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1 Appendix A

2 Glossary

3 **17(b) Easement.** Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska
4 Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation
5 purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents. Information on
6 17(b)2 easements may be found at the DNR website:
7 <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.htm>

8
9 **AAC.** Alaska Administrative Code

10
11 **Access.** A way or means of approach. Includes transportation, trail, easements, rights of
12 way, and public use sites.

13
14 **ADF&G.** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

15
16 **ADOT/PF.** Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

17
18 **Agricultural Land Disposal.** A disposal of land for the purpose of promoting, for
19 commercial or personal use, the production of useful plants and animals. Housing and other
20 improvements that are reasonable required or related to agricultural production are
21 considered appropriate uses. AS 38.05.321.

22
23 **Agriculture.** Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and
24 location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is
25 intended for present or future agricultural use. Also refers to the plan designation of
26 Agriculture or the land classification of Agricultural Land. 11 AAC 55.020.

27
28 **Anadromous waters.** A river, lake or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach
29 including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the
30 streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water used by salmon to spawn.
31 Anadromous waters are shown in “The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for
32 Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes” (referred to as the Anadromous
33 Waters Catalog (AWC)) compiled by ADF&G and DNR.

34
35 **ANCSA.** Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

36
37 **ANILCA.** Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (1980)

38
39

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

7
8 **AS.** Alaska Statutes

9
10 **ASLS.** Alaska State Land Survey

11
12 **Authorized Use.** A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.

13
14 **AWC.** Anadromous Waters Catalog, see *Anadromous waters*.

15
16 **Borough.** Refers either to the Denali or Fairbanks North Star Borough.

17
18 **Buffer.** An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the
19 effect of one activity upon another. These areas are usually vegetated or are required to be
20 re-vegetated if the original vegetation has been removed. When used in this plan, the term
21 generally refers to buffers that are vegetated or are to be re-vegetated, and are referred to as
22 ‘vegetated buffers’. Buffers that are applied to the riparian area adjacent to streams are
23 referred to as ‘riverine buffers or riparian buffers’, and it is intended that riparian vegetation
24 be retained.

25
26 **Classification.** Land classification identifies the primary purpose for which state land will
27 be managed, subject to valid existing rights and multiple uses. 11 AAC 55.040 (c). Land
28 classifications are converted from plan designations through a Land Classification Order.
29 Other land uses may be authorized by the Department insofar as they do not conflict with the
30 classification (primary use) for a given area of land.

31
32 **Classification Order.** See *Land Classification Order*.

33
34 **Closed to mineral entry.** Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited
35 because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the
36 area. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by
37 mineral closures. AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

38
39 **Coal.** Land that is considered to have known coal resources and where development is
40 occurring or is reasonably likely to occur, or where the coal potential has been determined to
41 be high or moderate under 11 AAC 85.010.

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

6
7 **Commissioner.** The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

8
9 **DEC.** Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

10
11 **Department.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR

12
13 **Designated use.** Refers to uses or resources that are of major importance in a particular
14 management unit. Activities in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect
15 this use. Where a unit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement
16 and guidelines for the unit; the Chapter 2 guidelines; and existing statutes, regulations, and
17 procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between
18 designated uses.

19
20 **Designation.** See *Land Use Designation*.

21
22 **Developed recreational facility.** Any structure or facility that serves either public or private
23 recreational needs.

24
25 **Director.** The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land.
26 Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water; for
27 lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of DPOR.

28
29 **Dispersed recreation.** Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as
30 hunting, fishing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing. May also refer to the plan
31 designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed.

32
33 **DMLW.** Division of Mining, Land and Water, a division of DNR

34
35 **DNR.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources

36
37 **DOAg.** Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

38
39 **DOF.** Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

40
41 **DPOR.** Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR

42
43 **Easement.** Generally, an interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a
44 specific limited use. (As applied in this plan, it also includes those easements that are issued
45 to NRO and are retained by the state.)

1 **Feasible.** Means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable
2 period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.
3

4 **Feasible and Prudent.** Means consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing
5 environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived
6 from a proposed action.
7

8 **Fish and wildlife.** Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any stage of
9 their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found in or which may be introduced
10 into Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term “area(s)” in association with the
11 term “fish and wildlife” refers to both harvest and habitat areas.
12

13 **FLUP.** Forest Land Use Plan. FLUPs are prepared by the Division of Forestry and precede
14 state timber sales.
15

16 **Forest Resources and Practices Act.** That section of Alaska Statute (AS 41.17.010-.955)
17 that deals with the use, management, and protection of forest resources within the State of
18 Alaska. More formally described as the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act.
19

20 **Forestry.** Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management
21 because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Also refers to the plan
22 designation of Forestry or the land classification of Forest Land. 11 AAC 55.070.
23

24 **FRPA.** See Forest Resources Practices Act.
25

26 **General Use.** Uplands designated General Use provide some combination of settlement,
27 timber, recreation, habitat or other values. When used in this plan, this designation refers to
28 areas where resource information is insufficient to warrant a specific designation,
29 development is unlikely during the planning period of 20 years, or where a number of uses
30 can be accommodated within a given area. For specific General Use areas, see the
31 management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3. Also refers
32 to the plan designation of General Use, which converts to the land use classification of
33 Resource Management Land.
34

35 **Generally allowed use (GAU).** An activity conducted on state land managed by the
36 Division of Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most
37 part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. 11 AAC 96.020.
38

39 **Goal.** A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals
40 usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.
41

42 **Guideline.** A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land
43 users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or
44 resources. Guidelines also range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for
45

1 decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed
2 standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be
3 followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

4
5 **Habitat.** Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a
6 sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could
7 result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of the species. This designation,
8 when used, applies to localized areas having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within
9 the planning boundary. The “Ha” designation does not preclude human uses that are
10 compatible with the following categories. When used in this plan, it may also refer to the
11 plan designation of Habitat or the land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.
12 11 AAC 55.230.

13
14 Fish and wildlife categories used to identify “Ha” (Habitat) designations in this plan include
15 the following:

- 16
- 17 • anadromous fish spawning, rearing and overwintering migration areas.
- 18 • waterfowl nesting and molting areas.
- 19 • Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas.
- 20 • fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- 21 • moose and caribou wintering and calving areas.
- 22 • important wildlife migration corridors.
- 23

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

28
29 **High value resident fish.** Resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal
30 use, commercial, or subsistence purposes (from AS 41.17.950(10)).

31
32 **ILMA or ILMT.** See Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer.

33
34 **Improvements.** Buildings, wharves, piers, dry docks, and other similar types of structures
35 permanently fixed to the uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands that were constructed and/or
36 maintained by the applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other
37 beneficial uses or purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement
38 when placed on the tidelands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils.
39 However, fill material actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be
40 considered a permanent improvement. 11 AAC 62.840.

41
42 **Instream flow.** An instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified
43 periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream.

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

3
4 **Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer (ILMA/ILMT).** An agreement
5 between DNR and other state agencies that transfers some land management responsibility to
6 these other agencies.

7
8 **Land Classification Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of
9 Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065).
10 The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands within the planning
11 area according to the land use designations assigned to individual land parcels in the
12 Resource Allocation Tables contained in Chapter 3 of the Area Plan.

13
14 **Land disposal.** Same as Land offering, defined below; except that land disposal areas
15 referenced in Chapter 3 may include lots reserved for lease or sale for public, commercial, or
16 industrial facilities. Differs from an agricultural land disposal.

17
18 **Land offering.** Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010,
19 including fee simple sale and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land use
20 permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or
21 waters. (See also, Land disposal.)

22
23 **Land use designation.** A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan.
24 Designations identify the primary use of state land. Chapter 4 sets out how the land use
25 designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55.

26
27 **LDA or Legislatively Designated Area.** An area set aside by the state legislature for special
28 management actions and retained in public ownership. Examples are State Game Refuges
29 and State Recreation Areas.

30
31 **Leasable minerals.** Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale,
32 sodium potassium, oil and gas.

33
34 **Lease.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according
35 to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.

36
37 **Leasehold Location Order.** The order used by the Department to manage the leasing of
38 state land for locatable minerals. In this plan, a leasehold location order (#33) is used to
39 manage mineral development in certain areas designated Settlement and not otherwise closed
40 to mineral entry. AS 38.05.205. See http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/factsht/mine_fs/upland.pdf
41 for more detail. In the areas affected by this order, mineral rights may only be acquired
42 under the terms of the leasehold location order and may not be acquired through a mining
43 claim.
44

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

3
4 **Management intent statement.** The statements that define the department's near and long-
5 term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. As most often
6 used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those
7 objectives for a particular management unit.

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

12
13 **MCO.** See Mineral Closing Order.

14
15 **Mineral Closing Order (MCO).** Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to
16 mineral entry. All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable
17 minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the
18 Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made
19 that mining would be incompatible with significant surface use on state land [AS 38.05.185].
20 A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to include not only
21 residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and
22 scenic values.

23
24 **Mineral entry.** Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.

25
26 **Mineral Leasing.** Refers to the leasing of mineral deposits subject to AS 38.05.185-
27 AS 38.05.275 on state land under the procedures of AS 38.05.205.

28
29 **Mineral Opening Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that opens state land to
30 mineral entry.

31
32 **Mineral Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to
33 mineral entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issued
34 mineral opening orders or mineral closing orders. Reference in this plan is to 'mineral
35 closing order' since this is the instrument that was used by the Department to close areas
36 within the planning area and since state status plats make reference to 'Mineral Closing
37 Orders'.

38
39 **Minerals.** Land where known mineral resources exist and where development is occurring
40 or is reasonably likely to occur, or where there is reason to believe that commercial quantities
41 of minerals exist. The Mineral designation converts to Mineral Land. 11 AAC 55.130.

1 **Mining.** Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals,
2 including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities
3 associated with mineral development. The term “mining” does not refer to offshore
4 prospecting.
5

6 **Mining claim.** Rights to deposits of minerals, subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275, in or on
7 state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording
8 as prescribed in AS 38.05.185-38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession
9 and extraction of the minerals lying within the boundaries of the claim, subject to
10 AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.
11

12 **Minor Change.** A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under
13 AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan’s basic
14 intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its
15 implementation, or make technical corrections. 11 AAC 55.030.
16

17 **Multiple use.** Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it
18 is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of
19 Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or
20 related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic
21 adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; it includes:
22

- 23 a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
24 b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-
25 term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and
26 nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals,
27 watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values.
28 AS 38.04.910.
29

30 **Native-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.
31

32 **Native-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by a Native corporation but not
33 yet patented.
34

35 **Navigable.** Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state
36 criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and
37 the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies. Access
38 <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/nav/nav> for more information on navigable waters. This website
39 also includes a map(s) of navigable waters throughout the state.
40

41 **NRO.** Northern Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska
42 Department of Natural Resources.
43
44

1 **Ordinary high water mark (OHW).** The mark along the bank or shore up to which the
2 presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in
3 all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by
4 erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other
5 distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].
6

7 **Permanent use.** A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable.
8

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

12 **Planning period.** Refers to the length of time that the plan covers, which is 20 years.
13 However, the area plan and the land use classifications that derive from the plan remain valid
14 until the area plan is revised.
15

16 **Policy.** An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions; in this plan, DNR
17 policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements,
18 management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and
19 various other statements of DNR's intentions.
20

21 **Primary use.** See Designated use.
22

23 **Prohibited use.** A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the
24 management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guideline. Uses
25 not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit
26 are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent
27 statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable
28 use requires a plan amendment.
29

30 **Public Trust Doctrine.** A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands,
31 and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as
32 commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study. (See also
33 Chapter 3.)
34

35 **Public use.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.
36

37 **Recreation.** Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to
38 hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and
39 sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing. Land designated
40 Recreation is land that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic
41 overlooks, hunting, fishing or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts. The
42 designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed converts to the classification of Public
43 Recreation Land. 11 AAC 55.160.
44

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

6
7 **Resource management.** A land classification used for lands which are presently
8 inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources; where the lack of adequate
9 resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource
10 development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision
11 unnecessary; or where a number of uses can be accommodated in a given area. The plan
12 General Use designation converts to the classification of Resource Management.
13 11 AAC 55.200.

14
15 **Retained land.** Uplands and shorelands that are to remain in state ownership. Certain plan
16 designations indicate whether state land is to be retained on a general basis (see
17 ‘Designations Used in This Plan’ in Chapter 3 for more information). Individual
18 management units may also indicate that the state intends to retain state land; if state land is
19 to be retained, this is indicated in the management intent section of the unit description.

20
21 **Right-of-way.** The legal right to cross the land of another.

22
23 **Riparian Areas.** Areas adjacent to streams and rivers and, occasionally, lakes. The primary
24 use of these areas is to protect public water from human impact. Such areas are considered
25 important to the maintenance of stream integrity, both hydrology and associated wildlife and
26 fisheries habitat, and to the maintenance of upland habitat areas adjacent to the stream, river,
27 or lake.

28
29 **RS 2477.** RS 2477 stands from Revised Statute 2477 from the Mining Act of 1866, which
30 states that “The public right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not
31 reserved for public use, is hereby granted.” Information on RS 2477s can be accessed at the
32 DNR website: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/rs2477/trails/rs2477>

33
34 **Secondary use.** A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management
35 unit. Secondary uses are generally not used in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan; instead, if two
36 uses or resources are of equal importance and are generally complementary to each other, a
37 co-designation is used. The co-designation applies to the entirety of the management unit
38 unless otherwise stated in the management intent section of a particular management unit.

39
40 **Settlement.** The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational,
41 residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer the designation of
42 Settlement or to the land classification of Settlement Land. When used in this fashion, refers
43 to an upland area that, by reason of its physical qualities and location, is suitable for year-
44 round residential or private recreation use or for commercial or industrial development.
45 11 AAC 55.202.

1 **Shall.** Same as “will.”

2
3 **Shoreland.** Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the
4 ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion or reliction. (See definition of
5 Navigable.) Shorelands are generally lake bottoms or the beds of navigable rivers and
6 streams. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

7
8 **Should.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines
9 modified by the word “should” or “may” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use
10 discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular
11 circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. Includes the
12 concept of ‘feasible and prudent.’

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

20
21 **State-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands,
22 tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands.

23
24 **State-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet
25 patented nor TAed (Tentative Approval) by the Bureau of Land Management.

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

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

36
37 **Sustained Yield.** Means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level of
38 annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of state land consistent
39 with multiple use. AS 38.04.910(12).

40
41 **TBAP.** Tanana Basin Area Plan. Refers to the area plan that preceded this revision.
42 Adopted in 1985.

43
44 **Temporary use.** A use that is one year or less in duration requiring a state permit. Any
45 structure associated with the use must be readily removable.

1 **Unsuitable.** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource
2 development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).
3

4 **Uplands.** Lands above mean high water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)
5

6 **USFWS or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a
7 division of the U.S. Department of Interior.
8

9 **Viewshed.** A viewshed is an area of land, water, or other environmental element that is
10 visible to the human eye from a fixed vantage point. Viewsheds tend to be areas of particular
11 scenic or historic value that are readily visible from public areas such as roadways, rivers
12 with important recreation functions, or regional trails.
13

14 **Water Resources.** As used in this plan, refers to land that encompasses watersheds or
15 portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water supply, watershed protection, or
16 hydropower sites, and to large wetland complexes that perform important water supply and
17 water quality functions. Also refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land
18 classification of Water Resources Land. 11 AAC 55.222.
19

20 **Water-dependent.** Means a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent
21 to water areas because the use requires access to the waterbody.
22

23 **Water-related.** Means a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a
24 waterbody, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-
25 dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of
26 quality in the goods or services offered.
27

28 **Wetlands.** Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. "Freshwater wetlands" means
29 those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either
30 continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt
31 content and not exceeding three meters in depth. "Saltwater wetlands" means those coastal
32 areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae
33 extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water
34 table changes.
35

36 **Will.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified
37 by the word "will" must be followed by land managers and users. Deviation from plan
38 designations, management intent, or management guidelines requires a plan amendment.
39 (See Chapter 4 - Types of Plan Changes.)
40

41 **Working Forest.** A "working forest" refers to actively managed forest lands that provide
42 wood for personal and commercial use, while protecting fish and wildlife habitat, providing
43 the public with recreation and other multiple use of state land, and maintaining public
44 benefits such as clean air, land, and water.
45

- 1 **YTAP.** Yukon Tanana Area Plan
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STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

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

I. Name: Yukon – Tanana Area Plan (YTAP)

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

Area Plan: **Yukon Tanana**
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

Management Plan:
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

III. Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this Action
See plan maps	9,068,010 Million	GS, CG	Tanana Basin Area Plan 1985, as amended 1991	

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

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

The date of issuance for this decision shall be _____

Classified: _____ Date: _____
Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

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

4 **Appendix C**
5 **Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 33**

6 **1.0 Order restricting to leasehold location**
7

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

13
14 This leasehold location order recognizes that mineral development is possible in certain
15 affected areas and that this use is appropriate, subject to the requirements of this Order. The
16 state may, if requested by an applicant, permit those exploration activities the Department
17 considers necessary to the determination of the feasibility for mineral development.
18

19 **2.0 Land subject to the terms of this order**
20

21 The land subject to this order affects the management units designated Settlement in the
22 Yukon Tanana Area Plan (2012) and as listed in Table C-1 and as depicted in the plan maps.
23 Units identified as ‘part’ means that parts of a unit are closed to mineral entry under a current
24 mineral order and that parts have not been closed and remain open to mineral entry. The land
25 subject to this order refer to those parts of management units not closed to mineral entry at
26 the date this order is approved and to the entirety of those units not identified by ‘part’.
27

28 **3.0 Authority of the order**
29

30 This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.
31

32 **4.0 Findings and determinations**
33

34 The following findings and determinations are made:
35

- 36 4.1 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found to be subject to potential use
37 conflicts, which require that mining only be allowed under written leases, under
38 AS 38.05.205. This land is designated Settlement, and is intended to be sold into
39 private ownership for the purpose of remote recreational cabins, homes, or
40 potential subdivision developments. Mining operations may adversely affect the

1 sale of this land for settlement as well as subsequently affect settlement activities
2 itself through potential changes in topography, scenic values, water quality, and
3 noise disturbances and by the siting of mining activities in close proximity to
4 settlement. The use of a leasehold location order should ameliorate some or most
5 of these effects through the careful siting of mining operations and the use of
6 mitigation stipulations that reduce the effects of such operations.
7

8 4.2 Because of the mineralized nature of the lands identified in this order, mining may
9 be a use of these lands. Leasehold location is an appropriate method to allow
10 mineral development with minimal impacts to areas that have been described as
11 sensitive to mining operations in paragraph 4.1. Mining activity within these
12 lands must avoid direct and indirect impacts to fish passage, spawning, or rearing;
13 wildlife resources; and areas of residential settlement. Mining activities, to the
14 maximum extent practicable, are to be sited so that their visibility from private
15 property is minimized, noise impacts to such areas are mitigated, and off-site
16 drainage avoids settlement areas. The siting of mining operations relative to
17 settlement activity is expected to be a major vehicle for minimizing such impacts,
18 and the plan of operation must indicate how it complies with these conditions,
19 including operation siting to avoid or reduce impacts to settlement areas.
20

21 4.3 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to have mineral
22 potential.
23

24 4.4 The stipulations described in paragraph 4.2 are determined to be necessary to
25 avoiding or minimizing impacts to existing or future residential areas designated
26 Settlement in the Yukon Tanana Area Plan and are to be used in approving
27 mining plans of operations by the Department of Natural Resources. The entity
28 responsible for land disposals within the Division of Mining, Land, and Water
29 shall participate in the review and approval of the plan of operations submitted by
30 the project applicant.
31

32 **5.0 Effective date**

33
34 This order is effective as of the following date: _____
35

36
37
38 Concur: _____ Date: _____
39 Director
40 Division of Mining, Land and Water
41

1 **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	

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