCO affects a portion of this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit. An RS 2477 route (RST 462), the Bonnifield Trail, transverses this unit.
P-37	Ha	Maps 3-4(a & b)	Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership.	The land occupied by this unit is both in selection status, corresponding to the location of Fort Wainwright Military Reservation, and in state

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
	1,042,855	Various	Given the remoteness and absence of ready access, development within this unit is not anticipated or considered appropriate during the planning period. (And cannot occur within the area that is topfiled by the state, which corresponds to the location of the military base.) Utilities, communication, and other forms of necessary public facilities are, however, considered appropriate subject to an affirmative best interest finding. Maintain public access on RS 2477 routes and other regional trails and protect wetland and riparian areas in any authorization that may be issued.	ownership south of that location, generally south of Township 7S. It is problematic if the state will acquire this land. Adjudicators need to review land status carefully prior to issuing any authorizations. The land encompassed by this unit exceeds one million acres and occupies much of the northeastern and southeastern parts of the region. Its primary value is as habitat and this area is an important moose calving, rutting, and wintering area. Caribou and Dall sheep are also present, generally south of Township 8S. Much of the southern part of the unit is occupied by caribou calving areas. Dall sheep mineral licks are also distributed throughout this general area. See P-49 for distribution. A RS 2477 route, the Bonnifield Trail (RST 462) traverses the western part of this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit.
P-38	Se 1,116	Map 3-4(a) F004S005W	This unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Protect riparian area adjacent to Wood River; maintain a riverine buffer of 150'. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	Unit occupies flat terrain, adjoins the Wood River, and is vegetated with a mix of wetlands and upland evergreen forest. Brown bear and moose are present, and the unit is within an area important for moose wintering, calving, and rutting.
P-39	Se 14,247	Map 3-4(a) F007S001W, F007S002W, F008S001W	This unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. The feasibility of additional land disposals should also be assessed. The area of assessment should include adjacent areas in order to be inclusive. Protect riparian area of Wood River; principal structures are to be setback 200' from the Wood River. During project development, the wild land fire risk will be evaluated and, if necessary, areas may be restricted, or excluded from, development within the proposed development area(s). Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	A limited staking project area (ADL 417474) occupies this unit. The Wood River bisects this unit. Only a few areas have been staked since the initiation of this unit and extensive areas of vacant state land remain. The unit is fairly level and is vegetated by evergreen forest adjacent to the Wood River. A RS 2477 route, (RST 462), the Bonnifield Trail crosses the unit. MCO 234 closes the unit to mineral entry.
P-40	Se 3,191	Map 3-4(a) F007S004E	The feasibility of additional land disposals should be assessed but is expected to be limited and would likely require expansion to accommodate enough parcels to the practicable. The area of the expansion would, most likely, be to the southeast. Without project expansion, this unit is considered marginal for additional land disposals. Unit expansion would have to be coordinated with DOF since the adjacent unit, P-41, is designated Forestry and a plan amendment/classification change would be required to effectuate unit expansion. It will also be necessary to consider the effect on the Northern Rail Extension Route that is proposed. Land for this route is to be reserved and if development within 300' of the route is considered, coordinate with the Alaska Railroad Corporation.	Unit occupies flat terrain, adjoins the Tanana River, and is vegetated with a mix of wetlands and upland evergreen forest. Brown bear and moose are present, and the unit is within an area important for moose wintering, calving, and rutting. A remote staking area (AS 87-0200) occupies this unit; except for untraced areas, all of the tracts have been conveyed out of state ownership. The remaining areas may be appropriate for additional remote sales. Unit adjoins the Tanana River. MCOs 117 and 264 affect the unit. The proposed Northern Rail Extension of the Alaska Railroad crosses portions of this unit.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-41	F 14,386	Map 3-4(a) F007S004E, F007S005E, F008S005E	<p>Manage unit for its forest resources and values. Retain in state ownership. Maintain access routes and provide separation (buffer area) between current/future residential settlement.</p> <p>Any future timber sale must consider the effect on the proposed Northern Rail Extension Route. Land for this route is to be reserved and if timber sales and /or development within 300' of the route is considered, coordinate with the Alaska Railroad Corporation.</p> <p>The productive riparian areas should be considered for additions to the TVSF. These include the portions of this unit that are located within sections 12 and 13 in F007S004E and sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 33, and 34 in F007S005E.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. ADF&G should be consulted prior to any forestry projects to ensure protection of fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This large unit, occupying over 14,385 acres, is generally level except for the southern most parts. Evergreen forest is the dominant vegetation, although extensive wetland areas occupy the central part of F007S004W. Bear, caribou, and moose are present in both subunits. Portions of the unit, generally occupying the central and northern parts of F007S004E are important as a moose wintering, rutting, and calving area. Moose (general range) are present in F007S005E. Several anadromous streams are present. Forest values include extensive stands of productive white spruce as well as upland spruce/hardwood.</p> <p>The unit is traversed by a RS 2477 route (RST 64, the Donnelly – Washburn Trail, and by land use authorization for military movement (LAS 20385). Additionally an easement (ADL 409488) crosses the subunit, and provides access to Mariana and Tanana River remote sales. Settlement areas (within P-40) are situated to the north of the unit. PLO 5187 affects the eastern most part of the unit.</p> <p>The proposed Northern Rail Extension of the Alaska Railroad crosses portions of this unit.</p>
P-42	Se 436	Maps 3-4(a) F008S004W	<p>This unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. It is likely that the only form of settlement may be a small remote subdivision along the Little Delta River.</p> <p>If it is determined that a project of this type is impracticable, it is appropriate to reclassify this unit to Forestry and integrate it into the adjacent forestry unit, P-41. Reclassification and plan amendment will occur with a determination of impracticability by DMLW and the plan and Land Classification Order will be modified by this determination.</p> <p>Protect riparian area adjacent to Little Delta River. A minimum width of 150' (of the riparian area) is to be maintained between riparian areas and proposed harvest activities.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Unit occupies level, well vegetated terrain and adjoins the Tanana River. A forestry unit (P-41) adjoins the unit to the west and north.</p> <p>Note: until it is determined that this area is viable as a settlement unit, imposition of the LLO is premature.</p> <p>An RS 2477 route, the Donnelly – Washburn Trail (RST 64) bisects this unit.</p>
P-43	Wr, Ha 6,250	Maps 3-4(a & b) F009S011W, F010S010W, F010S011W	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and water resource values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>Unit occupies the generally flat, well vegetated (evergreen forest with shrub and wetlands) riverine area of the east bank of the Teklanika River. Moose, brown bear, and caribou are present. K-71 and P-25 adjoin this unit on the west (western side of Teklanika River) and to the north, respectively, and both are to be similarly managed. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-44	Se 22,791	Maps 3-4(a & b) F009S010W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	<p>This unit, which has been classified settlement for 25 years, has not experienced any subdivision, remote staking or recreational cabin land disposals, reflecting the absence of access and the presence of better settlement land to the east near the Teklanika River. Most of the settlement activity that has occurred in the region coincides with the Teklanika River drainage to the east (P-45) including upland areas to the west of that drainage.</p> <p>Much of the unit is generally level except for excised stream valleys in the western part of the unit. Three lakes exist in Section 13 and may be appropriate for remote settlement. Other areas, particularly along well vegetated creeks, may also be appropriate.</p> <p>Vegetation is characterized by evergreen forest in much of the unit, particularly adjacent to river valleys, except for the south-central part of the unit where shrub vegetation is dominant. Moose, caribou, and brown bear are present.</p>
P-45	Se 18,020	Maps 3-4(a & b) F009S009W	Continued land disposal is appropriate during the planning period. Maintain electric transmission easement and provide a screening strip of at least 100', consisting of undisturbed vegetation, along the George Parks Highway. Consult with ADF&G prior to undertaking land disposals bordering the Nenana River Corridor. LLO 33 affects a portion of section 15 in this unit. The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	<p>This unit has been characterized by extensive land sales over the last 25 years, especially in the eastern parts of the unit that adjoin the George Parks Highway or can easily access that highway. Nearly all of the lots associated with these areas have been conveyed out of state ownership or will be conveyed once contract conditions are fulfilled. However, large areas within the unit remain vacant and can be considered for remote land sales.</p> <p>Unit is generally flat, well vegetated (evergreen forest) with caribou, brown bear, and moose occasionally present.</p> <p>An electric transmission line (100', ADL 35083) and the George Parks Highway bisect the unit.</p> <p>MCO 233 affects all but state land in section 15.</p> <p>There is a material site administered by ADOT/PF under (ADL 24649) located within this unit in section 25.</p>
P-46	Ha, Rd 761	Maps 3-4(a & b) & 3-5(b) F009S009W	Manage unit for its scenic and water resource values. Maintain the right of way for the George Parks Highway and the electric easement. Additional development of this highway is appropriate, if found necessary in siting studies. Unit is to be retained in state ownership. The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.	<p>Unit occupies a generally level, irregular shape in sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, with much of it functioning as a buffer to the George Parks Highway and the anadromous stream, June Creek. Vegetation is generally evergreen forest mixed with wetlands. Moose, caribou, and brown bear are present; a portion of a caribou wintering area occupies the unit. The George Parks Highway and an electric transmission line (100', ADL 35083) bisect the unit.</p> <p>There is a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 24645) located within this unit in section 10 of this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-47	Co, Ha, Mi 70,970	Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(b & c) F008S006W, F008S007W, F009S006W, F009S007W, F010S006W, F010S007W	Manage unit for its coal and mineral values and resources, and for its important moose and caribou habitats. Any coal or mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon sensitive moose and caribou habitats. Consult with ADF&G and OHA prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Protect cultural resources.	<p>This unit is important for its bituminous coal resources and for the active (and potential) development of these resources. Usibelli Coal is owner of a number of coal leases and has for many years extracted coal, with production going to both instate domestic sources as well as foreign entities. A number of coal leases (particularly ADL 673538) affect the unit. Surface access is provided to F010S006W. Additionally, this unit has mineral resource attributes similar to those in the Bonnifield Mining District, which is contained within P-50. Numerous mining claims and active APMA's exist. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>Terrain is mostly hilly, with Jumbo Dome being a prominent landscape feature. Vegetation is primarily shrub but mixed forest is present in the southern part of the unit.</p> <p>Important caribou and moose habitats occupy portion of the unit. The area is an important caribou wintering ground and it is also important for moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitats. Brown bears are present.</p>
P-48	For 18,813	Map 3-4(a), 3-5(a & b) F005S008W, F006S008W, F006S009W, F007S008W, F007S009W	Manage for forest values and resources, and for multiple uses consistent with this primary use. Unit will be managed for personal and commercial timber production. Retain in state ownership and protect riparian areas. Recommend inclusion of this unit within the Tanana Valley State Forest. See Chapter 2 requirements.	<p>This large unit (97,249 acres) is level and well vegetated, with evergreen forest predominating except for areas within F005S008W that are occupied by extensive wetlands. It is bisected by the Nenana River, an anadromous stream, on its western edge and by Lost Slough, also anadromous, on its eastern edge. Portions of this unit are occupied by important riverine areas, many of which contain by wetlands. Settlement areas adjoin the unit on the west in F007S009W.</p> <p>Bear and moose are present. Except, perhaps, for the far eastern parts of this unit, which may contain some moose wintering, rutting, and calving range, the unit is used mostly as range (moose). This unit has been the subject of previous harvests by DOF, and includes a variety of additional sales, which are identified in the 5-Year Sale Schedule.</p>
P-49	Min, Ha 52,298	Map 3-4(b) F010S001W, F010S002W, F011S001E, 001W, 002W, 004W, & 005W; F012S001E, 002E, & 001W, thru 004W; F013S003E, F014S003E, F014S002W,	Manage this unit for its mineral potential, allowing for mineral exploration and development, while protecting the mineral licks for wildlife use. The licks should be managed as a group and some licks should be available to wildlife at all times. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2 and the guideline identified above, consider impacts upon sensitive moose and caribou habitats. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. See Chapter 2 requirements.	<p>This unit consists of widely scattered parcels that enclose areas of mineral licks important to wildlife. These licks are heavily used, especially in the spring. Dall sheep are particularly known to use these licks.</p> <p>Note: this unit contains the majority of known salt licks, but there are several that are isolated and are scattered throughout the Bonnifield Mining District, contained in P-50, and are not noted here. See also management intent language for unit P-50.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F015S002W, F016S004W		
P-50	Min, Ha 797,281	Maps 3-4(a & b), & Map 3-5(c) F008S003W, thru 006W; F009S001W, thru 004W; F010S001E, thru 003E; F010S001W, thru 006W; F011S001E, thru 003E; F011S001W, thru 007W; F012S001E, thru 003E; F012S001W, thru 007W; F013S001E, thru 003E; F013S001W, thru 007W; F014S005W, F014S006W	<p>Manage unit for its mineral values and resources and for its important caribou and moose habitats. Any mineral development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon sensitive moose and caribou habitats, and mineral licks. Consult ADF&G and OHA prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Protect cultural resources.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This large management unit encompasses the area of the Bonnifield Mining District. This area was originally classified Minerals (actually co-classified with Wildlife Habitat) in the Tanana Basin Area Plan and covered over 40 townships, from F008S007W in the northwest to F013S003E in the southeast. The mineral potential of this area is considered moderate. The most promising potential are associated with twenty small to moderate sized volcanic massive sulfide deposits which occur in a belt along the northern part of the Alaska Range. Various small lode deposits of other types also occur throughout the District, and there are also a large number of placer gold occurrences and mines in this part of the Alaska Range. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>Terrain is characteristically mountainous and vegetation is predominantly shrub with some evergreen forest in the valley bottoms.</p> <p>The area occupied by the unit is important for both caribou and moose. Caribou wintering areas occur throughout the unit and moose wintering, calving, and rutting areas are scattered throughout the parcel, with especially heavy concentrations in the major river valleys. Brown bear and Dall sheep are also present. A number of Dall sheep mineral licks are distributed throughout the unit; areas with more significant concentrations are included in P-49.</p> <p>Three RS 2477 Routes are located within this unit: (RST 462) the Bonnifield Trail, (RST 119) the Kobi – Bonnifield Trail to Tatlanika Creek, also known as the Rex Trail, and (RST 444), the Healy Creek Trail.</p>
P-51	Co, Ha 3,760	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S006W	<p>Manage unit for its coal values and resources, and for its important moose and caribou habitats. Any coal development shall, in addition to the management guidelines of the Fish and Wildlife section of Chapter 2, consider impacts upon sensitive moose and caribou habitats. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Also consult with the Mental Health Trust prior to authorization issuance, to ensure coordination between coal exploration and development projects.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>This unit is important for its bituminous coal resources and the potential development of these resources. A number of coal prospecting permits have been issued in portions of this unit. Surface access is available from the west.</p> <p>Terrain is mostly hilly, with the river valley of Healy Creek being a predominant terrain and hydrographic feature. Vegetation is primarily shrub but mixed forest in present parts of the unit.</p> <p>Important caribou and moose habitats occupy portion of the unit. The area is an important caribou wintering ground and it is also important for moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitats. Brown bears are present.</p> <p>Mental Health Trust Land surrounds this unit and is used or is intended to be used for coal extraction.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There are two known placer mineral occurrences within this unit.
P-52	Se 1,280	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F011S007W, F012S007W	Authorizations, including disposals, issued by DNR are to meet the requirements of the School Trust litigation; coordinate with the Realty Services section of the DMLW to determine the current restrictions that apply to parcel of School Trust Land. General requirements for actions on School Trust Land are described in Department Order 143.	The unit, consisting of two separate subunits, is part of the School Trust and is subject to the requirements of the litigation. See Department Order 143.
P-53	Ha 40	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S007W	Manage unit for its habitat values and resources. Alternatively, this parcel may be appropriate for disposal to the Mental Health Trust as Replacement Land. Trust land has extensive holdings throughout this township and abuts this parcel. If unit is to be used in this fashion, the best interest decision must determine that this parcel is appropriate for conveyance to the Mental Health Trust. If the decision makes this determination, the classification of this unit converts to Settlement. Alternatively, in the event that this parcel is not eligible for use as Replacement Land, it may be considered for disposal to other entities. The same procedure for conversion to Settlement applies in this instance as well.	Unit occupies steep terrain covered by a mix of shrub and mixed forest. Brown bear, moose, and caribou are present. It is used as winter range for caribou and as calving, rutting, and winter range for moose.
P-54	Se 22	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S007W	Appropriate for conveyance to the Denali Borough as part of their Municipal Entitlement, subject to the conditions of the Final Finding and Decision (see Description).	Unit was selected by Denali Borough for conveyance as part of their Municipal Entitlement (Suntrana parcel, ADL 415808). The Final Finding and Decision determined that this parcel was potentially affected by PCB contamination and postponed any action on the selection until this issue is resolved. This selection will be adjudicated in the future when the exact level of contamination is tested and the site remediated, if necessary.
P-55	Ma 40	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F003S007W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408769).
P-56	Ha, Rd 2,162	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F013S007W	Manage unit for its habitat and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership.	This unit was the subject of a municipal entitlement selection, but was eventually rejected for conveyance based upon the then current classification in the area plan, Wildlife Habitat and Minerals. As part of the review of the draft Plan Amendment that originally recommended reclassification of this area (to Public Recreation, a conveyable classification under the Municipal Entitlement act, substantial adverse public testimony was received. The final plan amendment (November 2008) determined that it would be appropriate to retain the current classification(s). This area is viewed by the public as an important habitat

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>and wildlife corridor, possesses recreation values, and is considered a scenic viewshed. This plan revision maintains the recommendation of the final plan amendment, although co-designation of this unit is recommended to be Habitat and Public Recreation, which is a more appropriate co-designation given the types of uses and values that characterize this unit.</p> <p>That portion of this unit east of the Nenana River is also affected by a special use designation (ADL 414989), which limits the duration of camping in this area.</p>
P-57	Ha, Min 132,446	Map 3-4(b) F013S001W, thru 004W; F014S001W, thru 004W; F015S002W, F015S003W	<p>Manage unit for its habitat values and resources.</p> <p>Authorizations for mineral development in this unit are to ensure that projects either avoid caribou and moose calving areas or migration corridors, or include stipulations to mitigate impacts. Consult with ADF&G prior to the issuance of long term authorizations.</p>	<p>The calving grounds of the Yanert caribou herd occupy this unit. It migrates only short distances between this unit and the Yanert drainage to the south. Moose and Dall sheep are also present and the unit contains important wintering and calving habitat for moose.</p> <p>North of Grizzly Creek and the south fork of Dean Creek have high potential for gold-bearing and silver-bearing massive sulfide deposits.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. This unit contains two known placer and two lode mineral occurrences.</p>
P-58	Ha 97,188	Map 3-4(b) F013S001E, F013S002E, F013S003E, F013S001W, F014S001E, F014S002E, F014S003E	<p>Manage unit for its habitat values and resources. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>This very large unit encompasses the mountainous terrain that characterizes much of the region. Most of the area within the central and eastern parts of the unit contains glaciers or features directly associated with glaciation. Westerly of F016S001W and extending to F016S006W, glaciers are generally not present. Vegetation within the westerly area is characterized by alpine vegetation at elevation and by shrub in lower elevations and in the river valleys.</p> <p>Brown bear, Dall sheep, caribou, and moose are present in various parts of the unit. Dall sheep occur in the central and eastern parts, and caribou are present in the western part. For Dall sheep, caribou, and brown bear, this is part of their general range. Moose calving, rutting, and winter concentration areas occur in most of the river valleys in the western part of the unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. The unit contains four known lode mineral occurrences.</p>
P-59	Ma	Map 3-4(b)	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408741).

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
11		F011S008W	authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	
P-60	Ha, Rd 37,756	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(d) F015S006W, F016S006W	Manage unit for its habitat and public recreation values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential wildlife habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.	Consisting entirely of state land, unit occupies hilly and mountainous terrain just east of the Nenana River in the southwestern part of the region. Vegetation is present as shrub in some areas, while barren rock otherwise predominates. Moose, bear, and caribou are present, and a moose wintering, rutting, and calving areas occur in portions of the unit. There is widespread use of this unit for public recreation, especially hunting. Due to the mineralized nature of land in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that mineral potential may be discovered in the future. Two lode mineral occurrences are located near the southern boundary of this unit.
P-61	Ha, Wr 301,308	Maps 3-4(b), 3-5(c & d) F013S004W, F013S005W, F014S001W; F014S004W, thru 006W; F015S001W, thru 005W; F016S001E; F016S001W, thru 005W; F017S003W	Manage unit for its habitat values and resources. Retain in state ownership. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential wildlife habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.	This large unit encompasses the Yanert River and its adjoining uplands, including its headwaters in F015S002W. The riverine area is characterized by evergreen vegetation and the adjacent uplands, which are mountainous, by shrub and alpine vegetation. While containing some valley glaciers, this unit does not include the extensive glaciated areas to the east that are typical in unit P-58. Brown bears, Dall sheep, caribou, and moose are all present in the unit; moose habitat is considered important, particularly in the valleys where rutting, calving and winter concentrations of caribou occur. Willow stands along the Yanert Fork and tributaries are critical feeding areas for moose. Areas generally south of Township 015S are also used as caribou winter and summer range and for rutting. Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There are six known lode mineral occurrences in the eastern portion of this unit.
P-62	Rd 4,165	Map 3-4(b) F018S004W	Unit may be appropriate for disposal to the Denali Borough. The determination of appropriateness is to be made in the adjudication decision for this entitlement. If the adjudication decision of the municipal entitlement selection determines that this unit should be retained by the state, the current plan designation continues.	This unit coincides with a municipal selection by the Denali Borough (ADL 417992). This selection is situated along the north and south sides of the Nenana River and also includes the riverine areas of this river. Only that part of the selection that is situated south of this river is considered appropriate for potential conveyance, with the actual determination of whether the area is appropriate for conveyance to the borough to be made at the time of adjudication. That part of the selection that includes the riverine area and the areas north of the Nenana River retain the classification of Wildlife Habitat, a classification that is not conveyable to municipalities.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-63	Ha, Rd 7,972	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(d) F018S008W	<p>Manage unit for its scenic, recreational, and habitat values. If conveyed to the state, retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations in this unit are generally discouraged and should be limited to temporary uses that do not detract from the viewshed or public access. Any authorizations for permanent uses that may be issued should ensure that the views of the mountains from the highway remain unaffected or include stipulations that minimize adverse effects. Similarly, authorizations should ensure continued access by the public from the George Parks Highway to the remainder of the unit.</p>	<p>This unit contains state land and state selected land along the George Parks Highway. The area is generally flat, contains a number of lakes (including the northern portion of Summit Lake) as well as Cantwell Creek west of the highway. The area adjacent to the highway is generally flat and contains extensive wetland areas. Areas to the east contain a mix of vegetation types, including shrub, wetlands, and forest (evergreen and mixed). Moose and brown bear are present in the unit and the unit contains moose general and rutting habitat.</p> <p>It is used extensively for winter recreation; the viewshed from the highway provides excellent views of mountainous areas to the west and east.</p> <p>Much of this unit remains in state selection status. Both the George Parks Highway and the Alaska Railroad traverse portions of the unit.</p>
P-64	Ha, Rd 52,851	Map 3-4(b) & 3-5(d) F017S006W, F018S004W, F018S005W, F018S006W, F018S007W	<p>Manage for habitat and recreation values and resources. State land is to be retained, to protect the scenic, habitat, and recreational values of this unit.</p> <p>Adjudicators should check land status prior to issuing authorizations. Portions of the unit remain in selection status.</p> <p>Two municipal selections area contained, in part, within this unit. The Nenana River selection (ADL 415812) is not considered appropriate for conveyance to the borough. This unit adjoins significant portions of the Nenana River and the area affected by the selection is designated Habitat and Public Recreation.</p> <p>The other Denali Borough selection (ADL 415813) adjacent to the Nenana River (in F018S004W and described as unit P-62) may be appropriate for conveyance to the Denali Borough, subject an affirmative finding in the municipal entitlement decision. The area of this selection within and north of the Nenana River riverine area is not appropriate for conveyance to the borough and is designated Habitat and Public Recreation.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p>	<p>This unit includes the state owned and selected uplands that adjoin the Nenana River Corridor, P-98.4. (Note: most land within F017S005W is not state-owned or -selected and therefore this unit excludes nearly all of this township.) Terrain is generally level to rolling near the riverine areas. Both lowland areas adjacent to the Nenana River Corridor and the mountainous areas that characterized the remainder of the unit are vegetated by shrub and dwarf shrub vegetation. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>Areas adjacent to the Nenana River corridor provide prime habitat for moose and caribou and constitute one of the most important recreation areas in the state. Moose, Dall sheep, brown bear, and caribou are all present in this unit. Much of the area is important summer range and rutting area for moose and important as a winter range for caribou.</p> <p>The Nenana River and the adjoining uplands in this unit are highly scenic and are used for a variety of recreational purposes and experience a fairly high level of use. The Reindeer Hills area has good road access and provides good views of the Alaska Range. Hiking is common throughout this area.</p> <p>A municipal entitlement selection (ADL 415812) affected portions of this unit along the Nenana River. The classification of the unit was Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation at the time of the adjudication in 2008. State land affected by a Wildlife Habitat classification is not conveyable under AS 29.65. The adjudication concluded that reclassification of this area was not appropriate, based upon the high recreation and habitat values that are present. This plan revision reconfirms the value of this area of state land for its recreation and habitat values, and continues to co-</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>designate this unit as Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. This area is not appropriate for conveyance to the borough.</p> <p>Another Denali Borough selection adjacent to the Nenana River in F018S004W (and described as a subunit in P-62) may be appropriate for conveyance to the Denali Borough, subject an affirmative finding in the municipal entitlement decision. The area of this selection within and north of the Nenana River riverine area is not appropriate for conveyance to the borough and is designated Habitat and Public Recreation.</p> <p>A material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 417419) is located within this unit in section 6 of F017S006W.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. Two known lode mineral occurrences are located within the northern block of this unit.</p>
P-65	Ha, Rd 42,452	Map 3-4(b) F017S004W, F018S003W, F018S004W	<p>Manage for habitat and recreation values and resources. State land is to be retained, to protect the scenic, habitat, and recreational values of this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>Pyramid Peak is the dominant landscape feature of this unit; an important hydrologic element is Wells Creek, situated to the south of the peak. On Pyramid Peak, vegetation consists almost entirely of shrub; barren rock occupies extensive areas as well. Moose, bear, and caribou are present, and the unit functions as both an important winter and summer concentration area for caribou.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. There is one placer occurrence, placer mining claims, and two lode mineral occurrences in this unit.</p>
P-66	Se 1,317	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S008W, F007S009W	<p>This unit is considered appropriate for land disposal, including conveyance to the Denali Borough, subject to an affirmative best interest finding by DNR of the municipal entitlement selection. In the event that the entitlement decision determines that these areas are not appropriate for conveyance to the Denali Borough, they are appropriate for conveyance to other parties.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>This unit consists of several subunits, which occupy land near Clear and a small area in F007S009W. Both sites consist of generally level, vegetated terrain that adjoins other disposals.</p>
P-67	Se 1,034	Maps 3-4(a & b) & 3-5(b) F009S009W	<p>Unit is appropriate for continued land disposals.</p> <p>Principal structures are to be setback 200' from the Nenana River and at least 100' from the George Parks Highway. LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p>	<p>Unit occupies an area of level, well vegetated terrain that adjoins the Nenana River on the east and the George Parks Highway on the west. Extensive land disposals have occurred in this unit over the past 25 years. Much of the better terrain has been developed but areas of vacant state land remain, some adjoining the Nenana River and George Parks Highway. MCO 368 affects a portion of this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			See Chapter 2 requirements.	There are two material extraction sites located within this unit that are administered by ADOT/PF. ADL 24644 is located in section 3 and ADL 24646 is located in sections 11 and 14.
P-68	Ma 11	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(c) F011S008W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408740).
P-69	Ma 22	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(c) F011S008W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408739).
P-70	Gu 14,078	Map 3-4(a) F010S010W	Manage the unit for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit or for other types of projects if it is determined in their authorization they would be in the overall best interest of the state. Any development that may be authorized must consider impacts upon the caribou wintering habitat.	This large unit (14,077 acres) occupies mostly level terrain except for its southern part, which contains hilly terrain. Except for the areas lining creeks, which contain evergreen vegetation, the vegetation type is almost uniformly shrub. Moose, bear, and caribou are present; a portion of the eastern part of the unit is used by the caribou as a wintering area. Cultural resources are present within unit. A large portion of this unit, generally occupying the center area of F010S010W, is part of a municipal entitlement (Denali Borough).
P-71	Ha, Rd 4,459	Maps 3-4(b), 3-5(b & c) F009S008W, F010S008W, F011S008W	Unit is to be managed for its scenic, recreation, and habitat values and resources. This unit is to be retained in state ownership. To the extent feasible and prudent, authorizations should be limited to facilities that are temporary, visually screened, and sited at least 200 feet from OHW.	Unit occupies the riverine areas adjoining the Nenana River. This area is generally flat and is heavily vegetated with evergreen forest along with a mixture of shrub and wetlands. Portions of the unit are important for caribou habitat (wintering) and for moose habitat (wintering, rutting, and calving). Brown bear are present. Note: this unit consists of the uplands adjoining the Nenana River. A separate management unit (P-98-1) includes the Nenana River itself. The Denali Borough has recommended the development of a regional airport and industrial area, which could occupy part of or the entire unit. However, an area plan is not the appropriate vehicle to make a determination of this type. Feasibility and siting studies, or other pertinent studies, will be required in order to make a determination that this unit is appropriate for a regional airport. A decision of this type is the responsibility of both DNR and ADOT/PF. The state should not dispose of land within this unit in general and definitely not until the aforementioned studies have been completed and a determination made. If it is determined that a regional airport and associated industrial area are appropriate within this unit, a plan amendment and revision of the land classification order will be required.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-72	F 1,019	Map 3-4(b), 3-5(b & c) F010S008W	<p>Manage unit for forestry values and resources, including personal use harvest as well as general forest management.</p> <p>The Forest Land Use Plan that precedes timber harvest is to consider impacts to moose and caribou winter habitat. A screening strip of undisturbed vegetation of at least 100' is to be maintained along the George Parks Highway. Widths less than that amount may be appropriate if a reduced width is effective in providing screening of harvest operations from the highway.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>Unit is similar in characteristics to the adjoining parcels to the west. Terrain is level. Rock Creek traverses portions of the unit and this area is important as winter habitat for caribou and moose. Bears are present. Vegetation differs, however, with considerable more area occupied by evergreen and mixed forest. Wetlands and shrub vegetation is more common in the northern part of the unit. A material site is present in this unit. Forest values include productive riparian stands of mixed spruce/cottonwood.</p>
P-73	Se 469	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F010S008W	<p>Unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period (remote recreational). Continued use of the material site is appropriate. For purposes of land management/land disposal, this unit can be managed in a similar way as the adjacent unit to the west, P-74.</p> <p>Maintain the transmission easement, and, if feasible, provide a screening strip adjacent to the George Parks Highway.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>Unit abuts an existing remote staking area (P-74) and is an extension of that unit. Terrain is level with evergreen forest in the easternmost portion of the unit, generally along and adjacent to the George Parks Highway, which bisects the unit. Shrub and wetland occupy the western portions of the unit. MCO 373 affects this unit.</p> <p>Brown bear are present and the general area is important as a moose and caribou wintering range. It is also part of a moose rutting area.</p> <p>Besides the George Parks Highway, an electrical transmission line traverses the unit (100', ADL 30788). Significant portions of the unit are affected by the large right-of-way for the George Parks Highway.</p> <p>There is a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 24653) located in sections 20 and 21 of this unit.</p>
P-74	Se 5,351	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F009S008W, F010S008W	<p>Unit is appropriate for continued land disposal during the planning period.</p> <p>Maintain easements and protect anadromous stream. Protect cultural resources.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>Unit is occupied by the Healy Remote Recreation Staking area (ADL 417473), and portions of the unit have already been staked, with some areas conveyed out of state ownership. MCO 416 affects this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>Terrain is level. Vegetation is a mix of wetlands, evergreen forest, and shrub, depending on location. Rock Creek, an anadromous stream, traverses portions of this parcel. Caribou and moose use this area for wintering. The parcel is closed to mineral entry. Two easements affect the unit: ADL 30788 (100' for electric transmission line) and ADL 409478 (100' for access road from George Parks Highway).</p> <p>There is a material site in this unit which is under three authorizations to ADOT/PF; ADL 415776, ADL 419037, and ADL 419259. All are located within sections 6 and 7.</p>
P-75	Ma 14	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c)	<p>Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization.</p>	<p>This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 24654).</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F011S008W	See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	
P-76	Ha, Rd 3,305	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F011S008W, F012S008W	Unit is to be managed for its scenic, recreation, and habitat values and resources. This unit is to be retained in state ownership. To the extent feasible and prudent, authorizations should be limited to facilities that are temporary, visually screened, and sited at least 200 feet from OHW. The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.	Unit is situated between the riverine area of the Nenana River and the Parks Highway, occupying flat topography vegetated by, depending on location, shrub, wetlands, and evergreen forest. Portions of the unit are important for caribou habitat (wintering) and for moose habitat (wintering, rutting, and calving). Brown bear are present. Panguingue Creek is an anadromous fish stream. The Parks Highway forms the western boundary of this unit. A 100' easement for a pipeline crosses the unit (ADL 30788). Cultural resources are present within unit. There is a material site within this unit which is under two authorizations to ADOT/PF; ADL 41577 and ADL 418756. It is located in section 35.
P-77	Se 469	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F011S008W	Land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. See Chapter 2 requirements. Protect cultural resources.	This unit is generally level and is well vegetated, and adjoins the George Parks Highway. It has been classified Settlement for the past 25 years and the area to the west and south have been conveyed to the Denali Borough as part of their entitlement. Slate Creek, a non-anadromous stream, crosses through portions of the parcel. MCO 114 affects this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit.
P-78	Se 40,681	Maps 3-4(a & b), 3-5(b & c) F009S008W, F009S009W, F010S008W, F011S010W	Unit is appropriate for continued land disposal during the planning period. Consult with ADF&G prior to undertaking land disposals bordering the Nenana River Corridor. Maintain 200' setback from the Nenana River in F009S009W. Protect cultural resources. LLO 33 affects portions of this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements.	Unit has been classified since the original area plan (1985) as a settlement area, except for the portion within F011S008W, which has not been part of the disposal area. In the area of previous sales (F009S008W, F008S008W), significant sales have already occurred and the land is no longer in state ownership. The area that has not yet been conveyed out of state ownership is designated as a land disposal remote recreation staking area (ADL 417473). The unit is flat and the prevalent vegetation is shrub with significant concentrations of wetlands and evergreen forest. Within F011S008W, the terrain is generally flat with significant stands of deciduous and evergreen forest, especially in the western portion near the Nenana River. This portion has been added to the area previously designated Settlement to the north based on similar characteristics. Land disposals have not occurred in this portion of the unit. Portions of the unit are important moose habitat (wintering, rutting) and the entire unit is significant as a caribou habitat (wintering). Brown bear are present. The Alaska Railroad forms the western boundary of this unit and portions of the eastern boundary border Mental Health Trust Land. MCO 232 affects most of this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit. Due to the mineralized nature of land within the vicinity of this unit and geologic studies, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				may be discovered in the future. The Liberty Bell lode gold mine is located immediately east of this unit.
P-79	Ma 13	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(d) F014S007W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 408733. It occupies Tract D of ASLS 83-194.
P-80	Ha, Rd 21,305	Map 3-4(b) F012S010W, F012S011W, F013S010W, F013S011W	Unit is to be managed to protect and maintain its wildlife and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose habitat and other sensitive environmental features.	Unit consists of three separate parcels, generally coinciding with areas of hilly and mountainous terrain in the Wolf Townships. Vegetation consists of dwarf shrub and shrub. The northwestern parcel is important for caribou wintering; moose are present. The three southern parcels are important for moose wintering, rutting, and calving and are also important as caribou wintering areas. Brown bears are also present. There are several small streams but none are known to be anadromous. LLO 16 affects portions of the unit.
P-81	Ha, Rd 11,758	Map 3-4(b) F012S009W, F012S010W, F013S009W, F013S010W	Unit is to be managed to protect and maintain its wildlife, water resource, and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	The Savage and Teklanika Rivers and its associated riverine areas comprise this unit. The riverine areas being vegetated by evergreen forest. Important moose wintering, rutting, and calving areas are present, and the riverine areas are important caribou wintering areas. Brown bears are present in the northern parts of this unit, and significant concentrations occur within the riverine areas in the southernmost portions of these rivers, especially within F013S010W and F013S009W. LLO 16 affects portions of the unit. An RS 2477 route (RST 344), the Lignite –Kantishna Trail, transverses the northern are of both subunits.
P-82	Ha, Rd 21,750	Map 3-4(b) F012S010W, F012S011W, F013S011W	Unit is to be managed to protect and maintain its wildlife and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Unit occupies an extensive area of generally level terrain in the Wolf Townships situated west of the Teklanika River and both north and south of mountainous terrain with the adjacent unit, P-01. Except for evergreen forest vegetation along the two rivers within the unit (Sushana and Teklanika), shrub vegetation predominates. Moose and caribou are present throughout the unit, and this area is an important moose rutting, calving, and winter concentration area. This area is included in the range of caribou and brown bear. Besides the two larger rivers within the unit, there are numerous creeks, but none are reported to be anadromous. Two significant RS 2477 routes (RST 340) the Lignite – Stampede Trail and (RST 344), the Lignite – Kantishna Trail, cross the unit in an east-west orientation. LLO 16 affects portions of the unit. Cultural resources are present within unit.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-83	Ha, Rd 6,281	Map 3-4(b) F012S010W	<p>Manage unit to protect and maintain its wildlife and hydrologic values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This unit occupies the level to moderately hilly terrain between the major rivers in the Wolf Township, the Savage and Teklanika. Shrub vegetation dominates. Significant habitat values exist, consisting of caribou wintering habitat and moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitat. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>The Stampede Road and a RS 2477 route (RST 340), the Lignite – Stampede Trail, cross the far northern part of the unit, at the junction of the Savage and Teklanika Rivers. LLO 16 affects portions of the unit.</p> <p>Land disposals have occurred adjacent to the large lakes situated in the center of the unit. Additional land disposals are not considered appropriate, in order to maintain the primitive character of this part of the Stampede Townships.</p>
P-84	Ha, Rd 18,317	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W, F012S009W, F012S010W	<p>Manage unit to protect and maintain its wildlife and hydrologic values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This large, generally level unit occupies the area just east of the Savage River. Shrub dominates as vegetation. Significant habitat values exist, consisting of caribou wintering habitat and moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitat. Brown bear are also present. The Stampede Road and an RS 2477 route (RST 340), the Lignite – Stampede Trail, cross the northern part of the unit. LLO 16 affects portions of the unit.</p> <p>The area adjacent to and south of Eight Mile Lake were selected by the Denali Borough as part of their municipal entitlement. A recent adjudicatory decision (January 2009; ADLs 415809 and 415810) determined this area to be inappropriate for conveyance to the borough on the basis that the current classifications (Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation) were appropriate and reclassification to a conveyable classification would be inappropriate and unnecessary. This revision of the TBAP concludes, similarly, that the area of and around Eight Mile Lake should remain Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation. This area is not appropriate for conveyance out of state ownership.</p> <p>There is a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 418944) located within this unit in section 18 of F012S008W.</p>
P-85	Ha, Rd 21,904	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W, F012S009W, F013S008W, F013S009W	<p>Manage unit to protect and maintain its wildlife and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>This parcel is fairly hilly, occupying terrain to the north of Primrose Ridge and Mount Healy, and includes a mountainous portion of Mount Healy in the far southeastern part. Shrub and dwarf shrub characterize this unit, except for the riverine areas adjacent to Dry Creek, which consists of evergreen forest. Caribou are present throughout the unit and the northern part of the unit is important as a winter concentration area. Important moose habitat (wintering, calving, rutting) occurs throughout the unit. Brown bears are present throughout the unit.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity of</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>this unit, there is a possibility that additional mineral potential may be discovered in the future. A mineral occurrence is located on the southwestern boundary of this unit.</p>
P-86	Rd, Ha 1,599	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	<p>Manage parcel for its recreation values and uses, and to protect important moose and caribou habitat, especially adjacent to Panguingue Creek, a wildlife movement corridor. Retain in state ownership. Disposals, including municipal entitlement disposals, are not authorized in this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts upon essential moose and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>Occupying generally flat terrain, this unit is situated just north and west of an existing subdivision. This unit has similar characteristics to the area of the subdivision and has been the subject of a recent municipal entitlement decision. In that decision (ADL 415809), it was determined that an important wildlife movement corridor exists, generally coinciding with Panguingue Creek, and that the (then) current classifications of Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation continued to be appropriate for this area. (Wildlife Habitat is a non-conveyable municipal entitlement classification, and therefore conveyance of land to the borough was precluded.) This plan revision maintains the Habitat and Public Recreation designations for this unit.</p> <p>This unit is important as a caribou wintering area and for moose habitat (rutting, wintering, and calving). Brown bear are present.</p>
P-87	Rd 1,559	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	<p>State land, which adjoins various branches of Panguingue Creek and other small drainages, is to remain in state ownership and is to be managed for its recreation, scenic, and environmental values, especially habitat. This land is to be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Land that may be returned to the state as part of previous disposals is considered appropriate for potential reoffer, and for the purposes of reoffer is designated Settlement.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>This parcel consists of a number of previous state subdivisions, the area of which have been conveyed to private interests and the Denali Borough. The only areas of remaining state land adjoin various branches of Panguingue Creek and the central part of the unit. An RS 2477 Route (RST 340), the Lignite – Stampede Trail bisects this unit.</p>
P-88	Se 1,366	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	<p>Unit is appropriate for residential land disposal and the easternmost unit is considered appropriate for conveyance as a municipal entitlement, subject to the affirmative adjudication of the entitlement decision. In the event that the adjudication decision determines that the easternmost subunit is not appropriate for conveyance to the Denali Borough, it is considered appropriate for disposal to other entities.</p>	<p>Unit consists of two closely situated sub-units which occupy flat terrain and are vegetated with a mixture of shrub, evergreen forest, and mixed forest. It is included within an area identified as important for moose (wintering, rutting, and wintering) habitat and caribou habitat (wintering). The westernmost parcel consists mostly of tundra and the area near Panguingue Creek is an important habitat area.</p> <p>The easternmost subunit is affected by a municipal selection (ADL 415589) and is surrounded by both approved municipal selections (ADLs 415809 and 417602) and by Mental Health Trust Replacement Land (ADL 229606). This subunit is classified Public Recreation, a conveyable classification under the Municipal Entitlement Act. An existing subdivision abuts the parcel to the west. A MCO affects this unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-89	Se 1,912	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal and is considered appropriate for conveyance to the Mental Health Trust, subject to the terms of the Final Finding and Decision (ADL 229606). It is also conveyable to the Denali Borough, should the unit be determined as unnecessary to the fulfillment of the state requirement for conveyance under the FFD for compensation of land conveyed to the Trust in error. At the present time (2011) this area has not been selected by the borough, since the Mental Health selection predated Denali Borough municipal entitlement applications, and would need to amend its selections to encompass <i>if</i> the requirements of AS 29.65.040 are present and the Department determines that additional selections are appropriate. <i>If</i> this unit is not necessary for trust reconstitution <i>or</i> of interest to the Denali Borough and is necessary for the fulfillment of their entitlement, it is appropriate for disposal by DNR.	Unit includes parcels identified for potential conveyance to the Mental Health Trust as Replacement Land. The adjudicatory decision (ADL 229606) determined that this land was appropriate for designation as Replacement Land and could be conveyed to the Mental Health Trust under certain circumstances. See Final Finding and Decision for specific requirements. This decision (2006) was accompanied by a plan amendment that changed designations (to Settlement), deleted the requirement that portions of the parcel be retained in state ownership, and approved a Land Classification Order (See Plan Amendment and Classification Order that accompanies the FFD) that reclassified the unit to Settlement Land. The westernmost portion of this unit is situated on the north slope of a ridge. Note: Mental Health Replacement terminates on June 12, 2013 unless conveyed to the Trust.
P-90	Hr 124	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	Manage unit for its cultural and archeology values and resources. Unit is to be retained in state ownership. The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.	Unit encompasses the Dry Creek Archeological Study Site and is managed by DPOR under an ILMT. There is a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408737) located within the northeastern area of this unit.
P-91	Se 165	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal and is considered appropriate for conveyance to the Mental Health Trust, subject to the terms of the Final Finding and Decision (ADL 229606). It is also conveyable to the Denali Borough, should the unit be determined as unnecessary to the fulfillment of the state requirement for conveyance under the FFD for compensation of land conveyed to the Trust in error. At the present time (2011) this area has not been selected by the borough, since the Mental Health selection predated Denali Borough municipal entitlement applications, and would need to amend its selections to encompass <i>if</i> the requirements of AS 29.65.040 are present and the Department determines that additional selections are appropriate. <i>If</i> this unit is not necessary for trust reconstitution <i>or</i> of interest to the Denali Borough and not necessary to the fulfillment of their entitlement, it is appropriate for disposal by DNR.	This unit includes a large area of the community of Healy. Within this unit, most land has been conveyed out of state ownership to private interests. Comparatively few parcels of state land remain. The remaining state land consists of parcels identified for potential conveyance to the Mental Health Trust as Replacement Land. The adjudicatory decision (ADL 229606) determined that this land was appropriate for designation as Replacement Land and could be conveyed to the Mental Health Trust under certain circumstances. See Final Finding and Decision for specific requirements. Note: Mental Health Replacement terminates on June 12, 2013 unless conveyed to the Trust.
P-92	Ma 16	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization. See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.	This unit consists of two material sites administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 408737.
P-93	Ha, Rd 1,157	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c)	Manage unit to protect and maintain its wildlife and public recreation values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are not allowed within this unit.	Unit consists of a portion of Dry Creek, its riverine area, and its immediate uplands, which are vegetated by a mix of shrub, evergreen forest, and mixed forest. It is included within an area identified as

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F012S008W		important for moose (wintering, rutting, and wintering) habitat and caribou habitat (wintering). Brown bear are present.
P-94	Se 970	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	Unit is appropriate for land disposal. Maintain a setback of 100' from Otto Lake. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained. See Chapter 2 requirements.	<p>The northern portion of this unit adjoins Otto Lake. Most of Otto Lake is situated in section 25. A series of residence and local roads adjoins this lake. Except for the lake, all of the land in section 25 has been conveyed out of state ownership. Note: Otto Lake is designated Public Recreation-Dispersed.</p> <p>The unit abuts the southern portion of the lake and appears to be appropriate for land disposal. This area is fairly level and is vegetated by a mix of shrub and evergreen forest vegetation. A MCO affects this unit.</p> <p>Brown bear and caribou are present in the unit. It is also an important moose habitat area (wintering, rutting, and calving).</p> <p>An RS 2477 route (RST 709), the Healy – Diamond Coal Mine Trail is located in the northern area of this unit.</p>
P-95	Pr 310	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F013S007W	<p>Unit is to be managed to maintain habitat and recreation values.</p> <p>Unit is to be retained in state ownership, but may be used, in part, for the expansion of the George Parks Highway if found necessary.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p>	<p>This unit, of irregular shape, is situated in Sections 6 and 8, and was the subject of a municipal entitlement decision (ADL 415636), which determined that portions of the selection were appropriate for conveyance (generally east of the Parks Highway right of way and adjoining the Nenana River), while the area that constitutes this unit was determined as inappropriate for conveyance because of its value for habitat, as a wildlife movement corridor, and the need to retain this area for potential expansion of the George Parks Highway. The plan designation applied to this unit is consistent with this decision, and the unit is to be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>There is a material site under two authorizations administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408717 and ADL 419038) located in section 6 of this unit.</p>
P-96	Rd, Pr 123	Map 3-4(b) F007S011W	Unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed for public recreation and to retain access to the Teklanika River.	Unit occupies a small area (about 150 acres) of level terrain adjacent to the Teklanika River.
P-97	Se 135	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S008W	<p>Unit is appropriate for disposal to the City of Anderson as part of their municipal entitlement, subject to an affirmative best interest finding.</p> <p>In the event that this unit is not conveyed to the city, it is appropriate for disposal to other entities.</p>	Unit occupies a small area (137 acres) of level land in the community of Anderson. Other former entitlement parcels, conveyed to the city or the borough, are situated nearby.
P-98 (a-d)	Ha, Rd 21,525	Map 3-4(b) Various	Unit is to be managed to maintain hydrologic, habitat, wildlife and fisheries, and recreation values. Riverine areas (as well as the river itself)	This extensive unit consists of riverine areas adjacent to the Nenana River as well as the river column itself. Riverine areas are well vegetated and provide essential wildlife habitat and are important for maintenance of

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>are to be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Management guidelines that apply to all state land are listed in Chapter 2. Some of these may apply to uses within the unit. In addition, the following specific guidelines apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River crossings should be consolidated and roads shall be located and designed to minimize the impact on views, habitats, and recreational values. • To protect scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, land use authorizations should only be for temporary uses and should be screened from view. Commercial authorizations are allowed, but are subject to the same criteria. <p>Additionally, because of the exceptional recreational and scenic values within subunits 98.2 through .4, these units are recommended to be designated as State Recreation Rivers.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p>	<p>water quality/quantity, and for purposes of public safety and the protection of scenic resources. Public use of the Nenana River is extensive, especially around the area of McKinley Village, where summer rafting and kayaking is a very popular activity for both residents and tourists. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p> <p>This unit is separated into four subunits. See plan maps for specific locations.</p> <p>Note: Most riverine areas are situated in adjacent upland units, especially in P-71, but this unit also includes other riverine areas. The management requirements (see previous) are to apply to these areas as well.</p> <p>There is a material site located within this unit (ADL 417588) in section 23 of F004S008W. The site is administered by the Toghothele Corporation for gravel removal from the Nenana River. Previous authorizations have occurred at this site.</p>
P-99	Pr 20	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(a-d) F012S007W	Use of this land is restricted by federal regulations affecting closed landfills; post-closure activities shall not disturb the integrity of the final cover. Consult with ADEC prior to issuing any authorization.	A closed landfill occupies this unit (ADL 413198).
P-100	Mi, Ha 2,560	Map 3-5(c) F010S004W	<p>Unit is to be managed similar to unit P-50, of which it is a part, and is to be retained by the state unless required for the fulfillment of the municipal entitlement of the Denali Borough.</p> <p>If further adjudication determines that it appropriate to convey this area to the Borough under AS 29.65.030 and that all or portions of this unit is necessary to satisfy this entitlement, that amount of land so required is converted to the designation of General Use and to the classification of Resource Management Land in the Land Classification Order. State land that is not required to fulfill the Borough’s entitlement remains co-designated Minerals and Habitat.</p> <p>This management guideline will continue to pertain until the Borough’s entitlement is fulfilled. Authorizations not involving a disposal of interest may be issued during the interim period. The Denali Borough is to be given the opportunity to comment on any prospective action. Authorizations involving a disposal of an interest in state land may be approved but only with the concurrence of the Borough.</p>	<p>Unit occupies a fairly flat area immediately to the west of Moose Creek and is part of the Bonneville Mining District encompassed in unit P-50. However, it is also affected by a municipal entitlement selection of the Denali Borough.</p> <p>It is unclear if the conveyance of this land to the Borough will be required in order to fulfill their municipal entitlement. Estimates of acreage that are available from other selections would seem to indicate that this land would be unnecessary. However, it is not entirely certain that sufficient acreage exists. For this reason it is appropriate to ensure that this land can be used for this purpose, if further adjudication by DNR determines this to be necessary.</p>

Map 3-4(a): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region NORTH

Map 3-4(b): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region SOUTH

**Map 3-5(a): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway
Corridor NORTH**

**Map 3-5(b): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway
Corridor NORTH CENTRAL**

**Map 3-5(c): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway
Corridor SOUTH CENTRAL**

**Map 3-5(d): Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region, Parks Highway
Corridor SOUTH**

Legislatively Designated Areas

There are three Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA), encompassing a total of about one million acres out of the 11 million acres of state land and state-selected land within the plan boundary. All are located within the Lower Tanana Region, although one of these, the Tanana Valley State Forest, borders the Kantishna region. The LDA's include: Tanana Valley State Forest (460,463 acres), Minto Flats State Game Refuge (497,685 acres), and the James Dalton LDA (78,434 acres). The Department is responsible for the administration of the administration of the land and resources of the Tanana Valley State Forest, Minto Flats State Game, and James Dalton LDA's, while the management of fish and game resources within these areas is the responsibility of ADF&G.

Legislatively Designated Areas are special purpose sites that are managed according to the requirements of the legislation specific to the site and to the general class of LDA⁸, and any subsequent management plans or regulations that implement the requirements of the legislation. The effect of the LDA designation is to reserve state land out of the public domain and use or protect them for the purposes stipulated in enabling legislation.

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

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

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

⁸ Article VIII, paragraph 7 of the State Constitution.

Resource Allocation Table – Legislatively Designated Areas

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Administrative Aspects and Other
L-01	F 460,463	Various	<p>Tanana Valley State Forest (AS 41.17.400): Land must be managed according to the Tanana Valley State Forest management plan and in accordance with the purposes for establishment of the forest in (AS 41.17.400).</p> <p><i>Note: The Tanana Valley State Forest (TVSF) is classified for Forestry under Land Classification Order Number: CL NC-82-065. This designation information is for reference purposes only. This plan and its Land Classification Order do not affect the classification of the TVSF.</i></p>	<p>This unit contains the sections of the Tanana Valley State Forest that are located within the Lower Tanana Region of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan only.</p> <p>Note: This plan recommends a number of additions to the Tanana Valley State Forest. These sites are, however, to be managed under the requirements of this plan until incorporated into the TVSF. In that instance where the sites are incorporated into the TVSF, the current TVSF management plan will not formally apply to these additions until the management plan is revised. Until this revision occurs, it is intended that such sites shall be managed in a manner comparable to the nearest unit within the then current TVSF management plan.</p>
L-02	Ha, Rd 497,685	Various	<p>This unit is the Minto Flats Game Refuge (A.S. 16.20.037). This unit must be managed according to the Minto Flats Game Refuge Management Plan, adopted in 1992 and the purposes for establishment of the refuge stated in AS 16.20.037. Dispersed recreation uses are appropriate within this refuge.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>There are two RS 2477 Trails in the unit. RST 66, the Dunbar – Brook Terminal Trail and RST 1595, the Dunbar – Minto – Tolovana Trail.</p> <p>Mineral entry is prohibited.</p> <p>There are a number of native allotments and private in holdings within the refuge. These areas are not affected by the management stipulations of the refuge (unless they are acquired by the state for the purpose of expanding the refuge).</p> <p>The Old Minto Village is located within this unit. Any action that may be authorized should ensure that the historical resources of this site are protected. The Old Minto site is located on the banks of the Tanana River. Residents of this village, which was settled in 1912, relocated to a new location 25 miles north, which is accessible by road from Fairbanks. Despite relocation from the old site, the people of Minto have maintained a strong spiritual attachment to Old Minto. The cabins, church, community hall, and store buildings still exist today. There are plans for the restoration of several of the buildings at this site.</p>
L-03	Gu 78,434	Various	<p>Unit is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the James Dalton LDA (AS 19.40.010) and the Dalton Highway Master plan. The primary purpose of the LDA is to provide an area for the construction of the Dalton Highway as a year-round route north of the Yukon River to the Arctic Circle. Land within the LDA is to be retained in state ownership except as may be authorized for disposal or lease by DNR but only if consistent with the purposes of the LDA.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations; authorizations are only to be issued for uses on state land.</p>	<p>The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System runs through this LDA and is paralleled by the Dalton Highway.</p> <p>Mineral closing order 529 parallels the Dalton Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.</p> <p>Coal has been reported within the eastern area unit (F013N011W).</p> <p>Nearly all of the land within this unit is in selection status, topfiled under ANILCA. All selected land is ranked as a 'high priority'. It is likely but by no means certain that it will be conveyed to the state.</p>

Navigable Rivers and Lakes

Management Intent of Navigable Waterbodies

Background

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

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

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

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

Public Trust Doctrine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes⁹

Because of their importance for recreation, water resources, and habitat, certain navigable rivers and lakes are given specific use designations. These are listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2. Anadromous streams and lakes are designated Habitat and those rivers and lakes that are particularly significant for public recreation are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed. In those instances where the stream or lake is important for both purposes, these are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. Streams that are neither anadromous nor important for public recreation acquire the designation of the management unit¹⁰ through which they cross and since there may be numerous parcels that may have differing designations, these streams may have varying designations. Consult the plan maps to determine the appropriate designation(s).

Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes

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

Navigable Rivers and Lakes within LDAs.

Anadromous lakes or streams within LDAs are co-designated Public Recreation-Dispersed and Habitat¹¹. Lakes and streams that are not anadromous are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed.

All other Navigable Rivers and Lakes.

The designation and management intent for navigable waterbodies that cross or are surrounded by state land are the same as those of the upland tract, except that those portions of navigable, anadromous streams are designated Habitat.

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

⁹ Management of all rivers and lakes are subject to AS 38.05.126 as defined in AS 38.05.965(13) and AS 38.05.965(18).

¹⁰ This assumes that the parcel is owned by the state. Unlike other areas of the state, most of the land within the planning area is either owned by the state or has been selected by the state, so it is likely that a stream is crossing state land.

¹¹ These designations do not apply to LDAs that are state parks.

Table 3-1: Navigable Streams & Creeks

Streams & Creeks	Designation
Bearpaw River	Ha, Rd
Atutsak River	Rd
Baker Creek	Ha, Rd
Beaver Creek	Ha, Rd
Big Salt River	Ha, Rd
Birch Creek	Ha, Rd
Blind River	Rd
Boney Creek	Rd
Cantwell Creek	Rd
Chatanika River	Ha, Rd
Chitana River	Ha, Rd
Cosna River	Ha, Rd
Dugan Creek	Rd
East Middle Fork Nenana River	Rd
Healy Creek	Rd
Hess Creek	Ha, Rd
Hot Springs Slough	Rd
Hutlinana Creek	Ha, Rd
Jack River	Rd
John Hanson Creek	Rd
Kantishna River	Ha, Rd
Little Tonzona River	Ha, Rd
Lost Slough	Ha, Rd
Muddy River	Ha, Rd
Nenana River	Ha, Rd
Ray River	Ha, Rd
Sanneck Slough	Rd
Swift Fork Kuskokwim River	Ha, Rd
Tanana River	Ha, Rd
Tatalina River	Rd
Teklanika River	Ha, Rd
Toklat River	Ha, Rd
Tolovana River	Ha, Rd
Tonzona River	Rd
Totchaket Slough	Rd
Tozitna River	Ha, Rd

Streams & Creeks	Designation
Washington Creek	Rd
West Middle Fork Nenana River	Rd
Williams Slough	Rd
Wood River	Rd
Yukon River	Ha, Rd
Zitziana River	Ha, Rd

Table 3-2: Navigable Lakes

Lakes	Designation
Blair Lakes	Rd
Clear Lake	Rd
East Twin Lake	Rd
Eightmile Lake	Rd
Fish Lake	Rd
Geskakmina Lake	Rd
Grassy Lake	Rd
Jim Lake	Rd
John Hanson Lake	Rd
Kindanina Lake	Rd
Lake Minchumina	Rd
Lake Snohomish	Rd
Minto Lakes	Rd
Montana Creek and Lake system	Rd
Otto Lake	Rd
Wein Lake	Rd
West Twin Lake	Rd

Chapter 4

Implementation and Recommendations

Introduction.....	1
State Land Classification	1
Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications.....	3
Table 4-1: Acreages Associated with Land Designations and Co-designations.....	4
Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications.....	5
Public Trust Doctrine.....	5
Leasing of State Land	5
Classification Order	6
Table 4-3: Acreages Associated with Land Classifications and Co-classifications	7
Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps.....	7
Survivor Designations and Classifications	8
Municipal Entitlement	9
State Land Selections.....	9
State Land Selections.....	9
ANILCA Topfiled Lands.....	10
Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders.....	10
Legislatively Designated Areas	11
Existing Legislatively Designated Areas.....	11
Additions to and New Legislatively Designated Areas	11
Transportation Corridors.....	12
Generally Allowed Uses	12
Types of Plan Changes.....	13

Chapter 4

Implementation and Recommendations

Introduction

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

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

State Land Classification

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

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

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

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

11 AAC 55.055. Coal Land. Land classified coal is land where coal resources exist 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2) is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or
- 3) has been designated for a public facility.

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

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

- 1) land that might have a number of important resources, but for which a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information; or for which a decision is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or
- 2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

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

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

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

- 1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or
- 2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

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

The classifications contain no specific land management directives; those directives are expressed through the use of land use designations in the plan and described in detail for individual Regions and management units included in Chapter 3. However, the designations used in the area plan must be converted into land classifications outlined in state regulation (11 AAC 55) that reflect the intent of the plan.

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

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

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Ag	Agriculture	195,469
Co/Ha	Coal/Habitat	74,729
F	Forestry	263,704
F/Ha	Forestry/Habitat	94,889
Gu	General Use	2,442,939
Ha	Habitat	2,293,726
Ha/Rd	Habitat/Public Recreation-Dispersed	827,933
Ha/Wr	Habitat/Water Resources	627,463
Hr	Heritage Resources	124
Ma	Materials	2,425
Mi	Minerals	139,870
Mi/Ha	Minerals/Habitat	849,579
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	1,081
Rd or Rp	Public Recreation	25,485
Rd/Pr	Public Facilities-Retain/Public Recreation	123
Ru/Ha	Reserved Use/Habitat	144,801
Se	Settlement	619,864
Wr	Water Resources	269,985
Total		9,178,354

NOTES: 1) Shoreland acreage is (mostly) combined with that of upland units. In three instances shorelands are, with few exceptions, are segregated from that of the adjoining uplands. The three shoreland units, which total 110,345 acres, include the Nenana, Tanana, and Yukon Rivers. Each is designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. 2) This table includes the acreage associated with the LDAs that are assigned a plan designation (and subsequently a land classification). The amount of land that is designated for particular uses in LDAs follows: Minto Flats State Game Refuge, 495,628 acres designated Habitat; James Dalton LDA, 78,432 acres designated General Use; and the Tanana Valley State Forest, 345,869 acres designated Forestry.

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

Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications

Symbol	Designation	Classification
Ag	Agricultural	Agricultural Land
Co	Coal	Coal Land
F	Forest	Forest Land
Gu	General Use	Resource Management Land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife Habitat Land
Hr	Heritage Resources	Heritage Resources
Ma	Materials	Material Land
Mi	Minerals	Mineral Land
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	Reserved Use Land
Rd	Public Recreation-Dispersed	Public Recreation Land
Rp	Public Recreation-Public Use Site	Public Recreation Land
Ru	Reserved Use	Reserved Use Land
Se	Settlement	Settlement Land
Wr	Water Resources	Water Resources Land

Public Trust Doctrine

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

Leasing of State Land

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

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

Classification Order

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

Land Classification Order NC-10-005 classifies all state land within the plan area. See Appendix B. This Land Classification Order supersedes and replaces all previous classifications and classification orders affecting the planning area of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan.

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

Table 4-3 provides estimates of the acreage by classification and co-classification for upland and shoreland units of state land. Note: Appendix D compares, for informational purposes, classification acres between the YTAP and that portion of the Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP) within the plan boundary of YTAP. The earlier plan was adopted in 1985 and updated in 1991.

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

Classification	Upland Acreage	Shoreland Acreage¹
Agricultural land	195,469	
Coal/Wildlife Habitat land	74,729	
Forest land	263,704	
Forest/Wildlife Habitat land	94,889	
Resource Management land	2,442,939	
Wildlife Habitat land	2,293,726	
Wildlife Habitat/Public Recreation land	717,588	110,345
Wildlife Habitat/Water Resources land	627,463	
Heritage Resources	124	
Material land	2,425	
Mineral land	139,870	
Mineral/Wildlife Habitat land	1,153,742	
Public Recreation land	25,485	
Public Facilities-Retained	1,204	
Reserved Use land	145,882	
Settlement land	619,864	
Water Resources land	269,985	
Totals	9,068,010	110,345

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

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

¹ This estimate is for the Nenana, Tanana and Yukon Rivers. Shoreland acreage is combined with the adjacent upland management units for all other units.

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

- **Parcels in or near Existing Communities.** If the parcel is in or is immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the designation of Settlement and classification of Settlement Land apply. Such land can be considered for disposal use unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. Unsold lots identified for disposal in existing subdivisions and lots that return to state ownership will be available for lease, sale, or conveyance. Tracts identified for community purposes in existing subdivisions will not be sold but may be conveyed to municipalities or homeowner associations if they are not needed for state purposes and community purposes will be protected.
- **Parcels near other State Land.** If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, the designation of that area(s) applies. It is to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Such lands can be considered appropriate for disposal if they are designated Settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. They may also be conveyed to a municipality even if it is suitable for these public uses as long as the proposed uses are for comparable municipal (public) use.
- **Parcels not near Other State Land.** Parcels not near other state land or that occur within areas designated General Use are to be designated General Use and classified as Resource Management Land. These lands are to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Disposal of these lands to the adjacent landowner may be appropriate but will require reclassification to Settlement Land.
- **Newly Acquired State Lands.** Lands that were acquired proactively through exchange, purchase, or other methods will be managed and classified consistent with the purposes for which they were acquired.
- **Other Lands.** If the designation/classification of a parcel of acquired or omitted state land cannot be adequately determined, the parcel is to be designated General Use and classified Resource Management Land.

Survivor Designations and Classifications

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

Municipal Entitlement

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

There are two boroughs which have land located within this planning area. The Denali Borough is entitled to 49,789 acres of state land under the Municipal Entitlement program. Recent entitlement decisions (2006) have approved the conveyance of state land to the Denali Borough that will fulfill most of the Borough’s entitlement acreage, but a small amount of acreage remains (about 9,000 acres). The Fairbanks North Star Borough is entitled to 112,000 acres of state land under the Municipal Entitlement program, and their entitlement has been fulfilled. Accordingly, this plan does not designate areas for selection under the Municipal Entitlement program for the Fairbanks North Star Borough, but does include recommendations for the remaining Denali Borough entitlement. The recommended plan designations and management intent for units that are part of the remaining entitlement are to be followed in subsequent adjudicatory decisions.

State Land Selections

State Land Selections

Under the Statehood Act, Alaska is entitled to approximately 103 million acres of federal land. The selections made by the state in the planning area occurred under the “General Grant” and Community Grant programs, and much of the original state selections of federal land have been either conveyed to the state through patent or are in TA (Tentative Approval) status, which gives management authority to the state. However, there remains a large number of state selections that must be adjudicated by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, with an expected adjudication completion date of 2016, although this date is uncertain. Many of these selections are within areas also selected by the native corporations and until BLM adjudication has been completed land ownership patterns in this planning area will remain uncertain. The areas noted as state-selected land on the plan maps depict those areas of federal land selected for eventual conveyance to the state. Areas of state selections on the plan maps include, in addition to state selections proper, ANILCA topfiled selections and areas subject to Public Land Orders.

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

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

ANILCA Topfiled Lands

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

The same caution in the use of plan maps for ANILCA topfiled lands as for state land selections exists (see above).

Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders

Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires the Commissioner of DNR to determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned lands to mineral entry. This plan retains all existing mineral closing orders. However, additional mineral closing orders are not recommended. A leasehold location order, which would affect newly designated settlement areas as well as existing settlement areas that are not now closed (2012) to mineral entry, is recommended, since there are areas where conflicts may exist between mining and sensitive surface uses given the location of the mineral deposits and settlement areas. Although most of the settlement areas are not located within or adjacent to the areas of principal mineral deposits in the Kantishna and the Parks Highway and West

Alaska Range regions, there are settlement areas located in close proximity to active mining areas in the Lower Tanana Region. The need for increased settlement land in that region is associated with the population expansion of those communities, which is due in part to the expansion of the mining industry in the region, particularly Livengood.

Legislatively Designated Areas

Existing Legislatively Designated Areas

There are three Legislatively Designated Areas within the planning area. These special purpose areas encompass the principal recreational, forestry, and habitat resources that require special management within the planning area and in most cases specific management plans exist that pertain to these areas. Generally, the purpose of this plan is to provide a land classification for such areas in the event that, in the management of the resources of these areas by DNR, some type of disposal action must occur. (Before a disposal of state land or an interest in state land can occur, land must first be classified.) This plan provides classifications for the Minto Flats Game Refuge and the James Dalton LDA, but not for the Tanana Valley State Forest. A previous land classification order affects this area (LCO NC-82-065) and this plan retains this LCO.

Additions to and New Legislatively Designated Areas

This plan recommends additions to the TVSF as well as consideration to the creation of a State Recreation River for portions of the Nenana River south of McKinley Village and a Critical Habitat Area in the area known as Toklat Springs on the Toklat River. Recommended additions to the TVSF are identified for specific management units in Chapter 3; Map 2-1 depicts these additions. These areas are similar in characteristics to adjacent areas of the Tanana Valley State Forest, and their management can be better provided by inclusion within the TVSF. Management unit P-98 in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region includes recommendations for the establishment of a state recreation river. The Nenana River corridor is one of the most important recreation areas in the state. The river is heavily used by the public for rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and transportation to hunting areas. Management unit K-68, consisting of 2,195 acres on the Toklat River in the Kantishna region, has been identified by the ADF&G as appropriate for legislative designation as a Critical Habitat Area. Situated near the confluence of the Sushana and Toklat Rivers, this areas 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 River drainages. DOF should further evaluate the use of this management vehicle and if found to be appropriate, advance it for legislative consideration. This plan does not recommend the

establishment of a Legislatively Designated Area in the ‘Wolf’ Townships west of Healy, but does recognize that the creation of an LDA in that area has been discussed and may be appropriate. See further discussion under the management summary for the Kantishna Region in Chapter 3.

Transportation Corridors

The development of an efficient regional transportation system is key to resource development and can be a major determinant of land use patterns. In this plan no attempt is made to identify actual routes. Actual routes will be determined through siting analyses conducted through design analyses and environmental impact statements.

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

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

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

Generally Allowed Uses

Under 11 AAC 96.020 there are a variety of uses and activities that are allowed on state land that usually do not require a permit from DNR. These uses are listed in [11 AAC 96.020](#) and are explained further in a [DNR Factsheet](#) on Generally Allowed Uses (GAUs) that may be obtained from a DNR Public Information Center. In some instances it may become necessary to limit or preclude certain uses on state land that would otherwise be permitted as a Generally Allowed Use on state land under 11 AAC 96.020. Uses may be limited under the authority of 11 AAC 96.014 when land use or natural resource management requires it, but limits to such uses must be codified in all cases on general domain land in state administrative code. However, no such limits to GAUs are recommended to be imposed on state owned land in this plan. Uses are restricted on some borough and federally owned land, particularly the Denali National Park.

The area of the Wolf Townships has received considerable attention by the local communities and legislators, and legislation has been introduced to create a State Recreation Area. Other forms of recreation management have been discussed as well, including designation of a specific area as a State Recreation Site, the area of the Wolf Townships (or some portion of the aforementioned) as a Public Use Area, or the establishment of Special Use Land designation under 11 AAC 96.014. While this plan does not recommend a particular form of recreation management involving the formation of a special purpose site, the management units within this area are co-designated Habitat and Dispersed Recreation and the plan recognizes that a special purposes site focusing on habitat and recreation management would be appropriate, if created.

Types of Plan Changes

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

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

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

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

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

Appendices

Appendix A.....	A - 1
Glossary	A - 1
Appendix B.....	B - 1
Land Classification Order No. NC-10-005	B - 1
Appendix C.....	C - 1
Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 33	C - 1
Table C-1: Units Affected By LLO No. 33	C - 3
Map C-1: Lands to be Included In Leasehold Location Order No. 33	C - 5
Appendix D.....	D - 1
Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages.....	D - 1
Table D-1: Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages: TBAP to YTAP	D - 1
Appendix E.....	E - 1
Index	E - 1

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 Susitna Matanuska 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 values 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 long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. As most often used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those objectives for a particular management unit.

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 short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values.
- AS 38.04.910.

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

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

Navigable. Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies. 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 annual 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 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 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: 1/3/14

Approved:  Date: 1/3/14
Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Concur:  Date: 1/3/14
Director
Division of Mining, Land and Water

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

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
Parks Highway and West Alaska Range		
P-04 (part)	550	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)
P-09 (part)	40	Map 3-4(a)
P-13 (part)	1,250	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)
P-21	959	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	

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

Appendix D Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages

Table D-1: Comparison of Land Use Classification and Acreages: TBAP¹ to YTAP

Classification*	Acronym	1985	1985	2012	2012	Acreage Difference	% Acreage Change	% Acreage Change
		TBAP	TBAP	YTAP	YTAP			
		Upland Acreage	Shoreland Acreage	Upland Acreage	Shoreland Acreage			
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

The Index will be added when it is complete.