

# Yukon Tanana Area Plan

Public Review Draft

**July 2012**



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

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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    Summary of Purpose of the Plan..... 1

    Description of the Planning Area..... 1

    Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan..... 2

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1 **Chapter 1**  
2 **Introduction**

3 **Introduction and Background**

4  
5 **Summary of Purpose of the Plan**

6  
7 The role of state land use plans was established by state statute (AS 38.04.005). It is the  
8 policy of the State of Alaska "...to establish a balanced combination of land available for both  
9 public and private purposes. The choice of land best suited for public and private use shall be  
10 determined through the inventory, planning, and classification processes..."

11  
12 The plan determines management intent, land use designations, and management guidelines  
13 that apply to all state lands in the planning area.

14  
15  
16 **Description of the Planning Area**

17  
18 The Yukon Tanana Area Plan (YTAP) directs how the Alaska Department of Natural  
19 Resources (DNR) will manage general state uplands and shorelands within the planning  
20 boundary. The following is a summary of the acreage to which the plan will apply:

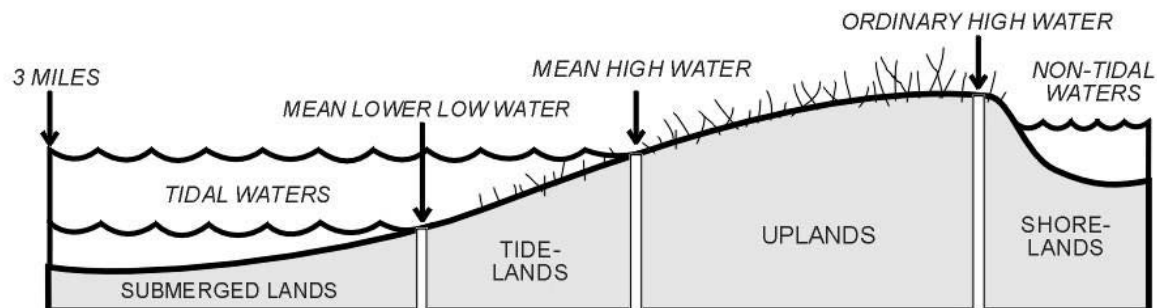
Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	9,068,010
State-owned shorelands	110,245
Total Acreage	9,178,354

21  
22  
23  
24  
25 **NOTE:** There are three Legislatively Designated Areas (LDA) within the planning area  
26 which encompasses approximately 919,929 acres. The YTAP establishes land use  
27 designations for all of these areas, but management intent is found in the statutes, regulations  
28 and management plans applicable to each LDA. Refer to the LDA region description at the  
29 end of this chapter, and defined in the Glossary, for more details.  
30  
31

## 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 2012 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 2012 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.

1 The YTAP planning area includes both additions and deletions to the original planning area.  
2 It does not include the following regions that were included in the original Tanana Basin  
3 Area Plan: Fairbanks North Star Borough, East Alaska Range, Upper Tanana, Delta Salcha,  
4 and Remnant Rivers; these regions are now included and addressed in the ETAP. However,  
5 over 2,250,061 acres of land were added to the northern region of the original planning area.  
6 The additional land encompasses state owned and state selected land that surrounds the  
7 Yukon River. The land located along that Yukon River, east of the planning area, is  
8 primarily federally and native owned, with very few, small scattered state owned parcels,  
9 which are located within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge. The boundary shift  
10 resulted in the inclusion of over 4 million acres of the Denali National Park and Preserve  
11 within the planning area. Map 1-1 depicts the plan boundary and the planning regions within  
12 this boundary for the 2012 YTAP.

13  
14 Since the adoption of the Tanana Basin Area Plan in 1985, much has changed in the Tanana  
15 Basin Valley, with much of the populated area along the Parks, Elliot and Dalton Highways  
16 becoming more developed. A variety of economic and demographic trends has accelerated  
17 growth and probably will continue to create growth in the areas most readily accessible from  
18 the developed roads or major regional trails. The Elliot Highway is slated for expansion to  
19 provide a land route to Nome from Fairbanks. Another major change has been the marked  
20 decline in the inventory of state land, which has been particularly noticeable in the areas  
21 along and adjoining the Highways. In the early 1980s the state was the principal land owner  
22 in these areas. Since that time the amount of state land has steadily decreased with state land  
23 being conveyed to the Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Doyon Ltd. Regional  
24 Corporation, the Mental Health Trust, the University of Alaska, and to private parties through  
25 state land and agricultural land sales and settlements. This has resulted in a decreased and  
26 dispersed state land base in areas near the two highways, although extensive state holdings  
27 remain in the more remote and inaccessible parts of the planning area. Additionally, the 1985  
28 area plan has been found difficult to use for decision making in DNR since its land ownership  
29 patterns and land classification designations do not reflect the current patterns of state  
30 ownership or land classification. For these and other reasons, revision of the 1985 plan was  
31 appropriate and was undertaken beginning in 2009. Area plans are intended to be updated on  
32 a 15 to 20 year schedule.

33  
34 The Land Classification Order that accompanies this revision revises and supersedes all  
35 previous land classifications. Current mineral orders and leasehold location orders however  
36 remain in effect and are not modified by this revision.

### 37 38 39 **Planning Area**

40  
41 The planning boundary of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan includes all state owned and state  
42 selected uplands and shore lands within the area depicted on Map 3-1 at the beginning of  
43 Chapter 3. This extensive area consists of mixed topography that consists of vast areas of  
44 mountainous terrain associated with the Alaska Range in the south, the Kuskokwim

1 Mountains in the west, and the Yukon-Tanana Uplands in the north. Interspersed between  
2 these areas is the expanse of the lowlands and wetlands of the Yukon and Tanana valleys.  
3 The entirety of the Denali Borough is included in this plan and a portion of the eastern  
4 boundary is shared with the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Over 4 million acres of the  
5 Denali National Park is located within the southwestern area of the plan. This planning area  
6 is bordered by Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge to the northeast, the Nowitna National  
7 Wildlife Refuge to the west, and the Denali National Park and Preserve to the south. Within  
8 this planning area are three large Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs), which total  
9 919,929 acres, and include: the Tanana Valley State Forest, Minto Flats State Game Refuge,  
10 and James Dalton Legislative Designated Area. The recommendations of this plan pertain to  
11 the state-owned and state-selected land not within the LDAs, a total of about 9,178,354 acres.  
12 See Map 1-1 for a depiction of the planning area.  
13  
14

## 15 **How the Plan is Organized**

16  
17 The plan has four chapters:  
18















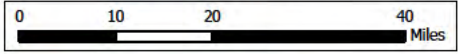
19 **Chapter 1** includes a summary of the purpose of the plan, description of the planning area,  
20 how and why the plan was developed, what the plan does and does not cover, and a summary  
21 of plan actions.  
22

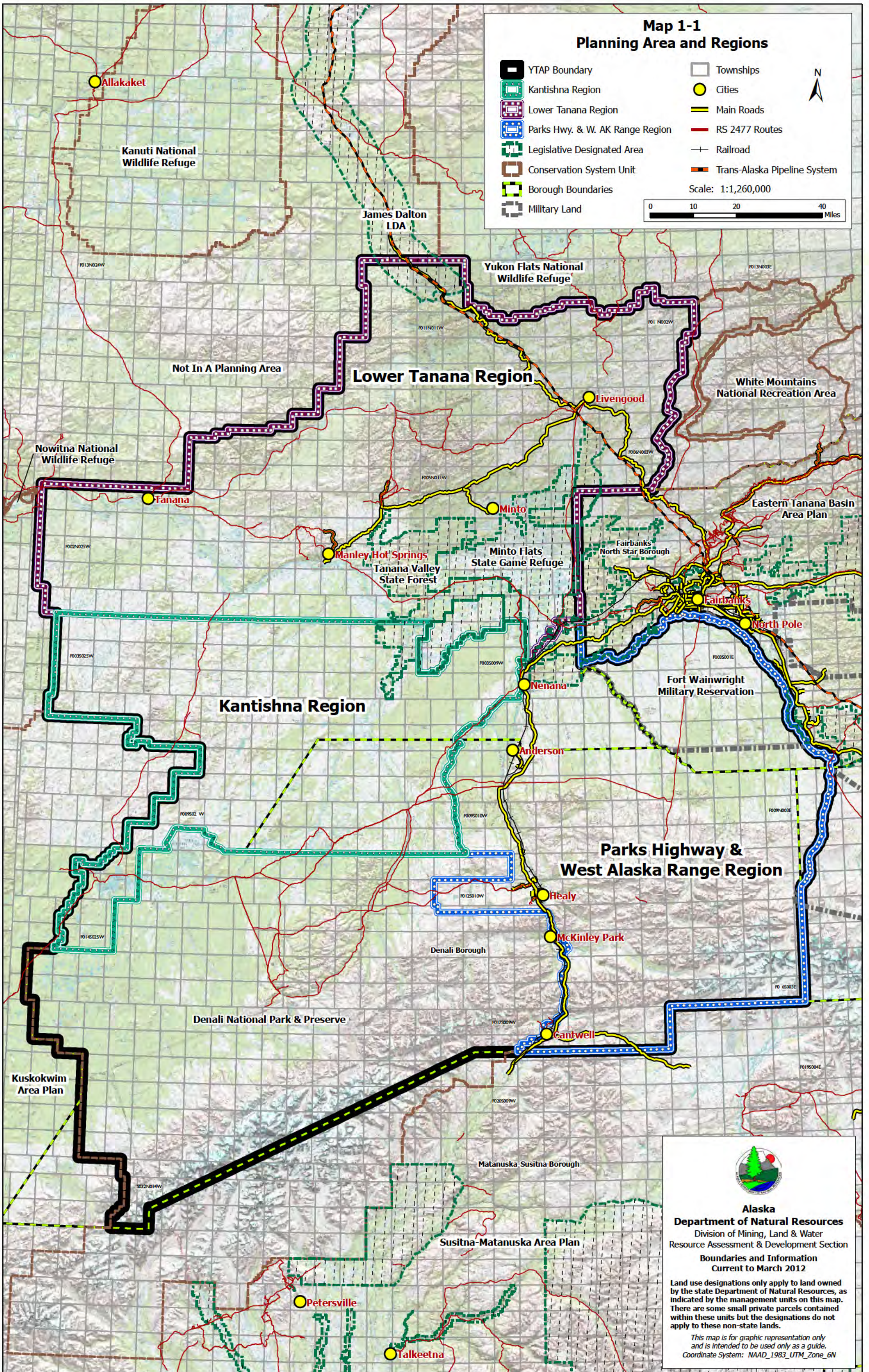
23 **Chapter 2** includes goals of the plan and guidelines that apply throughout the planning area.  
24 Guidelines are listed in 11 resource and land-use categories. Guidelines are specific  
25 directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and  
26 development occurs.  
27


28 **Chapter 3** includes an explanation of plan designations, general management intent for state  
29 land, descriptions of the three planning regions, and a detailed listing of management units.  
30 It also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing  
31 plans, legislative designations and other management constraints that significantly affect  
32 resource management and a description of navigability as it relates to state waters within the  
33 planning region.  
34

35 The bulk of this Chapter, however, consists of the Resource Allocation Tables. State land in  
36 the planning area is divided into spatial areas called ‘units’. These are either uplands or  
37 shorelands and may consist both of small areas of state land, like a lot or tract within a state  
38 subdivision, as well as very large areas that have common location, access, use, or resource  
39 characteristics. There are 274 upland units and 3 shoreland units along the Nenana, Yukon  
40 and Tanana Rivers. This table, for each unit, identifies the recommended land use  
41 designation, background and resource information, and management intent. These parcels  
42 correspond to the management units identified on the plan maps.  
43

# Map 1-1 Planning Area and Regions

 YTAP Boundary	 Townships
 Kantishna Region	 Cities
 Lower Tanana Region	 Main Roads
 Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region	 RS 2477 Routes
 Legislative Designated Area	 Railroad
 Conservation System Unit	 Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
 Borough Boundaries	Scale: 1:1,260,000
 Military Land	



  
**Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
 Division of Mining, Land & Water  
 Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
 Current to March 2012

Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

*This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.*  
 Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N



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

5  
6 **Appendices** include a glossary and a land classification order.  
7  
8

## 9 **Why This Plan Was Developed**

10  
11 The planning area is rich in natural resources, contains a mix of developed and undeveloped  
12 land, and there are competing demands for the use of state land. There are many different  
13 ideas about how these resources should be used or protected. Although some proposed uses  
14 might be in conflict with each other, many different uses can occur throughout the planning  
15 area while protecting vital resources, providing the uses are properly managed.  
16

17 This plan establishes the land use designation for state land and describes their intended uses.  
18 The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to  
19 private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes. It also identifies  
20 general management guidelines for major resources and land uses within the planning area as  
21 well as guidelines for the development and use of resources for specific parcels.  
22

23 With an area plan, state permits and permit review processes become more efficient for the  
24 government and the public. The area plan guides DNR decisions for leases, sales, and  
25 permits that authorize use of state lands. Preparation of land use plans for state lands (except  
26 for State Park System lands) is required under Title 38 of Alaska Statutes. DNR's actions  
27 will be based on the area plan.  
28  
29

## 30 **The Mandate**

31  
32 The state is responsible for the management of those lands it owns and the Department of  
33 Natural Resources is that agency specifically responsible for this management. There are  
34 about 10 million acres of uplands within the planning boundary and over 110,345 acres of  
35 shorelands associated with the Nenana, Yukon and Tanana Rivers. Of the uplands, nearly  
36 9% of all state land within the planning area is associated with Legislatively Designated  
37 Areas; the remainder of state land (over 9 million acres) is associated with general domain  
38 land managed under AS 38.04 and 38.05. This plan focuses on the management of the  
39 general state land, although plan designations are identified for the LDAs in order to permit  
40 leases and other disposal of less than the fee estate to occur.  
41  
42

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

6  
7 The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing resource information and public  
8 concerns before making long-term decisions about public land management. The planning  
9 process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices  
10 were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, rather than case-by-case,  
11 providing consistency and consideration of the wide diversity of resources and uses within  
12 the planning area. This process provides for more efficient use and protection of the area’s  
13 resources.

## 14 15 16 **What the Plan Will Do**

17  
18 The plan will help ensure that state resource management takes into account the sustained  
19 yield of renewable resources, that development is balanced with environmental concerns, and  
20 that public access to state land is provided. The plan encourages cooperation with other  
21 landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land ownership patterns.  
22 Finally, the plan documents the state’s intent for land management so that both public and  
23 private interests know how the state intends to manage lands over the period the plan is in  
24 effect.

## 25 26 27 **How This Plan is Used**

28  
29 This plan is intended to manage state lands and resources within the planning area, and is the  
30 expression of how DNR will pursue this management. Much of the use of this plan is by the  
31 DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water. Adjudicators use this plan when reviewing and  
32 making decisions on authorizations for use of state land, including permits, leases, sales,  
33 conveyances, and rights-of-way. The DNR Division of Forestry and Division of Parks and  
34 Outdoor Recreation also use this plan in the administration of their programs and activities.

## 35 36 37 **Public Participation in Planning Process**

38  
39 The Yukon Tanana Area Plan is the product of a three year planning process conducted by  
40 the Division Mining, Land, and Water (DMLW) of the Department of Natural Resources  
41 (DNR); other divisions within DNR; state and federal agencies (primarily ADF&G); local  
42 governments (Denali Borough and Fairbanks North Star Borough); interest groups, and the  
43 public. A first round of public meetings occurred in the Spring of 2009 and focused on a

1 description of the planning process and planning area and on issue identification and scoping.  
2 A second round of public meetings is to be held in the planning area in the Fall of 2012.  
3 These meetings are to focus on the Public Review Draft with information to be provided on  
4 proposed plan designations and management intent (for specific management units) and on  
5 plan implementation. The results of these discussions and the subsequent review of public  
6 comments submitted on the Public Review Draft will form the basis for revisions to the draft  
7 plan, which are to be included in an issue response summary.  
8  
9

## 10 **Process of Plan Preparation**

11  
12 The following process was used to develop this area plan:

- 13
- 14 • identify issues in the planning area;
- 15 • map and analyze resources and uses;
- 16 • conduct public meetings to identify land use issues;
- 17 • prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously  
18 received from the public and from agencies;
- 19 • public reviews the PRD<sup>1</sup>;
- 20 • prepare an Issue/Response summary of all public comments on the PRD;
- 21 • based on the results of the Issue/Response Summary, prepare an Intent to Adopt  
22 (ITA)<sup>2</sup> draft of the plan;
- 23 • after review of the changes to the ITA, the Commissioner signs the plan and adopts it  
24 as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area.  
25  
26

## 27 **Who Developed the Plan?**

28  
29 The DNR planning staff directs the planning process, including data collection, drafting the  
30 plan, response to public and agency comments, and final plan preparation. A number of  
31 local, state, and federal agencies review the preliminary draft of the PRD and provide land  
32 use and resource recommendations that are valuable in refining initial plan recommendations.  
33 The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources formally adopts the Yukon  
34 Tanana Area Plan, which is scheduled to occur following the review of public and agency  
35 comments on the PRD.  
36  
37

---

<sup>1</sup> This is the current phase of plan preparation.

<sup>2</sup> The public will have an opportunity to review the changes to the PRD and will be able to review the ITA prior to the adoption of the final plan by the commissioner.

## 1 **Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area**

2  
3 **Uses of State Land.** The plan outlines management objectives for state land. This includes  
4 describing what resources and valid existing uses should be protected, and what uses are  
5 most suitable for development or protection on state land during the planning horizon.

6  
7 **State-selected Land and Land Susceptible to Navigation.** Some lands have been selected  
8 but not yet been conveyed to the state. Other lands are under waterbodies that, if determined  
9 navigable, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if  
10 they are state-owned.

11  
12 **Land Sales.** The state has offered land for sale to Alaskan citizens. The planning process  
13 reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for  
14 settlement uses or agricultural land disposal. This plan recommends the retention of the  
15 settlement designation of many existing settlement areas in addition to new settlement areas.

16  
17 **Municipal Land Conveyance.** The municipal entitlement of the Fairbanks North Star  
18 Borough has been completed and that of the Denali Borough is nearly complete, although  
19 8,000 acres remains to be adjudicated. This plan provides direction to the adjudication of the  
20 remaining Denali Borough selections.

21  
22 **Roads, Trails, and Access.** The plan considers access across state lands, including existing  
23 and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way.

24  
25 **Mining, Coal Leasing, and Oil and Gas Development.** The plan reviews the mineral, coal,  
26 and oil and gas potential within the planning area and describes the statutory authorities that  
27 affect mining, coal development, and oil and gas extraction. This revision maintains all of  
28 the current mineral closures but does not recommend any further closures to mineral entry  
29 and development. A Leasehold Location Order will affect all land designated for land  
30 disposals that is not currently closed to mineral entry. The more critical areas have been  
31 adequately covered by the mineral closures that pre-date this plan. Coal and oil and gas  
32 development can occur throughout the planning area; however, development in the LDA's is  
33 subject to the management plans specific for those areas.

34  
35 **Forest Resources.** Extensive forest resources exist within the planning area. These are  
36 scattered throughout the eastern, central, and western portions of the planning area, and total  
37 over 700,000 acres, including areas of the Tanana State Valley Forest. The plan identifies  
38 these areas and specifies the areas considered appropriate for inclusion in the sustained yield  
39 calculations that are made by the Division of Forestry. Those areas with forest resource  
40 values that are designated Forestry are to be the basis for those calculations and some of these  
41 areas are considered appropriate for inclusion in a state forest, should the legislature consider  
42 the expansion of the Tanana Valley State Forest within the planning area. Note: additional  
43 areas of potential expansion are identified in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan.

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

7  
8 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat.** The plan documents important fish and wildlife habitat areas  
9 and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses. Areas with  
10 particularly significant habitat, wildlife, or fisheries values are designated Habitat or co-  
11 designated with Habitat if there is another significant use or value.

12  
13 **Water Resources.** DNR, through the DMLW, is responsible for allocating water resources  
14 on all lands within the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for their  
15 water resource values and describes management guidelines for instream flow reservations.  
16 Areas with water resource values are primarily associated with the maintenance of wetlands,  
17 which are extensively distributed throughout the planning area.

## 18 19 20 **What the Plan Won't Do**

21  
22 The Yukon Tanana Area Plan is not the only way in which land management goals are  
23 implemented. The area plan is coordinated with a variety of other programs and projects  
24 implemented by the DNR and other state agencies. The following are some important issues  
25 that are not addressed in this plan:

26  
27 **Non-DNR Lands.** This plan does not apply to federal, municipal, private, University of  
28 Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust  
29 lands.

30  
31 **Fish and Wildlife.** Management, maintenance, and protection of fish and wildlife resources  
32 are the responsibility of the Department of Fish and Game. Allocation of fish and game  
33 stocks and regulation of harvest methods, means, and timing are the responsibility of the state  
34 board of Fisheries and Game.

35  
36 **Generally Allowed Uses (GAU).** The area plan does not regulate activities that do not  
37 require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and  
38 fishing. Generally allowed uses are identified in 11 AAC 09.030 and 11 AAC 96; these  
39 sections also indicate the requirements, if any, affecting such uses.

40  
41 **Legislatively Designated Areas.** The plan does not apply to state parks, refuges, public use  
42 areas, and other areas that are legislatively designated.

43

1 **Decisions on Specific Applications.** While this plan provides general management intent  
2 for state lands, the plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations.  
3 These decisions are made through the application review process. Land-use authorizations  
4 must, however, be consistent with the plan, and existing laws and regulations.  
5

6 **Actions by Agencies Other Than DNR.** The plan does not provide management intent for  
7 prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than DNR.  
8  
9

## 10 **Planning Period**

11  
12 This plan reflects land management decisions and allocations based on the best available  
13 information on the demand for use of state land and resources projected over the next  
14 20 years. It is also based on a specific set of social, environmental, economic, and  
15 technological assumptions. The plan guides state land use and resource decisions for the next  
16 20 years or until the plan is revised.  
17  
18

## 19 **Summary of Plan Actions**

### 20 **Management Intent**

21  
22  
23 The planning area consists of three regions that contain both uplands and lowlands as well as  
24 a single region that encompasses three LDAs. The three regions are composed of state-  
25 owned and state-selected lands that are contiguous to each other and have similar  
26 characteristics. The plan presents management intent that explains the department's overall  
27 resource management objectives for each region and unit, and provides resource and use  
28 information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.  
29  
30

### 31 **Land Use Designations**

32  
33 Each unit identifies one or more designations representing the uses and resources for which  
34 the area will be managed. Plan designations are identified and described in Chapter 3 along  
35 with Resource Allocation Tables that contains the designations specific to individual units.  
36  
37

### 38 **Management Guidelines**

39  
40 According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are to be managed for multiple uses. When  
41 potentially conflicting uses are designated in a parcel, the plan provides guidelines to allow  
42 various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines for

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

3  
4  
5 **Classifications**

6  
7 All state lands in the planning area will be classified consistent with the land use designations  
8 in this plan. Classifications made by the plan will be noted to the state's Land Status Plats.  
9 Table 4-2 in Chapter 4 shows how designations convert to classifications. The Land  
10 Classification Order (LCO) that is to be adopted with this plan is included as Appendix B.  
11 The LCO actually enacts and imposes the classifications that are identified as designations in  
12 the area plan.

13  
14  
15 **Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification**

16  
17 The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land  
18 conveyances, and classification orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land  
19 classifications. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and  
20 procedures.

21  
22 Economic and social conditions in Alaska and the planning area are sure to change and the  
23 plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed periodically to  
24 monitor progress in implementing the plan and to identify problems that may require  
25 amendment or modification.

26  
27 Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for  
28 these changes must follow certain procedures. The plan may be amended after approval by  
29 the Commissioner of DNR following public review and consultation with the appropriate  
30 agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain procedures. See  
31 Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of procedures for plan modifications, amendments,  
32 special exceptions, and minor changes.



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# **Chapter 2**

## **Areawide Land Management Policies**

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# 1 Chapter 2

## 2 Areawide Land Management Policies

### 3 Introduction

4  
5 This chapter presents land management policies for each of the major resources affected by  
6 the plan: agriculture, fish and wildlife, forestry, materials, mineral resources, recreation and  
7 tourism, cultural features, and water. It also presents management policies for several  
8 specific land management concerns: protection of fish and wildlife habitat, public and  
9 private access, timber harvest, settlement, shoreline and stream corridor management, and  
10 public access. These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area regardless of  
11 the land use designation.

12  
13 This chapter consists of goals and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition  
14 the department is trying to achieve, and guidelines are specific directives that will be applied  
15 to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occurs.

### 17 Definitions

18  
19  
20 For definitions of terms commonly used in this chapter, see Appendix A, Glossary.

### 22 Goals

23  
24  
25 The following goals are for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that  
26 DNR attempts to achieve through management actions. The goals are listed alphabetically.  
27 No single goal has a priority over the others.

28  
29 **Economic Development.** Provide opportunities for jobs and income by managing state land  
30 and resources to support a vital, self-sustaining, diverse local economy.

31  
32 **Environment and Habitat.** Manage state land to protect natural ecosystems, sensitive  
33 species, and wildlife habitats.

34  
35 **Fiscal Costs.** Minimize the needs for, and the fiscal cost of, providing government services  
36 and facilities such as schools and roads.

37  
38 **Public Health and Safety.** Maintain or enhance public health and safety for users of state  
39 land and resources.

1 **Public Use.** Provide, plan, enhance, and manage diverse opportunities for public use of state  
2 lands, including uses such as hunting, fishing, boating and other types of recreation.  
3

4 **Quality of Life.** Maintain or enhance the quality of the natural environment including air,  
5 land and water, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities; provide opportunities  
6 to view wildlife and the natural environment; and protect heritage resources.  
7

8 **Recreation.** Protect recreational resources including public access and visual resources, and  
9 manage recreational activities to minimize user conflict, while providing for a range of  
10 recreational experiences on state land managed for multiple uses.  
11

12 **Settlement.** Provide opportunities for private ownership and leasing of land currently owned  
13 by the state.  
14

15 **Sustained Yield.** Maintain the long-term productivity and quality of renewable resources  
16 including fish and wildlife, agriculture, and timber.  
17  
18

## 19 **Management Intent**

20

21 Management intent for state land is expressed through statements of management emphasis  
22 identified on a unit specific basis. These statements are based on resource and use  
23 inventories, the review of existing and potential economic trends, state authorizations,  
24 existing plans and similar resource management documents, agency review and comment,  
25 and public participation.  
26  
27

## 28 **General Framework of the Plan**

29

30 **A.** State land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use unless  
31 legislatively designated<sup>1</sup>, or a parcel of state land is less than 640 acres and managed under a  
32 management agreement by another state agency, or affected by 11 AAC 96.014 (Special Use  
33 Land).  
34

35 **B.** State land will also be managed to protect access and public resources. Types of  
36 resources to be protected include, but are not limited to habitat, recreation, water quality,  
37 anchorages, watersheds, scenery and trails.  
38  
39

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

1 **C.** State land will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed. This plan does  
2 not recommend any areas to be closed to mineral entry, although it does recommend a  
3 leasehold location order, which would affect newly designated settlement areas as well as  
4 existing settlement areas that are not now closed (2012) to mineral entry. No new mineral  
5 closing orders are recommended. Except for those areas now closed to mineral entry or  
6 affected by the leasehold location order, all other state land within the planning area is open  
7 to entry.  
8

9 **D.** In management units where a primary surface use has been designated, activities and  
10 authorizations pertaining to that primary designated use may take precedence over other uses.  
11 Although there may be a priority for use in certain parcels, other uses may also be allowed if  
12 they do not preclude the primary use assigned to a management unit. This plan emphasizes  
13 minimizing land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through  
14 prohibitions, although prohibitions are sometimes identified. All other uses are initially  
15 presumed compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict  
16 exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use  
17 should not be authorized or the use should be modified so that the incompatibility no longer  
18 exists (11 AAC 55.040 (c)). Except in areas closed to mineral entry, subsurface uses are  
19 considered an allowable use but must take into consideration the effects upon surface uses.  
20

21 **E.** This plan designates state lands in categories that are generally consistent with current  
22 use patterns and reflect the significant resources in the planning area.  
23

24 **F.** This plan honors the intent of existing settlement agreements with the Mental Health  
25 Trust Authority and the University of Alaska. These settlement agreements as well as  
26 pertinent sections of state law and regulation shall prevail over the area plan, if  
27 inconsistencies exist.  
28

29 **G.** DNR, in its consideration of resources and in the management of state land, shall  
30 consider the impacts of such use upon fish and wildlife, habitat and soil degradation, and  
31 upon other forms of use, including recreation, which may occupy the area that is under  
32 consideration in an authorization. Uses that are not compatible with these uses and resources  
33 are, if the use is nonetheless determined appropriate, to be made compatible to the extent  
34 feasible and prudent through the use of stipulations. The ability of the Department to manage  
35 the subsequent activities that may result from the issuance of an authorization is to be taken  
36 into consideration in the adjudication of an application that requires a written determination  
37 by DNR.  
38  
39

## 40 **Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value**

41

42 The remainder of this chapter specifies guidelines that are specific directives to apply to  
43 management decisions. DNR will use these guidelines when considering issuing  
44 authorizations and conveyances or making management decisions on state lands. These

1 guidelines will also apply to lands that are currently state-selected and ANILCA topfiled  
2 when they are tentatively approved or patented into state ownership.  
3

4 Chapter 2 guidelines apply to all state land covered by the YTAP unless the plan explicitly  
5 exempts some parcels or designations from a guideline or the resource or use for which a  
6 guideline is intended does not exist in the parcel in question. There are few such exemptions.  
7

## 9 **General Guidelines**

10  
11 **A.** All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with  
12 the management intent in this plan.  
13

14 **B.** In considering authorizations for use of state land, DNR will adjudicate applications to:  
15

- 16 1) avoid, and if not possible, minimize damages to streambeds, fish and wildlife habitat,  
17 vegetation, trails, anchorages, and other resources;
- 18 2) minimize conflicts between resources and uses; and
- 19 3) protect the long-term value of the resource, public safety, and the environment.  
20

21 **C.** If authorizations from other agencies are required, DNR will consider issuing a permit or  
22 lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.  
23  
24

## 25 **Other State Land**

26  
27 Parcels that are donated or acquired after the plan is adopted will be designated for the uses  
28 for which they were acquired or donated without an amendment to the plan. Lands that come  
29 into state ownership through other means will be designated and classified consistent with  
30 the designation identified in the applicable management unit or, if not so identified,  
31 according to the standards of the section, 'Applicability of Plan Designations and  
32 Classifications', in Chapter 4 without an amendment to the plan or to the Land Classification  
33 Order adopting this plan revision.  
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## **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 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.

## 1 Management Guidelines

2  
3 **A. Agricultural Sales: Classification.** Agricultural land disposals under AS 38.05.321 may  
4 only occur within areas designated Agriculture Land<sup>2</sup>.

5  
6 **B. Agricultural Sales: Size.** Within the planning area, agricultural sales must have a  
7 minimum area of 40 acres.

8  
9 **C. Agricultural Land Disposals.** Agricultural land disposals shall be consistent with the  
10 requirements of 11 AAC 177.

- 11
- 12 • Land conveyed under this authority may only be used for agricultural purposes or for  
13 purposes that do not conflict with the use of the land for agriculture.
  - 14 • Remote state land with good agricultural potential and designated Agriculture, but not  
15 scheduled for sale within the next 15 year period, shall remain in public ownership,  
16 continue in an agricultural designation, and shall not be used for other purposes  
17 except through a plan amendment that re-designates such areas into another land use  
18 designation. (This prohibition does not extend to non-permanent, temporary uses of  
19 agricultural land such as uses associated with permits.)
  - 20 • A Farm Conservation Plans approved by the state shall be provided as a condition of  
21 an agricultural sale and shall meet all other requirements of 11 AAC 177.
  - 22 • In addition to the requirements of 11 AAC 67.180 or as part of an AS 38.05.035(e)  
23 decision, agricultural sales adjoining areas designated Habitat shall evaluate the need  
24 for measures needed to protect adjacent habitat, and shall incorporate these features  
25 into the Preliminary/Final Finding and Decision or Farm Conservation Plan (FCP),  
26 Agricultural sales adjoining lands designated Settlement shall evaluate the need for  
27 measures necessary to minimize adverse impacts to areas of land disposals and shall  
28 similarly incorporate such measures into the Preliminary/Final Finding and Decision  
29 or FCP. It is not intended that mitigation measures will always be required in these  
30 instances, but that the need for such measures be assessed and required where  
31 necessary.
  - 32 • Generally, agricultural land disposals should not occur within mapped floodways.  
33 Where neither floodways or flood plains have been mapped, the best available  
34 information will be used to identify areas where flooding is likely to be a severe  
35 limitation on agriculture. Agricultural disposals in such areas should be avoided.

36  
37

---

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

- 3
- 4 • A riparian buffer of undisturbed vegetation of 100’ shall be retained in state  
5 ownership (or otherwise protected so that riparian functions are not impaired)  
6 adjacent to all anadromous waterbodies and high value resident fish streams. See the  
7 standards for riparian areas in the section ‘Shorelands and Stream Corridors’ in this  
8 Chapter.
- 9 • Areas of reported historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites should not be  
10 disturbed. Agricultural operations shall not be authorized within 300 feet of the  
11 boundaries of known sites unless OHA determines, in coordination with the Division  
12 of Agriculture, that agricultural activities can occur without significant impact to the  
13 cultural resource. OHA shall work with the Division of Agriculture to develop site-  
14 specific mitigation measures to protect known cultural sites while allowing  
15 agricultural operations. A buffer (or other management mechanism sufficient to  
16 protect the cultural resource) of 50’ or greater shall be established around significant  
17 cultural resources identified by OHA as part of agency review.

18  
19 **E. Other Guidelines Affecting Agriculture.** Other guidelines may affect agriculture. See  
20 other sections of this chapter.  
21

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## 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

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

5

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

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## **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 resources<sup>3</sup> as part of the overall protection process when subdividing or otherwise using state lands.

---

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

1 **C. Cultural Resource Surveys Prior to Land Offerings.** If determined by OHA during an  
2 agency review of a proposed land disposal that a cultural survey may be required, further  
3 coordination between OHA and DMLW prior to the land disposal is warranted. Cultural  
4 surveys should be considered where OHA reported sites exist or where there is a high  
5 potential for such sites to exist. The extent and type of the cultural survey within the area of  
6 the proposed land disposal shall be determined by OHA in consultation with DMLW.  
7 Detailed procedures exist governing when a survey is required and extent of the cultural  
8 resource survey and are to be consulted by DNR adjudicators.

9  
10 **D. Cultural Resources in Timber Management Areas.** The Office of History and  
11 Archaeology (OHA) will review proposals for timber management activities through the  
12 interagency review process for the Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales and Forest Land Use  
13 Plans for individual sales and provide comments and information about areas of concern  
14 within the review deadline. OHA may recommend archaeological surveys in timber sale  
15 areas with a high potential for cultural resources. Areas of reported historic, archaeological,  
16 or paleontological sites that retain historic integrity should not be disturbed. Timber  
17 operations shall not occur within 300 feet of the boundaries of known sites unless the OHA  
18 determines, in consultation with the Division of Forestry, that certain activities can occur  
19 without significant adverse impacts to the cultural resource. The OHA shall assess the extent  
20 and significance of the cultural resource and work with Division of Forestry to develop site-  
21 specific mitigation measures to protect the cultural sites while allowing timber management.

22  
23 **E. Cultural Resources Adjacent to Recreation Facilities.** Recreation facilities that might  
24 subject cultural sites to vandalism because of the increased public use should not be placed  
25 adjacent to the cultural sites.

26  
27 **F. Heritage sites should be reported when found.** The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey  
28 (AHRS) is an inventory of all reported historic and prehistoric sites within the State of  
29 Alaska and is maintained by the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA). The AHRS is  
30 used to protect cultural resource sites from unwanted destruction. By knowing of possible  
31 cultural remains prior to construction, efforts can be made to avoid project delays and  
32 prevent the destruction of cultural sites. While over 22,000 sites have been reported within  
33 Alaska, this is probably only a very small percentage of the sites which may actually exist  
34 but are as yet unreported. The AHRS is not complete or static, so heritage sites, when found,  
35 should be reported to the OHA.

36  
37 **G. Other Guidelines Affecting Cultural Resources.** Other guidelines will affect cultural  
38 resources. See other sections of this chapter.

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## **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.

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

5  
6 All land use activities will be conducted with appropriate planning and implementation to  
7 avoid or minimize adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats, and on public access to  
8 those resources.

9  
10 DNR and ADF&G will enforce permit stipulations and measures appropriate to their agency,  
11 consistent with their authorities and enforcement capabilities. Mitigation will be required of  
12 any significant damage to fish, wildlife, or their habitats that may occur as a direct result of  
13 the party's failure to comply with applicable law, regulations, or the conditions of the permit  
14 or lease.

15  
16 When determining appropriate stipulations and measures, the departments will apply, in  
17 order of priority, the following steps. Mitigation requirements listed in other guidelines in  
18 this plan will also follow these steps:

- 19  
20 1) Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats  
21 through siting, timing, or other management options.
- 22 2) When significant adverse effects cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing, or other  
23 management options, the magnitude of the adverse effect(s) of the use or  
24 development will be minimized.
- 25 3) If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified by  
26 repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a useful state.
- 27 4) DNR shall consider replacement or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat when  
28 steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. The  
29 ADF&G will identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement,  
30 and the suggested method for addressing the impact. In those instances when  
31 replacement or enhancement is not feasible, DNR will consider the provision of  
32 substitute resources or environments. DNR will consider only those replacement and  
33 enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or are likely to be,  
34 effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted by the development.  
35 Replacement or enhancement will be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the  
36 best interest of the state either through the AS 38.05.035(e) or other authorization  
37 process.

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38  
<sup>4</sup> 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.

1 **B. Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats (Ha).** These habitats are defined as areas  
2 that serve as important use areas for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history  
3 stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a loss of a  
4 population or sustained yield of the species. Fish and wildlife categories used, in part, to  
5 identify Habitat (Ha) designations in this plan include the following:  
6

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

16  
17 The areas designated Habitat (Ha) in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best  
18 available information when the plan was written. In the granting of authorizations within  
19 areas designated Habitat, DNR adjudicators should attempt to acquire more detailed and  
20 more recent information pertaining to habitat resources and values if there is some question  
21 as to the appropriateness of the use that is under consideration for authorization.  
22

23 The resource that was used to make the determination that an area should be designated “Ha”  
24 is identified in the parcel descriptions contained in Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3  
25 under the column, “Resources and Uses”. In some cases, there is only a single resource but  
26 in other instances, several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying  
27 differing portions of the parcel. The spatial distribution of habitat resources is described in  
28 the management intent language, if known. Units are to be managed to protect the  
29 resource(s) identified in these tables. The fish and wildlife associated with the Habitat  
30 designation are listed in the Glossary under the term ‘Habitat’.  
31

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

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

10  
11 Non-designated uses that cause significant adverse impacts to the resources identified within  
12 a given “Ha” parcel can be allowed if:

- 13  
14 • DNR determines that the management unit in question does not possess those  
15 attributes characteristic of a Habitat designation as defined in the plan; or
- 16 • If DNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the non-designated use can be  
17 made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the “Ha” area avoided with  
18 appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations; or
- 19 • The project is found to be in the best interest of the state under state disposal  
20 decisions under AS 38.056.035(e) or similar department authorization and significant  
21 adverse impacts are mitigated under Management Guideline A<sup>6</sup>.

22  
23 **C. Allowing Uses Outside of Designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas.** Habitat-  
24 altering uses will be sited consistent with the management guidelines in this chapter, and the  
25 management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3, and applicable statutes and regulations.

26  
27 **D. Habitat Manipulation: General Requirements.** Habitat restoration through water  
28 control, timber management practices, removal of pollution sources, or other measures may  
29 be used to improve habitat for fish and wildlife species where ADF&G determines that it is  
30 beneficial to the species or habitat and DNR determines that it is compatible with other  
31 primary uses.

32  
33 **E. Habitat Manipulation: Management of Invasive Plant and Animal Species.** The  
34 state shall manage its lands and waters to avoid the introduction of and reduce the spread of  
35 invasive non-native plants and animals, consistent with the requirements of 11 AAC 34.  
36 Although the strategic management plan for noxious and invasive plant species recognizes  
37 this as a statewide issue, in most instances this problem is best handled at the local level. The  
38 local Soil and Water Conservation District has a program in place that currently concentrates  
39 on surveying areas of infection and providing landowners with treatment options and Best  
40 Management Practices in an effort to manage these species. Contact them for more  
41 information.

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<sup>6</sup> 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).

1 **F. Hatchery and Aquatic Farm Source Waters.** To preserve the quality of an existing  
2 hatchery's water supply, land uses should be limited to those that reduce the risk of reducing  
3 water quality or quantity below that needed by the hatchery.  
4

5 **G. Water Intake Structures.** When issuing water rights for waters providing fish habitat,  
6 DNR and ADF&G will require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not  
7 result in entrainment or impingement of fish and will maintain instream flows needed to  
8 sustain existing fish populations. The simplest and most cost-effective technology may be  
9 used to implement this guideline.  
10

11 Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent  
12 entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be  
13 designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also  
14 be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. The DMLW (Water Section) and ADF&G  
15 Division of Habitat should be consulted to determine screen size, water velocity, and intake  
16 design if the intake structure is in fish-bearing waters. ADF&G will continue to determine  
17 and permit the appropriate intake structures for specific locations and projects.  
18

19 **H. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System.** To the extent feasible, channelization,  
20 diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a  
21 significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided. If projects like this  
22 are proposed they will require a review and permit from the ADF&G Division of Habitat and  
23 other agencies.  
24

25 **I. Threatened and Endangered Species.** All land use activities will be conducted  
26 consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the  
27 continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals or plants, to provide for  
28 their continued use of an area, and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat.  
29 Specific mitigations recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation  
30 for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. There are  
31 no known threatened or endangered species under either federal or state statute or regulation  
32 within the planning area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Division of  
33 Ecological Services, should be consulted on questions that involve endangered or threatened  
34 species of federal interest and the ADF&G for those listed by the state.  
35

36 **J. Eagles.** Authorizations or disposals that potentially affect bald eagles will be consistent  
37 with the state and federal Endangered Species acts and the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940  
38 as amended. Applicable standards are drawn from a cooperative agreement signed by the  
39 U.S. Forest Service and the USFWS or such subsequent standards that may be promulgated.  
40 These standards, however, may not be adequate in all circumstances, and the USFWS may  
41 determine that additional measures are necessary. In addition, meeting the guidelines does  
42 not absolve the party from the penalty provisions of the Bald Eagle Protection Act; therefore,  
43 the USFWS should be consulted when activities may affect bald or golden eagles.  
44

1       **1) Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests.** Facilities determined by the U.S. Fish and  
2       Wildlife Service to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed  
3       within 330 feet and up to one-half mile of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is  
4       currently active or not.

5       **2) Activities Disturbing Nesting Eagles.** Activities the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
6       determines likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will be prohibited  
7       within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests between March 15 and August 31.  
8       Temporary activities and facilities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb  
9       nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed at other times.

#### 10 11 **K. Moose, Caribou and Sheep Wintering and Calving Areas.**

12  
13 Moose. Moose are present throughout the planning area, and many portions are important  
14 for moose calving and rutting, or are used as winter concentration areas. Calving typically  
15 occurs from May through June. Uses that are likely to produce levels of acoustical or visual  
16 disturbance sufficient to disturb calving, rutting, or post-calving aggregations that cannot be  
17 seasonally restricted should not be authorized in these areas. Uses may be authorized in  
18 these areas at other times of the year. DNR authorizations shall include seasonal restrictions  
19 on activities that would produce significant acoustical or visual disturbance during sensitive  
20 periods.

21  
22 Moose calving and rutting areas may change over time. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an  
23 authorization in an area suspected to contain such concentrations in order to better determine:  
24 1) the location of calving and rutting areas; 2) when activities within these areas should be  
25 avoided; and 3) identify appropriate mitigation measures if no feasible or prudent alternative  
26 site exists. Refer to a management unit's 'Uses and Resources' section in the Resource  
27 Allocation Tables to determine whether the presence of a rutting or calving area is likely or if  
28 it is a winter concentration area.

29  
30 Caribou. Caribou are present throughout the mountainous terrain within the Parks Highway  
31 and West Alaska Range region. Except for a small portion of the southeastern part of the  
32 Kantishna region, which contains general range, they are generally absent from the Kantishna  
33 regions. Caribou are prevalent in the northern areas Lower Tanana Region. Within the Parks  
34 Highway and West Alaska Range region, they are distributed throughout the large of  
35 mountainous terrain situated south of the Japan Hills with this range extending south nearly  
36 to the Nenana River. Within this area, caribou are widely distributed and there are numerous  
37 areas that are important for calving and winter habitats. Authorizations in these areas are to  
38 use the same management requirements as those for moose calving and winter concentration  
39 areas, described above.

40  
41 Dall Sheep. Dall sheep are present throughout the mountainous terrain within the Parks  
42 Highway and West Alaska Range region. Within the Parks Highway and West Alaska  
43 Range region, they are distributed throughout the mountainous terrain. Within this area,  
44

1 sheep are widely distributed and there are numerous areas that are important for lambing  
2 rutting, and winter habitats. Authorizations in these areas are to use the same management  
3 requirements as those for moose/caribou calving, rutting and winter concentration areas,  
4 described above  
5

6 **L. Protection of Mineral Licks.** Mineral licks identified within specific management units  
7 are used by significant numbers of wildlife primarily during the spring and early summer.  
8 Known mineral licks occur in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region and are  
9 identified within that region under management unit P-49. The regular use of these areas  
10 suggests that the licks play an important role in the life history of the animals that use them.  
11 These same areas may also have significant mineral values. Management Intent should  
12 protect the area around the licks for their wildlife value. Stipulations should be developed on  
13 a case-by-case basis, in consultation with ADF&G, for specific leases or permits. The  
14 stipulations should address the following: 1) The avoidance of direct and indirect impact on  
15 the mineral licks, the animal tracks leading to them and other areas of concentrated animal  
16 use that is associated with the mineral lick; 2) the method and routing of mining-related  
17 access to these areas.  
18

19 **M. Trumpeter Swan Nesting Areas.** In Trumpeter swan nesting areas, uses that would  
20 disturb a significant number of nesting swans or detrimentally alter their nesting habitat  
21 should be avoided. The siting of permanent facilities, including roads, material sites, storage  
22 areas, and other forms of permanent structures should be avoided within one-quarter mile of  
23 these known nesting sites. Surface entry should also be avoided within one-quarter mile of  
24 these nesting areas between April 1 and August 31. Both of these should be evaluated on a  
25 case-by-case basis. Some areas are more open and susceptible to noise and visual  
26 disturbances and therefore require larger protection areas. Leases or permits may require  
27 seasonal restrictions on activities to avoid disturbance to swans. Consult with ADF&G and  
28 USFWS to identify current or potential nesting habitat and to determine guidelines to follow  
29 and activities to avoid. The standards of Guideline N, 'Activities in Important Waterfowl  
30 Habitat', also apply. Refer to the management unit's 'Resources and Uses' section in the  
31 Resource Allocation Tables to determine if the presence of a nesting area is likely.  
32

33 **N. Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat.** In important waterfowl habitat, activities  
34 requiring a lease, permit, or development plan, and producing habitat disturbance or high  
35 levels of acoustical or visual disturbance from sources such as boat traffic, vegetation  
36 clearing, construction, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations, should be avoided during  
37 sensitive periods such as nesting, staging, or brood-rearing periods. Where it is not feasible  
38 and prudent to avoid such activities, other mitigation measures may be required to avoid  
39 significant adverse impacts and the activity may be denied. If it is likely that a waterfowl  
40 concentration exists within the area affected by a potential project, consult with ADF&G and  
41 USFWS to identify areas of important waterfowl in addition to those identified in the  
42 management units in this plan and to determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance  
43 measures.  
44

1 **O. Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands.** Fish and wildlife enhancement  
2 activities on state lands, whether by ADF&G or other parties, will be consistent with the  
3 management intent for those lands. Enhancement activities likely to attract significant public  
4 use, including sport fishing use, will be designed and located to minimize the impact of  
5 additional public use on the existing recreation resources, including anchorages, campsites,  
6 and existing and intended wilderness values.  
7

8 **P. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources - Transportation Routes and Facilities.**  
9 Important overwintering, calving, lambing, or mineral lick areas, fish and wildlife habitats in  
10 riparian areas, fish and wildlife movement corridors, important wintering areas, and  
11 threatened or endangered species habitat should be avoided in siting transportation routes  
12 unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of  
13 construction should be determined in consultation with ADF&G. Transportation corridors  
14 that intersect or cross fish or wildlife movement areas shall be equipped with appropriate  
15 crossing devices or structures to allow the free and efficient passage (in both directions) of  
16 the species using the corridor.  
17

18 **Q. Protection of Riverine Areas.** Riverine areas perform a variety of important functions  
19 related to recreation, habitat protection, and water quality/quantity maintenance. To the  
20 maximum extent feasible and prudent, the protection of these areas is important and DMLW  
21 and DOAg authorizations are to ensure the maintenance of these areas in any authorizations  
22 that may be issued. See Management Guidelines D, E, F, H, and I in the ‘Shorelands and  
23 Stream Corridors’ section in this Chapter for guidance and standards pertaining to riverine  
24 areas. These standards are to apply to authorizations issued by DMLW and the Division of  
25 Agriculture.<sup>7</sup>  
26

27 **R. Protection of Resources and Balancing of Impacts with Potential Development.**  
28 DNR, in its consideration of resources and in the management of state land, shall consider  
29 the impacts of such use upon fish and wildlife populations and human uses of those  
30 populations, habitat and soil degradation, and upon other forms of use that may occupy the  
31 area that is under consideration in an authorization. Uses that are not compatible with these  
32 uses and resources are to be made compatible through the use of stipulations. The ability of  
33 the Department to manage the subsequent activities that may result from the issuance of an  
34 authorization is to be taken into consideration in the adjudication of an application that  
35 requires a written determination by DNR.  
36

37 It is recognized that the use and development of resources will create some level and area of  
38 impact. Nonetheless, the state may determine through its authorization processes that the  
39 development of specific surface or subsurface resources is appropriate, even with some level  
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<sup>7</sup> 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.

1 of impact, and may approve such developments, with appropriate stipulations. It is also  
2 recognized that the development of specific subsurface resources may take precedence over  
3 surface uses.

4

5 **S. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Habitat.** Other guidelines may affect  
6 the protection and management of fish and wildlife habitat. See other sections of this  
7 chapter.

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## 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-adopted<sup>8</sup>. 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.

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<sup>8</sup> 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 local communities to develop sustainable sources of power from biomass material through the use of state forest and general state land with harvestable timber, consistent with state and federal permitting standards.

## Management Guidelines

A systematic program of scheduled timber harvests is appropriate within the planning area. 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

1 Forestry are to be used for the basis of this calculation. It is appropriate to include the  
2 estimates from the management units identified in the YTAP with similar sustained yield  
3 estimates for the TVSF, to determine estimates of total allowable (annual) harvest within the  
4 DOF planning area.  
5

6 **E. Salvage of Damaged Trees.** Trees damaged due to fire, wind throw, insects or disease,  
7 or other causes may be salvaged on all land use designations unless management intent  
8 statements for specific management units in Chapter 3 specifically prohibit salvage harvest.  
9 A Forest Land Use Plan, if required, will provide the rationale for conducting the salvage  
10 harvest and describe how the action will not conflict with the management intent for each  
11 management unit.  
12

13 **F. Fire Disturbance.** The intent of fire management is to identify where wildland fire can  
14 be allowed or managed fires can be used to reduce costs of fire suppression, reduce the risk  
15 of damaging fires, and maintain the natural diversity and productivity of forest stands. Fire  
16 suppression will be a priority near residential areas or other forms of active land use, high  
17 value recreation use areas, and areas with infrastructure development. Consistent with  
18 AS 41.15.010 and AS 41.15.020, DOF will protect forest resources from destructive agents  
19 commensurate with the values at risk identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management  
20 Plan. The Fire Management Plan indicates where suppression operations are likely to occur;  
21 generally, such operations are to be limited to decreasing the long-term risk of damaging  
22 fires and maintaining the natural diversity of forest stands, stand ages, and habitat types.  
23 Where soil erosion is not a concern, habitat enhancement techniques may also be  
24 appropriate. Ground scarification to ensure exposure of mineral soil, a substrate essential to  
25 the natural regeneration of early successional browse species, may also be appropriate for  
26 use. Specific fire suppression levels are identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire  
27 Management Plan.  
28

29 **G. Wildlife Habitat.** Forest management can be an important tool for improving wildlife  
30 habitat. DOF will consult with ADF&G's local biologist during the planning stage of timber  
31 harvest layout and in the preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan in order to receive guidance  
32 on wildlife habitat enhancement opportunities. Trees and vegetation may be manipulated by  
33 cutting, crushing, harvesting, or burning to provide or improve wildlife habitat.  
34

35 **H. Additions to the Tanana Valley State Forest.** This plan recommends that consideration  
36 be given to adding areas of state land that have significant forest resources to the TVSF.  
37 These areas have important timber resources, are similar in character to parcels within the  
38 TVSF, and, typically, adjoin areas that are currently part of the TVSF. State forests are  
39 multiple use in terms of overall management, providing for areas of public recreation and the  
40 protection of key habitat areas, while providing a more vigorous approach to the management  
41 of forest stand resources as 'working forests' within the western portion of the Tanana Basin.  
42 This recommendation applies to those management units that are designated Forestry or co-  
43 designated Forestry and that include the recommendation for inclusion in the TVSF in the  
44

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

5  
6 Note: Should areas be added to the TVSF, it is likely that it will be some time before these  
7 newly acquired areas are included within an updated TVSF Management Plan. During this  
8 transition period, the management intent and management requirements of the closest  
9 management unit in the TVSF shall apply.

10  
11 **I. Maintenance of State Land Timber Base.** Land designated or co-designated Forestry  
12 is to be retained by the state and is not to be converted to another designation. If the latter is  
13 considered necessary, a public hearing is to accompany the plan amendment. It is the policy  
14 of this plan that such conversions not be considered until the plan is revised through a  
15 comprehensive plan revision process.

16  
17 **J. Coordination with Borough Forest Management Plans and Programs.** Prior to the  
18 preparation of the (biennial) Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales and the development of a  
19 Forest Land Use Plan, DNR should coordinate with local government and major land owners  
20 in order to obtain maximum efficiencies and reduce management conflicts over the  
21 harvesting of timber and land use.

22  
23 **K. Timber Harvest in Areas Designated Settlement, Agriculture, Materials, Coal or**  
24 **Minerals.** Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if  
25 intended to support the costs of subdivision development, provide access to the subdivision,  
26 or provide ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in  
27 this Chapter. Timber harvests may also be appropriate for purposes of forest health or the  
28 clearing of right-of-way. The elective harvesting of timber before subdivision development  
29 is considered appropriate, after consultation with the Land Sales Section and if authorized by  
30 the Regional Manager, NRO. Similarly, the harvesting of timber at material sites may be  
31 appropriate, after consultation with the Regional Manager, NRO. Timber harvests are also  
32 considered appropriate in areas designated Agriculture if the timber harvest is identified as an  
33 appropriate use or activity in the Farm Conservation Plan that is approved prior to  
34 agricultural production. Consult with the Division of Agriculture prior to the initiation of  
35 timber harvest in areas designated Agriculture. Such harvests are also considered appropriate  
36 in areas designated Minerals or Coal if the use is consistent with the submitted plan of  
37 operations or as may be authorized by the Chief, Mining Resources Section, DMLW.  
38 Consult with the Regional Manager, NRO, prior to mineral or coal development.

39  
40 **L. Other Guidelines Affecting Forestry.** Other guidelines will affect management  
41 practices for timber development support facilities and forestry. See other sections of this  
42 chapter.
















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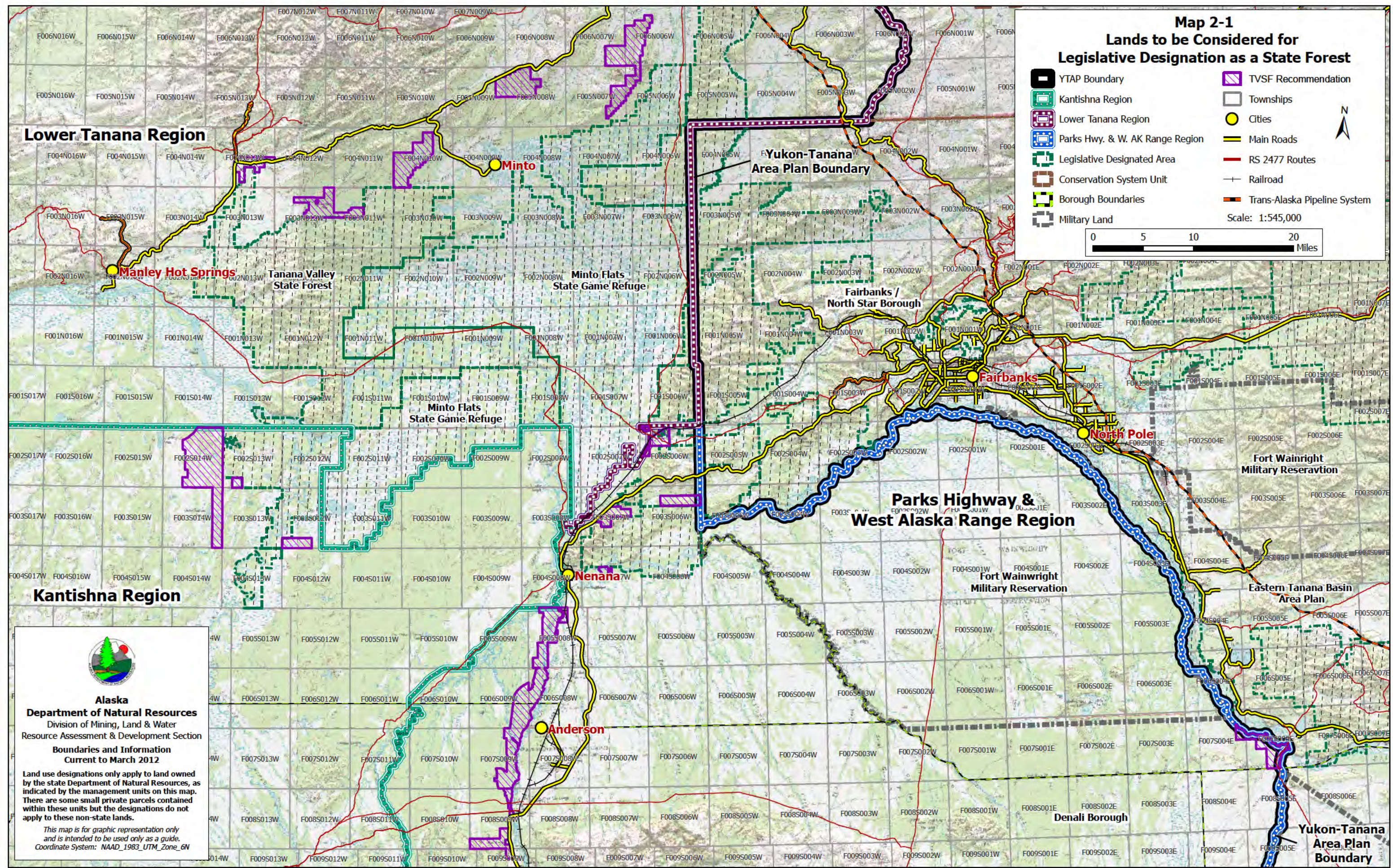
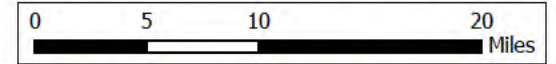

1 **Table 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest**  
 2 **Management Units**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Acres</b>
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
<b>Total:</b>		<b>90,139</b>

3

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

-  YTAP Boundary
-  Kantishna Region
-  Lower Tanana Region
-  Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region
-  Legislative Designated Area
-  Conservation System Unit
-  Borough Boundaries
-  Military Land
-  TVSF Recommendation
-  Townships
-  Cities
-  Main Roads
-  RS 2477 Routes
-  Railroad
-  Trans-Alaska Pipeline System

**Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
 Division of Mining, Land & Water  
 Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
 Current to March 2012

Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

*This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.*  
 Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N



## 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](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.

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## 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.

### Management Guidelines

**A. Preferred Material Sites.** When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials, the highest priority should be 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 used<sup>9</sup>.

**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.

**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).

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<sup>9</sup> 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](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/pdfs/habitat/93_09.pdf)

1 **E. Screening and Rehabilitation.** Where topographic and vegetation allow, material sites  
2 should be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of  
3 significant human use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the material site to allow for  
4 such screening. Material extraction sites adjacent to the Parks Highway shall provide a  
5 vegetation buffer of 75' or more. Rehabilitation of the site shall follow the requirements of  
6 AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.250.  
7

8 **F. Protection Area Adjacent to Anadromous or High Value Resident Fish**  
9 **Waterbodies.** Where topography and vegetation allow, a riparian buffer of at least 100'  
10 shall be provided adjacent to anadromous waterbodies. The adjudicator is to review the  
11 DMLW on-line procedures pertinent to riparian buffers and Management Guidelines B, D, E  
12 and H in the 'Shorelands and Stream Corridors' section of this chapter prior to issuing an  
13 authorization or disposing of an interest in state land to determine the amount of area to  
14 protect and the type of management stipulation to impose.  
15

16 **G. Coordination with Boroughs.** Prior to granting authorizations for material sales, the  
17 DNR should coordinate with the North Star and Denali Boroughs to determine applicable  
18 local land use requirements.  
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20 **H. Other Guidelines Affecting Materials.** Other guidelines will affect the use of material  
21 resources. See other sections of this chapter.  
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## 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

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

9  
10 **C. Public Use Sites.** Uses that adversely affect public use sites or areas should not be  
11 authorized. Uses that are made available to the public, recreational or other sites (such as  
12 airstrip development or docks) may be authorized if consistent with the management intent  
13 for the public use site or area and if there is a demonstrated public need.

14  
15 **D. Private Commercial Recreation Facilities and Operations on State Land.** Lodges or  
16 other private commercial facilities and operations designed to be run as or to support private  
17 commercial recreation facilities may be authorized if the facility or operation fulfills the  
18 conditions outlined in this section, conforms to the requirements of AS 38.05.850,  
19 AS 38.05.070 and .075 or AS 38.05.073, or a management plan is prepared in accordance  
20 with AS 41.21.302(c) authorizing the facility.

21  
22 If so authorized, the facility or operation should be sited, constructed, and operated in a  
23 manner that creates the least conflict with natural values and existing uses of the area. The  
24 commercial facility and the use it generates should avoid significant adverse impacts on fish  
25 and wildlife habitat and existing uses of an area. For facilities supporting recreational fish  
26 and wildlife harvest, ADF&G should be consulted on the possible effects of increased  
27 harvest on fish and wildlife resources, and on established commercial, recreation, and  
28 subsistence users.

29  
30 **E. Commercial Recreation Leasing Processes.** There are several processes for leasing  
31 state land for commercial recreational facilities under the following Alaska Statutes (AS):  
32 AS 38.05.070, 38.05.073, 38.05.075, and 38.05.810. The first three are used for commercial  
33 recreation facilities and the last is used for not-for-profit entities that provide some type of  
34 recreational use or service.

35  
36 In particular, AS 38.05.073 is designed for creating recreational facility leaseholds. This  
37 statute requires that the regional land use plan identify areas suitable for recreational facility  
38 leasing. Given the broad scope of the YTAP, the determination of particular sites is  
39 impractical, although such uses are generally appropriate within most plan designations,  
40 except Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Resources. Authorizations under AS 38.05.073 must  
41 evaluate the adequacy of the proposed recreation facility, and a final site determination and  
42 best interest finding must support this determination. Any amendments to the YTAP to  
43 accommodate a .073 commercial lease shall be reviewed by the Director of DMLW prior to  
44 or concurrent with the adjudication process.

1 **F. Permits, Easements, and Leases Adjacent to Recreation Facilities.** Permits,  
2 easements, and leases may be issued adjacent to recreation facilities if the land manager  
3 determines that the two uses can be made compatible by design, siting or operating  
4 guidelines; or if the land manager determines there is no feasible and prudent alternative for  
5 the activity. This guideline also applies to sites reserved for future recreation facilities. The  
6 land manager's determination will be made after consultation with the facility manager.  
7

8 **G. Management of Recreation Use on State Lands.** To the extent provided by law, DNR  
9 is to manage recreation use and activities to be enable a variety of uses and vehicle types,  
10 while ensuring that adverse impacts to fish and wildlife species and habitats are avoided or  
11 minimized, and to avoid the creation of user conflicts and if in existence, to minimize their  
12 impact.  
13

14 **H. Scenic Areas of Exceptional Value.** To the extent feasible and prudent, areas of  
15 exceptional scenic value are to be retained by the state or protected through the use of  
16 easements, setbacks, or other management techniques. Authorizations issued by DNR shall  
17 consider scenic values and such areas during the process of adjudication, and if found to be  
18 in the state's best interest, should retain or protect these areas through appropriate  
19 stipulations or management requirements.  
20

21 **I. Consultation with ADF&G.** Consult with ADF&G in the siting of facilities where fish  
22 and wildlife species or important habitats are likely to occur.  
23

24 **J. Other Guidelines that Affect Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources.** Other  
25 guidelines will affect recreation, tourism, and scenic resources. See other sections of this  
26 chapter.  
27

## 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 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.

1 The application of the Settlement designation to a specific parcel resulted from the  
2 consideration of a number of factors. It was primarily based on whether it had reasonable  
3 access by road, water, or air, consisted of topography that would be suitable for development,  
4 and posed minimal conflict with recreation, scenic values, important fish and wildlife  
5 resources, or resource development. Compatibility with adjacent land uses and the plan  
6 designations used herein were also considered.  
7

8 It should be noted that the Denali and Fairbanks North Star Boroughs has developed and will  
9 continue to develop local comprehensive plans for specific parts of the Borough. These are  
10 intended to identify preferred land use patterns and development stipulations. DNR reviews  
11 these plans in the course of developing management plans or area plans, and often makes use  
12 of their recommendations. However, while community comprehensive plans can make  
13 recommendations for state lands within their planning areas, they cannot establish land use  
14 designations or other planning requirements for state land. State land use designations are  
15 decided on a regional basis through the state planning process and local plans do not  
16 supersede state plans for the use of state lands.  
17  
18

## 19 **Goals**

20  
21 **Private Land Ownership.** Provide suitable public land for transfer to private ownership for  
22 settlement purposes. DNR will attempt to satisfy three settlement categories within the  
23 planning area:  
24

- 25 1) **Seasonal residences for recreation.** DNR will offer land suitable for seasonal  
26 recreation use. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the  
27 availability of funding. This category of land disposal is intended to provide land,  
28 often in remote locations, for recreational needs. No public facilities and services are  
29 intended to be provided.
- 30 2) **Year-round residences for community expansion.** DNR will offer accessible land  
31 suitable to meet the needs of existing communities. This category serves people  
32 whose principal place of residence and work is, or will be, in the area of the disposal.  
33 It also includes land disposals of commercial and industrial land to accommodate the  
34 expansion needs of communities. This land will be provided as demand warrants,  
35 subject to the availability of funding.
- 36 3) **Industrial or commercial development.** DNR will sell, lease, or protect for future  
37 use suitable land for private commercial and industrial uses. Within the YTAP  
38 planning area most land designated Settlement is intended for residential use.  
39 Relatively few parcels are suitable for possible commercial or industrial development  
40 and these are indicated in the Resource Allocation Table. If DNR sells the land, the  
41 timing of this disposal will depend on market demand and adequate funding.  
42  
43

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

5  
6 **Protection of Critical Recreational Areas, Environmental Resources, and Habitats.**

7 Sensitive environmental features, habitat resource areas, and areas (or corridors) used by  
8 local residents for recreation purposes will be taken into consideration in subdivision design  
9 and subdivisions should be developed to protect or maintain these features. Vegetated  
10 wildlife migration corridors, riparian buffers, and retained open space should also be  
11 considered when there is also a high value for fish and wildlife resources in the areas.

12 Subdivisions should be developed to protect or maintain these features. Refer to the  
13 ‘Shorelands and Stream Corridors’ section of this chapter for guidance on the management of  
14 riparian areas.

15  
16 **Fiscal Impacts.** Land disposals (not including remote settlements) should be sited and  
17 planned to minimize the costs of infrastructure and other services resulting from settlement.  
18 Disposals should be focused on areas of existing settlement; areas along the road system or a  
19 waterway that can be easily accessed by water transport; or areas where service requirements  
20 may be provided by local government or community organizations. These requirements are  
21 not pertinent to a state remote settlement disposal since these occupy areas that are remote  
22 and are of limited density and the provision of services is not to be expected or intended.

23  
24 **Coordination with Local Governments and Landowners.** Where state land adjoins  
25 Borough land and where both areas are designated for Settlement, consideration should be  
26 given to the coordination of land disposal programs in order to achieve economies of scale  
27 and reduce infrastructure costs. Coordinate state land offering programs with similar  
28 programs of local governments and major landowners to best achieve common objectives.

29  
30  
31 **Management Guidelines**

32  
33 **A. Planning and Coordination.**

- 34  
35 1) **Competition.** The state may compete with the private sector or local governments if  
36 necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate unreasonably high  
37 prices.
- 38 2) **Local Plans.** DNR will comply with provisions of the Borough comprehensive plan  
39 and zoning ordinance (if applicable) regarding the location and density of land  
40 development except to the extent that local requirements are inconsistent with an  
41 overriding state interest.

42

1       **3) Coordination with Local Governments.** Where state land adjoins Borough land  
2       and where both areas are designated for Settlement, consideration should be given to  
3       the coordination of land disposal programs in order to achieve economies of scale and  
4       reduce infrastructure costs.

5       **4) Pacing.** Settlement offerings may be phased over 20 years, the life of this plan. The  
6       timing and extent of disposals will depend upon anticipated demand, availability of  
7       funding, the rate of community expansion, the availability of or costs to provide  
8       necessary infrastructure, and the particular land requirements of such expansion.  
9       Another factor may be whether the disposal will generate a demand for services that  
10      cannot be reasonably expected to be met by local government or community  
11      organizations.

12      **5) Areas Designated General Use.** The large areas of state land that are designated  
13      General Use are generally not suitable for development during the planning period.  
14      Most General Use areas are remote and generally unsuitable for residential  
15      development because of the presence of adverse topography, drainage, and extensive  
16      areas of wetlands that adjoin these areas. This makes the uplands within the General  
17      Use areas difficult to develop because of the costs and difficulty of road construction  
18      in the adjacent wetlands. For these reasons, residential development during the  
19      planning period in areas designated General Use is considered generally inappropriate  
20      except in those areas that adjoin parcels designated Settlement, where road access has  
21      been provided to adjoining properties, or for remote land disposals that are not  
22      dependent upon access.

23      **6) Ensure Access to Remote Settlements.** Because these types of settlement in areas  
24      are almost always distant from infrastructure, it is generally not practicable to identify  
25      and develop access corridors<sup>10</sup> to such areas, whether or not they are adjoined by state  
26      land or land under other ownership. However, in those limited instances where  
27      access corridors can be identified and economically developed, access should be  
28      provided. In this circumstance, it is intended that this access be accommodated even  
29      if plan designation(s) differ from that of Settlement.

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

35      **7) Maintenance of State Settlement Land Base.** Areas designated Settlement in the  
36      area plan are intended to provide a land base for DNR's long term land disposal  
37      program and are not to be converted to other land use classifications. Departures  
38      from this standard will require a plan amendment and a public meeting.  
39  
40

---

<sup>10</sup> Meaning roads or trails.

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

15  
16 **C. Protection, Management, and Enhancement of Other Resources.**

17  
18 **1) Protect Life and Property.** DNR should design and develop subdivisions to protect  
19 life and property. Sensitive areas such as wetlands or potentially dangerous areas  
20 such as areas with unstable soil, riverbanks subject to active stream erosion, or within  
21 floodways or floodplains, should be avoided in subdivision design or protected by  
22 retaining these areas in state ownership or restricting their use through developmental  
23 reservations or restrictions. Wildland fire risks in areas with heavy fuels such as  
24 black spruce need to be considered during early decision-making on subdivision  
25 development. DMLW should coordinate with state and/or federal fire suppression  
26 agencies early in the process of developing a best interest finding and in the  
27 identification of potential settlement areas. Easements or plat notes can be used for  
28 this purpose in lieu of retaining land in state ownership.

29 **2) Protect and Manage Valuable Environmental Areas.** The state will provide, in its  
30 design of land disposals, an open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife  
31 habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, and riparian lands.  
32 As part of this design process, consideration should also be given to the connectivity  
33 of habitat types as well as access to fish and wildlife resources. Where appropriate  
34 other design and management approaches may be used; these may complement an  
35 open space system or substitute for it, although preference should be given to the  
36 provision of an open space system.

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

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

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

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

16 **4) Protect and Enhance Scenic Features.** DNR will design and develop subdivisions  
17 to protect or maintain unique geologic and scenic features such as cliffs, bluffs, or  
18 waterfalls. These areas should be avoided altogether or protected in subdivision  
19 design and development through the use of reservations or plat restrictions. Where  
20 scenic views exist, lots should be oriented to this feature.

21 **5) Mineral Closing Orders.** There are a variety of existing mineral closing orders that  
22 affect state land within the planning area, many of which occur on state land  
23 designated for Settlement. Although the YTAP does not recommend any additional  
24 mineral closing orders, the plan includes a Leasehold Location Order that is intended  
25 to affect areas currently classified Settlement that do not now have a mineral closing  
26 order as well as all new areas of Settlement identified in this plan revision. Many  
27 state subdivisions have been staked with mineral claims, the purpose of which  
28 appears to be to prevent the development of a settlement area. This practice has  
29 significantly affected state land disposals in the Northern region area and continuation  
30 of this practice will do fundamental damage to that program in this part of the state  
31 unless some action is taken. The Leasehold Location Order will permit mining to  
32 occur while precluding the issuance of nuisance claims. See Appendix D for the  
33 Leasehold Location Order. The management intent section of parcels designated  
34 Settlement should be consulted to determine if a management unit is affected by the  
35 leasehold location order recommendation.

36 **6) Timber Harvest in Areas of Settlement or Agriculture.** Timber harvests are  
37 considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if intended to support the costs  
38 of subdivision development, provide access to the subdivision, or provide ancillary  
39 facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter.  
40 Timber harvests may also be appropriate for purposes of forest health or the clearing  
41 of right-of-way. The elective harvesting of timber before subdivision development is  
42 considered appropriate, after consultation with the Land Sales Section and if  
43 authorized by the Regional Manager, NRO. Timber harvests are also considered

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

5 **7) Protect and Enhance Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Opportunities.**  
6 DNR should determine the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor  
7 recreation, hunting, fishing, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas  
8 for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved.  
9

#### 10 **D. Design.**

11  
12 **1) Provide State Land for Important Environmental and Resource Development**  
13 **Purposes.** DNR, as a general policy, should retain appropriate green belts, public-use  
14 corridors, water supply areas, riparian and coastal buffer areas, wildlife migration  
15 corridors, public access sites, material sites, roads and other public facilities, as well  
16 as other open space to create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas. Where  
17 appropriate other design and management approaches may be used; these may  
18 complement retained areas or substitute for them.

19 Generally, however, subdivision design should provide for the creation of an open  
20 space system designed to protect or maintain important uses and values. Depending  
21 on the context, DNR may either protect these areas through retaining land in state or  
22 public ownership or through the imposition of a reservation of an interest in land for  
23 the maintenance of riparian values and access.

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

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

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

14  
15      **E. Other Guidelines Affecting Settlement.** Other guidelines will affect settlement. See  
16      other sections of this chapter.

17

1  
2  
3 **Shorelands and Stream Corridors**  
4

5 **Goals**  
6

7 **Recreation.** Provide opportunities for a variety of recreational activities within publicly  
8 owned stream corridors, including both wilderness and developed recreational activities.  
9

10 **Habitat.** Protect fish and wildlife habitats along lakeshores, stream corridors and wetlands.  
11

12 **Water Quality.** Protect water quality to support domestic uses, fish and wildlife production,  
13 and recreational activities. Protect watersheds that supply community drinking water.  
14

15 **Water Dependent and Water Related Uses.** Provide for needed water dependent and water  
16 related uses.  
17

18  
19 **Management Guidelines**  
20

21 **A. Alaska Clean Water Act (ACWA).** In accordance with the ACWA program, DNR will  
22 work with ADF&G and ADEC to protect and improve water quality, water quantity and fish  
23 habitat. Any development that impacts anadromous fish bearing waters or resident fish  
24 streams will require a permit from ADF&G.  
25

26 **B. Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors.** DNR will place a higher priority on  
27 protecting public use values in stream corridors than on providing opportunities for private  
28 ownership or development of land. However, the department recognizes the demand for  
29 property along streams and will provide land for private purchase in some stream corridors.  
30 Prior to the disposal of stream corridor lands, DNR, in consultation with other affected  
31 agencies and the public, will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with  
32 the stream corridor. State land sales programs near streams having important recreation  
33 value will be designed to protect access to and along the stream (AS 38.05.127) for fishing,  
34 hiking, camping, and other recreational activities. Similarly, disposals near streams that have  
35 important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designed to ensure the protection of  
36 the habitat and wildlife through the imposition of measures to ensure riparian protection.  
37

38 In making determinations as to whether a riparian area should be protected and the manner of  
39 that protection, adjudicators are to consult the DMLW on-line procedures for detail and, if  
40 there is some question as to whether a riparian area should be protected, ADF&G. These  
41 procedures emphasize retaining such areas where a significant public interest or value exists,  
42 which is often common in riparian areas. Other methods may be used depending on the  
43 specific context, including setbacks and easements.  
44

1 **C. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies.** Pursuant to AS 38.05.127, legal public access  
2 will be reserved in order to protect the public's right to travel to and along the ordinary high  
3 water (OHW) of a waterbody without encouraging trespass. Permits, leases, and plans of  
4 operation for commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines and other  
5 water dependent uses may be authorized on state uplands adjacent to waterbodies if their  
6 activities are consistent with the management intent for the area and if they maintain  
7 shoreland and stream bank access, and protect important fish and wildlife habitat, public  
8 water supplies, and public recreation. Trails and forms of non-motorized public access are  
9 generally considered to be appropriate within these areas, if they meet the conditions listed in  
10 11 AAC 96.025.

11  
12 Where feasible and prudent, there should be setbacks between these activities and adjacent  
13 waterbodies. The width of this setback may vary depending upon the type and size of the  
14 use, but must be adequate to maintain public access to and along riparian areas. The amount  
15 of impervious surface created within the riparian area should be minimized.

16  
17 **D. Protection of Land Adjacent to High Value Waterbodies.** When the management  
18 intent for state land adjacent to waterbodies (including shorelands, streams, or lakes) is to  
19 protect wildlife habitat, anadromous or high value resident fish streams, or provide for  
20 intensive recreation uses associated with fishing, picnicking, hunting, camping, or other  
21 similar uses, the state should retain ownership of the adjacent uplands. Alternatively, to  
22 minimize on-going management responsibilities or for some other public purpose, a riparian  
23 buffer should be imposed either through an easement or setback. See Table 2-2 for  
24 requirements related to 'riparian buffers'. In instances involving a land disposal, the area of  
25 a riparian buffer may be reserved as public open space to be maintained by a common  
26 interest association. Whichever method is chosen, they should be designed to minimize  
27 negative impacts on visual character, habitat value, water quality, and ensure public access.  
28 Public use sites may also be reserved during the land disposal process, along high value  
29 water bodies to provide public access and use of the water body.

30  
31 In making determinations as to whether a riparian area should be protected and the manner of  
32 that protection, adjudicators are to consult the DMLW on-line procedures for detail. These  
33 procedures emphasize retaining such areas where a significant public interest or value exists,  
34 which is often common in riparian areas.

35  
36 State owned buffers or riparian buffers may be retained along the full length of the  
37 waterbody or on segments of the water body determined to have high current or future use,  
38 public use, or to require habitat protection. If the intent is to provide forested wildlife  
39 habitat, the width and configuration of this buffer shall be determined during preliminary  
40 subdivision design or in the preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan. Consult with ADF&G.

41  
42 **E. Access Easements Adjacent to Navigable or Public Water Waterbodies.** A public  
43 use easement of approximately 50 feet is to be imposed on all navigable or public water  
44 bodies, consistent with the requirements of AS 38.05.127 and 11 AAC 51.035 and .045 for  
45 all disposals of state land or interests in state land. The public rights retained in an easement

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

7  
8 **F. Protection Easements and Setbacks Adjacent to Non-Anadromous Waterbodies.**

9 Easements<sup>11</sup> or building setbacks may be used in those instances where public recreation use  
10 is moderate or where sensitive habitat or other environmental resources exist but are not of  
11 the same importance as described under Management Guideline D. See the requirements for  
12 ‘Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer’ in Table 2-2 when an easement is to be applied.  
13 The purpose of the easement or setback should be noted in the Department decision  
14 document and on the subdivision plat. Where a protection easement or setback is to be  
15 applied, vehicular use within the area of the easement is inappropriate and should not be  
16 authorized. Building setbacks may be used in lieu of a protection easement in those instances  
17 where it is not appropriate or necessary for the state to retain any easement rights *or* they  
18 may be used in combination with buffers, access easements, and protection easements.  
19 Building setbacks used in this fashion provide an added level of protection. See the  
20 requirements for ‘Building Setback’ in Table 2-2.

21  
22 **G. Lakeshore Public Access.** A portion of the lakefront on lakes greater than 10 acres that  
23 have or may be expected to have public recreation and all inlets and outlets of lakes of this  
24 size and capable of sustaining year-round natural or stocked game fish species shall remain in  
25 public ownership for habitat protection and public recreation. Adequate public access to  
26 these lakes shall also remain in public ownership or is to be provided through section line or  
27 ‘to and along’ easements. The amount of public ownership may vary on a site specific basis,  
28 but, at a minimum, some portion of these lakes shall remain public. The size of the public  
29 reservation shall be appropriate to its expected long range recreational use and relative to the  
30 size of the lake. A width of 150’ or more measured from OHW is to be retained or protected  
31 through an easement along inlet and outlet streams<sup>12</sup>. Public use sites, created through the  
32 land disposal program, on lakes of 10-20 acres shall have at least 4 contiguous acres reserved  
33 for public access. For lakes larger than 20 acres a public use site of at least 6 acres shall be  
34 provided.

35  
36 **H. Buffer, Easement, and Building Setback Widths.**

- 37  
38 1) The width of state retained land, access and protection easements, and building  
39 setbacks adjacent to waterbodies (lakes and streams) will vary, depending on whether  
40 the area is a retained parcel or imposed easement, and according to management  
41 intent and the specifics of the parcel under consideration. In addition, this width may

---

<sup>11</sup> These areas are often referred to as ‘protection areas’ in the management units described in the Resource Allocation Tables on Chapter 3.

<sup>12</sup> As measured from each bank of the inlet/outlet stream. This requirement applies whether or not the stream is anadromous.

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

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

16 If state land is to be retained, it may be preferable to retain a larger width, often  
17 200 feet on each side. Widths greater than 200 feet may also be warranted,  
18 depending on the specific site characteristics and the importance of the habitat or  
19 resources to be protected.

- 20 **a)** Riparian buffers along anadromous and high value resident fish streams and  
21 waters: 100 feet along each side of the anadromous waterbody or high value  
22 resident fish stream. (Widths greater than this amount, up to 300 feet, may be  
23 authorized if, after consultation with ADF&G, it is determined that larger widths  
24 are necessary to protect fisheries, wildlife, or habitat).
- 25 **b)** Buffers on other freshwater waterbodies on retained public land: 50 feet along  
26 each side of the stream or 50 feet along the shoreline of lakes.
- 27 **c)** Easements<sup>13</sup> used in areas of sensitive environmental features: 50 feet on each  
28 side of important environmental features, such as high value wetlands. Distances  
29 greater than 50' (up to 100') may be appropriate if the feature being protected is  
30 considered to be especially sensitive to disturbance and is considered a  
31 particularly high value resource; such features might include lacustrine and  
32 riverine wetlands, springs, salt licks, or geologic hazards requiring additional  
33 distance separation for public safety. Consult ADF&G if there is a question as to  
34 whether a width greater than 50' should be considered.
- 35 **d)** Public access easements, including 'to and along' easements required under  
36 AS 38.05.127, or utility easements adjacent to lakes and streams: 50 feet.<sup>14</sup>
- 37 **e)** Building setbacks: 100 feet adjacent to anadromous and high value waterbodies  
38 and 50 feet adjacent to all other waterbodies. The use of a building setback is  
39 usually not required if a 'riparian buffer' is being imposed in an authorization.

---

<sup>13</sup> These areas are sometimes referred to as 'protection areas' in management unit descriptions in Chapter 3.

<sup>14</sup> Other types of utility easements may be less than this width, depending on the purposes of the easement.

1 Riparian buffers preclude principal and most accessory structures within the  
2 riparian area; only water dependent uses are authorized in these areas. For more  
3 detail see ‘riparian buffer’ in Table 2-2.  
4

5 **I. Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and**  
6 **Related Environmental Features.** Table 2-2 specifies widths and other requirements for  
7 easements, buffers and public access in order to ensure consistency between authorizations  
8 along waterbodies and related environmental features. The table captures the information  
9 provided in Management Guideline H but also provides guidance on when these  
10 requirements are to be applied as well as aspects related to types of uses that may be  
11 appropriate.  
12

13 On a case-by-case basis, widths may be wider, in order to accommodate floodplain width,  
14 bank characteristics, size of the waterbody, extent of present or expected future public use,  
15 the need to protect important environmental features, or other relevant factors. Similarly,  
16 widths can be narrower on a case-by-case basis if it is determined that the harm intended to  
17 be avoided by the requirement is not likely to occur because of site-specific circumstances.  
18 However, the strip of land must be of sufficient width to allow for public access as well as to  
19 screen the waterbody from development, where possible, with an undisturbed strip of  
20 vegetation. In all instances, requirements for easements shall be noted on the lease, patent or  
21 subdivision plat. This requirement also applies to easements described in Management  
22 Guideline H.  
23

24 **J. Other Guidelines for Shorelines and Stream Corridors.** Other guidelines will affect  
25 shorelines and stream corridors. See other sections of this chapter.  
26

1 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><b>1. Public Access (To and Along Easement)</b> Adjacent to all navigable waters or public waters as determined under 11 AAC 51.035<sup>15</sup>.</p>	<p><b>50'</b> * 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"> <li>Prohibited: Water Dependent<sup>16</sup> or Water Related<sup>17</sup> 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.</li> <li>Allowed: Water Dependent or Water Related structures that would not significantly obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement.</li> <li>'Along' easement is to be continuous unless topography or land status prevents a continuous easement. See 11 AAC 51.045.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Riparian Buffers</b> Adjacent to anadromous waterbodies and high value fish streams.</p>	<p><b>100'</b> * 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW.</li> <li>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&amp;G on decisions to increase buffer width.</li> </ul> <p>Note: the requirements for an 'along' easement also apply within the 50' of OHW.</p>
<p><b>3. Freshwater Waterbodies Buffer</b> Adjacent to waterbodies that are not protected under #2 but where a significant public use</p>	<p><b>100'</b> * 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"> <li>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</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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"> <li>Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW.</li> <li>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&amp;G on decisions to increase buffer width.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer</b>	<b>50'</b> *** 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"> <li>Sensitive environmental features may include wetlands, important upland habitat, prominent scenic features, and the like.</li> <li>The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected.</li> <li>Prohibited: Residential (or other) structures and associated out buildings but not including utilities or minor accessory structures.</li> <li>Buffers can be created through the use of easements or building setbacks, or both.</li> <li>Where this easement is imposed as part of a municipal entitlement action, this width is also 50 feet.</li> <li>Areas greater than 50 feet (up to 100') may be imposed on a case-by-case basis.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Building setback</b> Adjacent to all waters <u>except</u> anadromous and high-value resident fish waters (see guideline 6 below).	<b>50'</b> * 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"> <li>This requirement is imposed where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream.</li> <li>Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table.</li> <li>The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected.</li> <li>It is intended that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas.</li> <li>Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&amp;G.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Building setback</b> Adjacent to anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	<b>100'</b> * 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"> <li>This requirement may be imposed if necessary to achieve or protect riparian areas or other sensitive environmental features.</li> <li>The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected.</li> <li>Applies only to Water Related uses. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table.</li> <li>It is intended that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas.</li> <li>Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&amp;G.</li> </ul>

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.

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## 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. 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.)

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

10  
11 **D. Access for Mineral Development.** Existing roads should be used for access to mine  
12 sites wherever feasible. Access across tundra, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive  
13 areas will be managed in a manner that minimizes damage and must be consistent with the  
14 requirements of applicable administrative regulations, including 11 AAC 96.010 and  
15 11 AAC 96.025.

16  
17 **E. Mining in Fish Habitat.** When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to  
18 designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as  
19 levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds that will allow the operation to meet  
20 water quality standards and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish<sup>18</sup>.  
21 Because less than 50% of all anadromous streams are listed within the ADF&G Anadromous  
22 Waters Catalog (AWC), and documentation of resident fish streams is not centralized, DNR  
23 should consult with ADF&G prior to the issuance of an authorization where stream channels  
24 are present and the likelihood of anadromous or high value resident fish is high, at least  
25 seasonally.

26  
27 **F. Mineral Closures.**

28  
29 1) **Background.** The decision to apply mineral location closures will be made by the  
30 Commissioner of DNR within the standards set by Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a)  
31 requires that the Commissioner determines that mining is incompatible with a  
32 significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of  
33 the statute requires that the Commissioner determine that a potential use conflict  
34 exists before imposing leasing requirements for development of locatable minerals.  
35 The fact that an area is closed to new mineral location will not be cause for denying  
36 access across state land. Mineral closures do not affect valid existing mineral  
37 locations.

38 2) **Land Closed to Mineral Entry.** State mining law stipulates that mining must be  
39 determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses before an area can be closed  
40 to mineral entry (AS 38.05.300). There is relatively little correspondence between  
41 the location of state upland parcels designated Settlement and historical or potential  
42 mining activity in the planning area and specifically in areas designated Minerals.  
43 Since little potential conflict is expected to exist, this plan does not create any new

---

<sup>18</sup> Note: Mining in fish habitat requires additional permits from ADEC and ADF&G.

1 mineral closing orders, although the current mineral closing orders will be retained  
2 since these occur within streams and land disposal areas. A leasehold location order  
3 is recommended (Appendix C) within areas designated Settlement but not now closed  
4 to mineral entry and all new settlement areas designated in this plan revision. The  
5 purpose of the leasehold location order is to prevent the creation of ‘nuisance claims’  
6 in areas of land disposal. Appendix C lists these management units in Table C-1 and  
7 depicts the management units affected by the LLO on Map C-1. The management  
8 intent section of parcels designated Settlement should be consulted to determine if a  
9 management unit is affected by the leasehold location order recommendation. To  
10 determine the location of areas closed to mineral entry in the planning area consult  
11 the DNR Alaska Mapper, available on-line at: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mapper>.

12  
13 **G. Oil and Gas Resources.** It is probable that oil and gas resources are present within the  
14 planning area. The planning and decision making processes for oil and gas development  
15 occur under a separate section of Alaska Statutes (AS 38.05.180) and these processes are not  
16 included as part of area plans. For this reason, the area plan does not make any development  
17 decisions related to these resources, and defers all decisions regarding licensing or leasing of  
18 oil and gas to DNR’s existing licensing and leasing processes.

19  
20 Oil and gas sales are not subject to the regional planning process; instead they follow the  
21 planning process identified under AS 38.05.180. The land use designations of the plan are  
22 multiple use in character and do not preclude oil and gas development.

23  
24 **H. Coal Resources.** The coal potential within the planning area is generally considered to  
25 be high, especially in the western part of the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region  
26 where extensive coal resources exist and there has been coal production over the last 25 plus  
27 years. Coal exploration, development, and extraction are governed by a mix of statutory  
28 (AS 38.05.150 and AS 27.21.010-.260) and administrative (11 AAC 85) requirements, which  
29 must be followed for exploration and for subsequent extraction to be authorized. This plan  
30 does not impose additional requirements of coal exploration and extraction to those cited in  
31 statute and regulation. All areas, except within areas closed to such activity in legislatively  
32 designated areas, are open to coal exploration, development, and extraction.

33  
34 **I. Coal Extraction and Mining in Areas Co-Designated Minerals/Coal and Habitat.** In  
35 a number of management units in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region, co-  
36 designations of Minerals and Habitat or Coal and Habitat apply. If this co-designation is  
37 used, it means that either high mineral (or coal) and habitat values exist within all or portions  
38 of the management unit. Mineral or coal development is considered an appropriate use  
39 within units affected by this co-designated, although there may be sites within a management  
40 unit that may not be appropriate for mineral or coal development. Determinations of this  
41 type are to be made as part of the regulatory/permitting processes related to the authorization  
42 of these uses. Although coal or mineral development within the aforementioned areas is  
43 considered appropriate or may be appropriate with stipulations, mining or coal authorizations  
44 granted by DNR shall carefully consider the effects of a proposed development on the area’s  
45 fish and wildlife and their associated habitats within the management unit, and the short and

1 long term effects on human access to those resources. Those habitats considered significant  
2 within a management unit are identified in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3.  
3 Some of these habitat areas are used on a seasonal basis and activities that occur at other  
4 times of the year than these periods may be appropriate. Consult the Fish and Wildlife  
5 Habitat section of this chapter for the specific periods that these seasonal use periods occur.  
6 In all instances, consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization for mineral or coal  
7 exploration or development.

8  
9 **J. Leaseable Mineral Development.** State land within the planning area may be leased or  
10 opened for coal exploration and development if the department determines it is in the best  
11 interest of the state to enter into a lease for such resources. Before authorization of a lease,  
12 the department will determine if the surface values are significant enough to warrant  
13 restricting surface entry. The surface impacts of proposed underground mining shall be fully  
14 considered as part of the permitting process.

15  
16 **K. Other Guidelines Affecting Subsurface Resources.** Other guidelines will affect  
17 subsurface resources. See other sections of this chapter.  
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## 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.

1 Information regarding ANCSA 17(b) easements can be found at the DNR web site:

2 <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.cfm> .

3

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

16

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

22

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

26

27 **H. Siting and Constructing Temporary and Permanent Roads or Causeways.**

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

34

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

41

1 **J. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access.** Joint use and consolidation of surface  
2 access routes and facilities should be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do  
3 so<sup>19</sup>. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development  
4 and avoid unnecessary duplication.  
5

6 **K. Preservation of Access Opportunities.** The Department shall preserve potential access  
7 routes to developing areas. Unless there is an overriding state need, section line easements  
8 are to be preserved. It is likely that any road corridor that is developed to resources areas  
9 will utilize sections easements as important components of this corridor. ADOT/PF is to be  
10 consulted prior to any action involving requests for the vacation of section line easements.  
11 Vacation requests should not be granted unless it clearly be shown that there will not be a  
12 need for the foreseeable future (25 years) of if an alternative route is available of equal or  
13 better access.  
14  
15

## 16 **Management Guidelines: Trails Within and Between Developing Areas**

17

18 **A. General.** The following guidelines pertain to the siting and development of trails within  
19 developed or developing areas and between these areas. This is a more specific application  
20 of the general public use easement. These types of facilities provide movement areas for  
21 people and, if appropriate, wildlife. The width and siting of trail corridors depends upon  
22 their function and location. General precautions should be taken when developing new trails  
23 to avoid critical wildlife concentration areas. Easements are used to create an access  
24 corridor, similar to the more general public use easements described previously.  
25

26 **B. Requirement for Trails.** The Department shall assess the need for public access before  
27 selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the land estate. If local access needs are identified  
28 through the adjudication and agency or public review process, access trails may be reserved.  
29 This will occur through the retention of state land in public ownership or through the creation  
30 of a public use easement. Under either approach, the public is to have the right of access  
31 within the area of state land or the public use easement.  
32

33 **C. Ownership.** The following factors shall be considered by DNR in making the decision  
34 to retain the access corridor under state ownership or to provide for public access through a  
35 public use easement:  
36

- 37 1) If the access (usually a trail within a developed or developing area) is used as a  
38 neighborhood collector trail that connects to a public open space system or a trail of  
39 regional significance, access should be retained in public ownership.  
40

---

<sup>19</sup> 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.

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

7

8        **D. Width of Trail Corridors.** The width of the access corridor<sup>20</sup> shall be determined

9        according to its function and location:

- 10
- 11        1) Within developed or developing areas, access corridors shall not be less than 25 feet
- 12            in width for pedestrian movement and not less than 40 feet if motorized movement
- 13            (other than car or truck) can be expected in addition to pedestrian travel. In areas
- 14            where topographic conditions restrict development, widths less than 40 feet may be
- 15            considered.<sup>21</sup>
- 16        2) In all other areas, the width shall vary with terrain, function, and the need for
- 17            separation from other uses, but shall not be less than 50 feet.
- 18        3) Trails or other access facilities of statewide or regional significance shall not be less
- 19            than 100 feet in width.

20

21        **E. Trail Rerouting.** Standards for the vacation and modification of trails are identified in

22        11 AAC 51.065. Rerouting of trails may be permitted to minimize land use conflicts, reduce

23        duplication in trail routings, or minimize habitat destruction. If trails are rerouted, provision

24        should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type and intensity of

25        use. Rerouting trails shall be done in consultation with affected private users and public

26        agencies. Rerouted trails should allow the same uses and activities as the original trail.

27        Reroutes should not interrupt access, and reroutes should be established, open and usable

28        for the intended uses before the original route is closed. Closed routes should be blocked off

29        and restored. The development of new trails should not displace current methods of access

30        without providing alternative routes.

31

32        **F. Alignment with Crossings.** When it is necessary for power lines, pipelines or roads to

33        cross trails, crossings should be at a 90-degree angle. Vegetative screening should be

34        preserved at trail crossings.

35

36        **G. Other Guidelines Affecting Public or Trail Management.** A number of other

37        guidelines may affect public and trail access management. See other sections of this chapter.

38

---

<sup>20</sup> An access corridor includes the tread of the trail and an area immediately adjacent to the tread.

<sup>21</sup> 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.



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2 **Chapter 3**  
3 **Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit**  
4

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# 1 Chapter 3

## 2 Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

### 3 Introduction

4  
5 This chapter presents specific land management policy for state uplands and shorelands  
6 within the planning area. Information on state lands is organized by region, of which there  
7 are four: Lower Tanana, Kantishna, Parks Highway and West Alaska Range, and one region  
8 that includes all of the Legislatively Designated Areas within the plan boundary. These  
9 regions are the same as the 1985 plan (updated in 1991) except that a number of townships in  
10 the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region were dropped and a large area in the  
11 Lower Tanana Region has been added south of the Yukon River. Both changes have resulted  
12 from the adjudication of state selections by the Bureau of Land Management. In 1985, large  
13 areas in the Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region were in state selection status but  
14 these have since been relinquished by the state and are retained federal land, while the areas  
15 south of the Yukon River have resulted from the adjudication of state selections and the  
16 conveyance of federal land to the state. The latter area is by far the more significant of the  
17 two boundary changes, adding 2,250,061 acres to the planning area. In the southern part of  
18 the planning area, the external boundary generally follows the corporate boundary of the  
19 Denali Borough. No such correspondence exists for the northern area, where the North Star  
20 Borough occupies only a portion of the northern part of the planning area, and the northern  
21 boundary is formed by the Yukon River. The Denali National Park and Preserve is located  
22 south of this planning area, and is within the planning area of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan.

23  
24 Map 3-1 shows the planning area and regions and 2011 land status.

25  
26 Within the planning area there are approximately 11 million acres of state uplands; this  
27 estimate also includes the areas of state shorelands. Significantly, nearly 1 million acres of  
28 this total are associated with Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs), which includes the  
29 TVSF, James Dalton, and the Minto Flats State Game Refuge LDAs. The three LDAs total  
30 919,929 acres within the planning area. Generally, area plans do not apply to LDAs, with  
31 management direction for such areas being provided through enabling legislation and  
32 management plans specific to the LDA, although area plans classify these areas in order to  
33 enable certain types of authorizations to be issued. This plan's recommendations primarily  
34 apply to the remaining areas of state owned land and state selected land within the planning  
35 area that make up about 10 million acres within the three main regions, and their 274  
36 management units. Most of this state land has been either tentatively approved or patented to  
37 the state (8 million acres), and the state exercises its management authorities over this land.  
38 However, extensive areas of state selections (2 million acres) exist within the planning area,  
39 with much of this associated with the Fort Wainwright Military Reservation in the Parks

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

10  
11 The management requirements of this area plan do not apply to non-state lands, which  
12 includes, in the context of this plan, University of Alaska lands, Mental Health Trust  
13 Authority lands, and other state owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF and  
14 ADF&G.

## 15 16 17 **Organization of Chapter**

18  
19 The chapter is organized into the following sections:

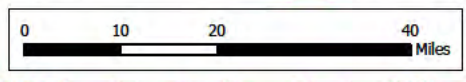
- 20  
21 • *Land Use Designations*, which describe the general management direction for  
22 specific parcels of state land.
- 23  
24 • *Management Intent*, which consists of an explanation of how specific units of state  
25 land are to be managed. Management intent language gives additional specificity to  
26 the general management direction provided by the land use designations.
- 27  
28 • *Plan Duration and Flexibility*, which indicates the planning period and requirements  
29 for plan amendment.
- 30  
31 • *Regional Setting*.
- 32  
33 • *Regional and parcel specific management* direction for state land.

## 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 **Land Use Designations**

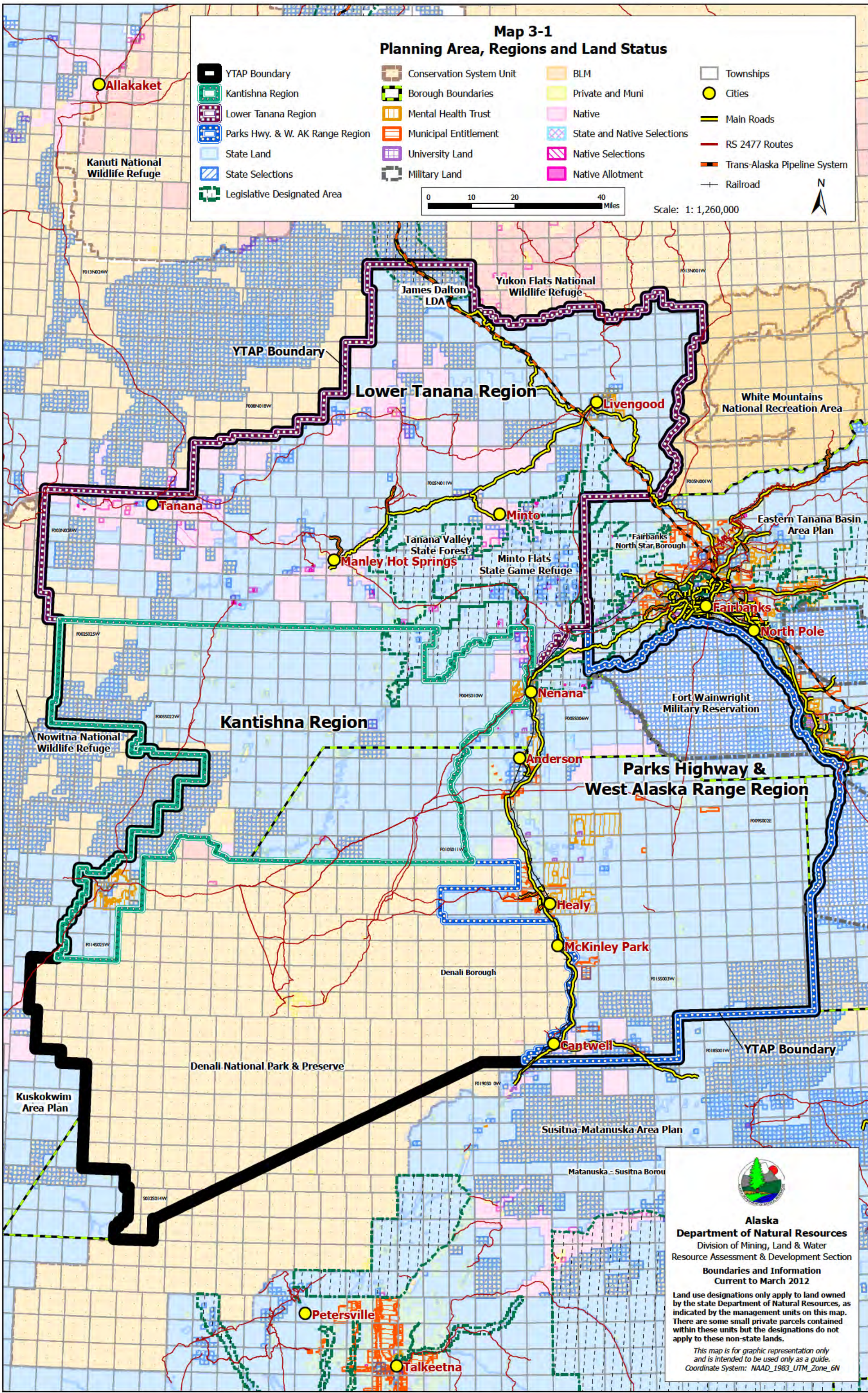
A land use **designation** recognizes uses or resources that are of major importance in a particular management unit. Unit designations are based on current and projected future use patterns and the most significant resources identified in each unit. DNR will manage activities in the unit to encourage, 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

YTAP Boundary	Conservation System Unit	BLM	Townships
Kantishna Region	Borough Boundaries	Private and Muni	Cities
Lower Tanana Region	Mental Health Trust	Native	Main Roads
Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region	Municipal Entitlement	State and Native Selections	RS 2477 Routes
State Land	University Land	Native Selections	Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
State Selections	Military Land	Native Allotment	Railroad
Legislative Designated Area			



Scale: 1: 1,260,000





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

6  
7 **Primary designated use.** Most management units are assigned a primary designated use  
8 (versus units designated General Use), which indicates, in a general way, how state land is to  
9 be used and managed. Primary designated uses shall take precedence over other uses.  
10 Generally, however, DNR allows multiple uses. DNR initially presumes that all other uses  
11 are compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists  
12 and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use should not  
13 be authorized or it should be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (from  
14 11 AAC 55.040 (c)). The plan may assign a designation to ensure a future use that will best  
15 serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

16  
17 **Co-designated use.** Where a unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or  
18 minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement  
19 and guidelines for the unit, the regional intent, and the Chapter 2 guidelines from this plan  
20 together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures. Only those co-designations that  
21 are generally complementary to or compatible with each other are included in this plan. Co-  
22 designated uses should, therefore, be viewed as compatible unless specific conditions that  
23 exist at the time the Department is evaluating whether to grant an authorization indicate  
24 otherwise. In this plan, co-designated uses are often Habitat and Public Recreation or  
25 Minerals/Coal and Habitat. Within areas designated Minerals/Coal and Habitat, mining or  
26 coal exploration and development are considered to be appropriate uses, but exploration and  
27 development projects must consider their potential impacts upon sensitive wildlife, fisheries,  
28 an habitats, and must either avoid or mitigate these impacts.

## 31 Designations Used in This Plan

32  
33 **Ag – Agriculture.** Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical  
34 features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development  
35 and that is intended for present or future agricultural use. This designation converts to a land  
36 use classification of Agriculture Land. Land designated Agriculture may be conveyed out of  
37 state ownership to individuals or other entities.

38  
39 **Co – Coal.** Areas considered to have coal potential and for which coal mining is considered  
40 to be an appropriate use, are designated Coal. See the “Explanation of Mineral and Coal  
41 Designations” at the end of this list of designations. This designation converts to a land use  
42 classification of Coal Land. Areas designated Coal are to be retained in state ownership,  
43 although coal leases (or other forms of authorizations) are recognized as appropriate.

1 **F – Forestry.** Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest  
2 management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will  
3 remain in state ownership. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in  
4 compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95) and the  
5 specific management guidelines in the Forestry section of Chapter 2. This designation  
6 converts to a land use classification of Forest Land. Forest Land is to be retained by the  
7 state, although timber sales are recognized as appropriate.  
8

9 **Gu – General Use.** Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of  
10 sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the  
11 parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design controls.  
12 General use may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information  
13 with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand  
14 implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. This designation converts to  
15 a land use classification of Resource Management Land. Areas designated General Use may  
16 be conveyed to municipalities, but must be reclassified to Settlement prior to disposal to  
17 individuals. In certain instances areas designated General Use may be retained in state  
18 ownership; when this occurs, it is noted.  
19

20 **Ha – Habitat.** This designation applies to areas of varied size for fish and wildlife species  
21 during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance  
22 could result in a loss of a population or sustained yield of a species or that contain a unique  
23 or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional or statewide significance. Land  
24 designated Habitat is intended to remain in state ownership, and is to be maintained in an  
25 undisturbed, natural state except for improvements related to public health, safety, habitat  
26 restoration or rehabilitation, and public recreation. Utilities and roads may be appropriate  
27 with appropriate design if habitat functions can be maintained. Authorizations within areas  
28 designated Habitat are to be considered inappropriate unless consistent with these  
29 stipulations and with the management intent for the management unit. This designation  
30 converts to a land use classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.  
31

32 **Hr – Heritage Resources.** This designation applies to land where there is active  
33 preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other  
34 cultural values, or where there is a reason to believe that these values exist.  
35

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

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

6  
7 **Pr – Public Facilities-Retain.** These sites are reserved for specific infrastructure to serve  
8 state interests. This may include areas intended as open space or to function as riparian  
9 buffers. Units designated “Public Facilities-Retain” will be retained in state ownership. This  
10 designation converts to a land use classification of Reserved Use Land.

11  
12 **Pt – Public Facilities-Transfer.** Areas with this designation are intended to be conveyed  
13 out of state ownership for some type of public purpose. This designation converts to the  
14 designation of Settlement Land since the Reserved Use Land designation is not conveyable  
15 under the Municipal Entitlement program.

16  
17 **Rd – Public Recreation-Dispersed.** This designation applies to those areas that offer or  
18 have a high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism and where desirable recreation  
19 conditions are scattered or widespread rather than localized<sup>1</sup>. Developed facilities are  
20 generally not necessary other than trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor  
21 improvements. This land will be retained in public ownership in an undisturbed, natural state  
22 except for improvements related to public health, safety, or recreation. Authorizations within  
23 areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are not to be considered appropriate unless  
24 necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities and roads may be appropriate with  
25 appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained. This designation converts to a  
26 land use classification of Public Recreation Land. Areas designated Public Recreation-  
27 Dispersed are to be retained in state ownership except that such areas may be conveyed to  
28 municipalities under AS 29.65 or as may be provided for in the management intent for  
29 specific units.

30  
31 **Se – Settlement.** This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or  
32 permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be  
33 used for areas appropriate for land offerings for residential uses. Unsettled or unsold land in  
34 the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as  
35 selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, identifying greenbelts through  
36 subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing  
37 easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas  
38 designated Settlement should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale, and, in this plan, a  
39

---

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

1 leasehold location order is recommended to be imposed on areas not yet affected by a current  
2 mineral closing order. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and individuals. This  
3 designation converts to a land use classification of Settlement Land.  
4

5 **Wr – Water Resources.** This designation applies to areas of important water sources,  
6 watersheds, or hydropower sites. In this plan it also includes important wetland areas, the  
7 intent of which is to maintain these in an undisturbed, natural state. It is intended that this  
8 type of land will be retained in state ownership in an undisturbed, natural state.  
9 Authorizations within areas designated Water Resources are not to be considered appropriate  
10 unless necessary for public health and safety. Utilities and roads may be appropriate with  
11 appropriate design if wetland and water resource functions can be maintained. This  
12 designation converts to a land use classification of Water Resource Land.  
13  
14

### 15 **Explanation of Mineral and Coal Designations**

16

17 Except where state land is closed to mineral entry or to coal leasing, DNR will treat mining  
18 or coal extraction as if it is compatible with the principal surface use. This is important to  
19 note because DNR area plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations to large  
20 areas, although in this plan significant areas are affected by the co-designation of Habitat and  
21 Coal/Mineral. Chapter 2, *Subsurface Resources*, also includes additional guidelines and a  
22 summary of statutes regulating mining and reclamation activities.  
23  
24

### 25 **Management Intent**

26

27 The plan provides management intent for both the resources and types of authorizations that  
28 are expected to occur within the planning area as well as for specific management units.  
29 Management intent essentially describes how the Department intends to manage a resource  
30 or management unit and may both describe what is intended to occur as well as what is not  
31 intended to occur. It may also specify specific management direction. Also, the plan can  
32 provide management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan  
33 may address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area or through  
34 areawide guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the  
35 conditions for using undesignated resources.  
36

37 In some cases, the management intent for a unit discourages specific uses because these uses  
38 may create conflicts with designated uses. **Discouraged uses** may be allowed if DNR  
39 determines that the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, and  
40 the management guidelines. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be  
41 authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives. If DNR  
42 determines that the discouraged use conflicts with the management intent or designated uses,  
43 and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, DNR would allow  
44 it only through a plan amendment.  
45

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

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

10  
11 **Disposal or Retention in State Ownership.** Certain land use classifications, by statute,  
12 allow land to be conveyed to municipalities under the municipal entitlement program<sup>2</sup>. The  
13 same statute identifies those land classifications that may not be conveyed to such entities.<sup>3</sup>  
14 Another portion of statute (AS 38.04.015) identifies the general public interests in retaining  
15 areas of state land in public ownership. These principles were applied in developing the  
16 recommendations for the retention of state land that are identified for specific management  
17 units.

18  
19 In this plan, the land use designation is the general indicator of whether land should be  
20 retained in state ownership or made available for disposal. In general, units designated  
21 Habitat, Water Resources, Public Facilities-Retain, Forestry, Coal, Minerals, and Public  
22 Recreation are intended to be retained in state ownership. Units designated Settlement,  
23 Public Facilities-Transfer, or Agriculture are considered appropriate for disposal. Units  
24 designated Materials, General Use, or, sometimes, Public Recreation, may be appropriate for  
25 conveyance out of state ownership under certain conditions. In addition, units already under  
26 management agreements with other state agencies are usually not available for conveyance.  
27 Shorelands must also be retained in state ownership unless law requires conveyance or the  
28 conveyance is to a political subdivision of the state, and such conveyances are subject to the  
29 Public Trust Doctrine, described at the end of this chapter. Finally, the Mineral Estate must  
30 always be retained by the state; the only exception being conveyances to other state agencies  
31 or entities.

32  
33 There are some units with management intent that precludes disposal, although the  
34 designation and classification might otherwise allow it. When this occurs, this restriction is  
35 noted in the management intent statement specific to the management unit in the Resource  
36 Allocation Table. This includes units already under management by another state agency or  
37 that contain certain unique or sensitive uses or resources that merit retention by the state.

---

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

1 **Shorelands.** DNR will provide reasonable access across state shorelands to upland owners.  
2 Upland access across state shorelands, including developed access facilities, may be allowed  
3 within all land use designations where DNR determines the proposed facilities are consistent  
4 with the management intent and applicable guidelines of the plan. However, state shoreland  
5 designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands. ADF&G  
6 Habitat Division requires a Fish Habitat Permit if the shorelands are within an anadromous or  
7 potentially anadromous stream.  
8  
9

## 10 **Management Guidelines**

11  
12 Most state lands will be managed for multiple uses. Exceptions are lands that will be offered  
13 for private lease or ownership, recreation sites that are less than 640 acres, and certain other  
14 areas that have unique habitat or public recreation values. When used, management  
15 guidelines specify requirements for the use of or development within a management unit.  
16 Apart from this, the plan establishes management guidelines in order to allow various uses to  
17 occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or  
18 specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example,  
19 the plan provides guidelines that require that land disposals must be designed to protect  
20 public access and recreational opportunities, while still permitting the land to be conveyed  
21 out of state ownership.  
22  
23

## 24 **Duration and Flexibility of Plan**

25  
26 This plan guides land uses for the **next 20 years or until revised**, subject to periodic  
27 reviews, for areas with designations involving settlement, industrial or commercial uses, or  
28 other forms of economic uses including material extraction or uses related to community or  
29 recreational development. Designations related to habitat, public recreation (dispersed),  
30 forestry, minerals, coal, and water resources do not have a specific planning horizon. The  
31 area plan is intended to guide the management of land within the latter areas until the plan is  
32 formally revised. In some instances, areas designated General Use may not be appropriate  
33 for development within the planning period and, if so, this is indicated in the management  
34 intent language.  
35

36 The land use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible.  
37 DNR may permit uses not originally designated if DNR determines they are consistent with  
38 the management intent for the unit and consistent with applicable management guidelines.  
39

40 Boundaries of land use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through  
41 implementation activities, such as site planning or disposal, as long as modifications adhere  
42 to the intent of the plan and follow the procedures described in Chapter 4 under the section  
43 *Type of Plan Changes*.  
44  
45

## 1 Glossary

2  
3 Definitions of terms used frequently in the plan are found in the *Glossary, Appendix A*.

## 6 Plan Structure

### 8 Plan Regions

9  
10 The planning area, consisting of 16,600,000 million acres, is divided into three principal  
11 regions and one region that includes land within Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs).  
12 Regions are typically large geographic areas characterized by lands contiguous to each other  
13 and that have are located within a distinctive geographic area. The three main regions  
14 contain state owned and state selected land, which is the primary focus of area plans. These  
15 are the same regions as used in the 1985 plan, although there have been some amount of  
16 modification to exclude areas that had been selected by the state but have since been dropped  
17 by the state from consideration and to include areas that were federal land at the time of the  
18 development of the original plan but have since been conveyed to the state or have been  
19 selected by the state for potential conveyance.

20  
21 The three principal regions are: Kantishna, Lower Tanana, and Parks Highway and West  
22 Alaska Range. The Kantishna Region, generally occupying the area of the Kantishna  
23 drainage west of the Nenana River and south of the Tanana River, consists of 3,058,441 acres  
24 and is further divided into 76 management units. The Lower Tanana Region, generally  
25 occupying lowlands west of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and includes the Minto Flats  
26 State Game Refuge, the area immediately north of the Yukon River and the Tanana River on  
27 the south, consists of 3,059,415 acres and contains 99 management units. The last major  
28 region, Parks Highway and West Alaska Range, consists of both extensive lowlands as well  
29 as mountainous terrain situated south of the Tanana Valley State Forest, and consists of over  
30 3,502,811 acres and contains 99 management units. The plan provides plan designations,  
31 management intent, and, sometimes, management guidelines for each of the management  
32 units in the three regions.

33  
34 The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range region contains the Fort Wainwright Military  
35 Reservation. Area plans must provide management guidance for federal land that is selected  
36 by the state for potential conveyance in fulfillment of the state's land entitlement from the  
37 federal government, and the Military Reservation is covered by a state selection. This  
38 selection would only come into play if and when the military vacates the reservation, which  
39 is not likely to occur during the planning period, and would only occur after the adjudication  
40 of the selection by the BLM and the determination that such a conveyance is appropriate.  
41 These same considerations apply to the Clear Air Force Base, which is located near  
42 Anderson.

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

## 12 Management Units

14 In this plan, areas of state uplands and shorelands that have been separated into smaller  
15 geographic units called management units. State resource management is specific to this  
16 level. Management units<sup>4</sup> may be large or small but usually have generally similar attributes;  
17 or they may be specific legal units like a tract within a residential subdivision; or they may be  
18 a discrete area of state land affected by a management agreement that is to be administered  
19 for a public purpose, like a port, vehicle storage facility, or airport.

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

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

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

## 38 Region Descriptions

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

---

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

1 Areas (LDAs). Because management intent for LDAs is established by legislation,  
2 information is necessarily limited and does not follow the following convention. Included in  
3 these descriptions for the major region are the following:  
4

5 Background: This component provides a description of the planning boundaries and related  
6 geographic information.  
7

8 State Lands: The distribution of state lands within the region is explained.  
9

10 Physical Features: The general topography of the upland tracts is described.  
11

12 Resources and Uses: The current uses of state land as well as their resources are described in  
13 the management unit. Resources and uses include descriptions of recreation uses, settlement,  
14 habitats, water resources, minerals, coal, and timber resources, if present.  
15

16 Access: The principal mode(s) of access to state uplands are usually identified.  
17

18 Management Constraints and Considerations: Local, state, and federal land and resource  
19 plans affecting the management unit are identified, if considered important to future decision  
20 making.  
21

22 Management Intent (Management of State Land): This section describes the general way  
23 that state land is to be managed within the region. These provide a more detailed description  
24 of how the region is to be managed than can be provided by the plan designations that affect  
25 the units in the region. The plan designation and management intent, and any management  
26 guidelines that may apply, must be considered on a comprehensive basis in order to discern  
27 the overall management direction and any considerations that may be of particular  
28 importance in future adjudication decisions within the region. Note: *Specific management*  
29 *direction is contained in the Resource Allocation Tables.*  
30  
31

## 32 **Plan Maps**

33

34 There are 11 plan maps that cover the Yukon Tanana Area Plan<sup>5</sup>. See Map 3-1 to locate the  
35 map for a particular area. These maps indicate the plan boundary (external boundary of the  
36 area plan), the boundaries of the four regions, and the boundaries of the individual  
37 management units.  
38

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

---

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

1 particular units. This is essential in order to get a comprehensive understanding of the  
2 management intent contained in the area plan as it pertains to a specific unit. The  
3 management intent and guidelines contained in Chapter 2 are particularly critical and must be  
4 consulted in adjudication decisions affecting individual parcels of state land.  
5  
6

## 7 **Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps**

8

9 The maps in this chapter are not intended to be detailed land ownership maps. Instead, they  
10 are a representation of state and federal land records current to the date of plan preparation.  
11 Land status for upland parcels, including private, Native corporation, municipal, and federal  
12 land are derived from the Department’s Geographic Information System (GIS) land status  
13 coverage. This information is generalized and for this reason the land status for a particular  
14 land area can be misleading. For complete information, consult the land records of the  
15 Department of Natural Resources, federal Bureau of Land Management, Native corporations,  
16 and the Denali and North Star Boroughs. Because of the presence of Mental Health Trust  
17 Land and University land, it is also necessary to consult these entities at times.  
18

19 The plan maps show general patterns of land ownership by color. This includes the various  
20 types of state land (general state land, Legislatively Designated Areas, Mental Heath Trust  
21 Land, University of Alaska, and lands under management agreement to another state agency)  
22 as well as Borough and private lands. However, because of the way that GIS maps are  
23 created, which entails a decision hierarchy on what land status to represent in priority  
24 sequence, the colors that represent an ownership pattern may not coincide with the actual  
25 pattern of such ownership. The Department has tried to make general land status on the plan  
26 maps as accurate as possible, but the ownership patterns of other entities may be incorrect.  
27

28 The location of state-owned or state-selected parcels is derived from information in the  
29 Department’s land status records and the federal Master Title Plat. Both the status and  
30 spatial boundaries of these parcels are accurately represented at the time of plan preparation  
31 (2012). However, because state land status changes with time, the same caution exists for  
32 these areas as for areas of non-state land. Both color and a distinct external boundary line  
33 indicate areas of state and state-selected land. If there is a conflict between the land status  
34 depicted by color and that indicated by a boundary line, the boundary line is correct. This  
35 line supersedes the color representations of land ownership.  
36  
37

## 38 **Resource Allocation Table**

39

40 Resource Allocation Tables provide information on specific parcels and are related to the  
41 plan maps through the unit number. The table includes the land use designation and the land  
42 management intent for each specific upland or tideland units. Essentially, the Tables detail  
43 the generalized description of state management intent included under the regional  
44 “Management Summary” for specific management units.  
45

1 The tables are organized by Region and for each unit it gives the unit identification number;  
 2 1985 classification; location by Township and Range; and size expressed in acreage. Also  
 3 included is a description of the resources and uses of a parcel, the designation(s),  
 4 management intent, and management guidelines.

5  
 6 More specifically, the policies and resource information contained in the tables include:

7  
 8 Unit number: Each parcel of state land has a unit number. Units are preceded with a letter  
 9 indicating the region that they are situated within; see previous description of Management  
 10 Units.

11  
 12 Classification: The present land classification is based on the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan.  
 13 Abbreviations used for classifications are:

- 14
- 15 AGR – Agriculture Land
- 16 COL – Coal Land
- 17 FOR – Forest Land
- 18 GNB – Greenbelt Land
- 19 MAT – Material Land
- 20 MIN – Minerals Land
- 21 PUR – Public Recreation Land
- 22 RMG – Resource Management Land
- 23 RSU – Reserved Use Land
- 24 STL – Settlement Land
- 25 UTL – Utility Land
- 26 WHB – Wildlife Habitat Land
- 27 WRR – Water Resource Land
- 28 WRS – Watershed Land
- 29

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

37  
 38 Acreage: The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

39  
 40 Plan Designation: Land use designations indicate the primary and, if appropriate, co-primary  
 41 uses and resources for each unit. Although most units are only affected by a single  
 42 designation (primary), two compatible plan designations (termed “co-designations”) are  
 43 sometimes specified. Where co-designations have been used, the uses reflected in the  
 44 designations are generally compatible and complementary to each other.

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

17  
18 Resources and Uses: This column summarizes the resources and uses for which the unit is  
19 designated and which are considered important in the unit. It also provides a generalized  
20 physical description of the unit, and may indicate the presence (or absence) of certain other  
21 resources that are important to land management decisions. Typical among this type of  
22 information is whether the parcel contains a heritage or cultural site, a significant  
23 concentration of wildlife or habitat, the current use of the parcel, the presence of RS 2477  
24 routes, adjacent land ownership, and whether a state or local land use plan affects the unit.  
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## 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 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.

1 The area in and around the smaller communities of this region have experienced some  
2 growth over the last 25 years, reflecting the presence of infrastructure and the accessibility  
3 provided, particularly, by the Dalton and Elliot Highways and the growth of the mining  
4 industry in this sub-region. The area that has expanded the most is Livengood.  
5

6 The topography of this region is varied throughout the region and includes both uplands and  
7 lowlands. The uplands consist of a number of low mountain ranges including the Ray  
8 Mountains and White Mountains. The highest peak is Mt. Eldridge, 6,250 feet. The upland  
9 valleys are generally heavily forested. Wetlands are a major feature within this area, which  
10 surround the abundant waterbodies located throughout this sub-region. In the western,  
11 central, and southern areas, wetlands surround the floodplains of the Yukon, Tanana and  
12 Cosna Rivers, in addition to and multiple sloughs, smaller rivers, creeks and lakes. Wetlands  
13 are located in the northwestern area along sections of the Yukon River and surround the  
14 numerous rivers and creeks northeastern areas. Wetlands surround the Tolovana River in the  
15 eastern area and a multiple creeks in the northeastern area. The Minto Flats Game Refuge is  
16 a massive wetlands complex that is located in the southeastern area of this sub-region. There  
17 are also two areas with hot springs; the Manley Hot Springs and the Tolovana Hot Springs.  
18  
19

## 20 **Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land**

21

22 Access into the Lower Tanana region is provided by the Elliot Highway in the southeast,  
23 which turns west in Livengood and transverses the central area of the sub-region, ending at  
24 Manley Hot Springs. An unimproved dirt road then provides access to Tanana from the  
25 Manley Hot Springs. The Elliot Highway is proposed for expansion as a land route to Nome.  
26 The Dalton Highway begins at Livengood and travels north, generally paralleling the Trans-  
27 Alaskan Pipeline and ends at the North Slope. Local road systems situated in the small  
28 communities of this area and roads to private land and mining resources in more remote areas  
29 provide an additional level of access. A number of RS 2477 trails, scattered throughout the  
30 region, provide additional access to remote sites.  
31

32 A variety of resources exist on state land, although the amount of state land within the region  
33 has decreased somewhat, resulting from settlement and agricultural land disposals, and  
34 conveyances to the Mental Health Trust. Although much of the land within this region is not  
35 considered suitable for agriculture due in part to its remoteness, agriculture may be  
36 appropriate in the eastern area of the sub-region. Significant amounts of Settlement land  
37 identified in the original plan remain and the majority of this is situated within the current  
38 areas of remote settlement and in several new areas designated for remote recreational  
39 staking. Settlement land is also appropriate around the existing communities to  
40 accommodate population growth.  
41

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

1 There are valuable mineral resources within the Lower Tanana region and there are two  
2 major mining districts, Eureka-Tofty District in the west and the Tolovana Mining District in  
3 the east. Highly active mining occurs around the Manley Hot Springs and Livengood areas,  
4 which are located in those districts, respectively. Over 500,000 ounces of gold and over  
5 600,000 pounds of tin have been produced from placer mines in the Eureka-Tofty area. The  
6 Tolovana Mining District contains one of the largest reserves of placer gold in North  
7 America, which is found on bench gravels along Livengood Creek. Gold bearing bench  
8 gravels are also located along Lost Creek. Precious Lode deposits in the Tolovana district  
9 contain gold, silver, antimony, mercury, chromium, nickel and iron. Coal has been found  
10 along the Yukon River and additional coal occurrences have been recorded in the northern  
11 areas of the sub-region, east of the Yukon River.

12  
13 Wildlife resources within the region are considered to be high. Bear, caribou, moose,  
14 waterfowl, as well as other wildlife are present. Caribou are present in the northern area of  
15 the region, north of the Yukon River and northeast of the Dalton Highway. A caribou  
16 calving area for the White Mountain Caribou herd occurs in the northeastern area of the sub-  
17 region, in the general vicinity of the Poker Flats Research area. A caribou wintering area  
18 associated with the Ray Mountain herd occurs in the northwestern area of the sub-region,  
19 along the Yukon River. Moose are distributed throughout the region. Moose calving and  
20 wintering is concentrated along the western Yukon River, Tanana River, and Cosna Rivers.  
21 Moose wintering and rutting occur along the Yukon River and in lowland areas associated  
22 with the numerous smaller rivers, creeks, and lakes. A major waterfowl nesting area is  
23 located surrounding the Fish Lake, which is located in the western central area of the sub-  
24 region. A number of anadromous streams occur through the region, the most important of  
25 which are associated with the Yukon, Tanana, Cosna, and Tolovana Rivers.

26  
27 River valleys and historic trails are accessible from the highway to Fairbanks and to the small  
28 communities along the Elliot and Dalton Highways. Two hot spring areas are popular for  
29 recreational use: the Manley Hot Springs and the Tolovana Hot Springs. The Chitanana  
30 Dune System located in the southwestern area of the region is also popular. Hunting within  
31 this region is especially significant for moose. The Yukon and Tanana Rivers provide  
32 opportunities for fishing, hunting, rafting, and during the winter months, for snow machining.

### 33 34 35 **Management Constraints**

36  
37 There is still a large amount of state selected land within this region and not all of that will be  
38 conveyed to the state. Large concentrations of selected land occur south of the Tanana River  
39 and north of the Yukon River, with parcels selected along the Yukon River. There are also  
40 concentrations of selected land along the Dalton and Elliot Highways. If the land is not  
41 conveyed to the state, a significant portion of land that is recommended for Habitat in this  
42 plan will be conveyed to Native corporations or remain in federal ownership and will not be  
43 subject to the management intent in this plan. There is an increased need for settlement land  
44 in the region. There are several communities in this area with growing populations and  
45

1 expansion is likely. Much of the land immediately surrounding those areas has been  
2 conveyed to Native corporations. Wetland terrain on state owned land within those vicinities  
3 may make settlement of those areas difficult.  
4

5 There are three legislatively designated areas within this region that will be managed  
6 according to the stipulations outlined by the legislature and corresponding management plan  
7 where applicable. These areas are the Tanana Valley State Forest (AS 41.17.400), the James  
8 Dalton LDA (AS 19.40.140), and the Minto Flats State Game Refuge (AS 16.20.037). A  
9 Management Plan was adopted for the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan in 2001  
10 and is the guiding document for forest management. A management plan for the Minto Flats  
11 State Game Refuge Plan was developed in 1992 and is the guiding document for the  
12 management of the refuge.  
13  
14

### 15 **Management Summary**

16

17 The overall management intent for this region is to dispose of some land for agricultural and  
18 settlement, retain land with forestry values and (it is recommended) incorporate some of  
19 these into the Tanana Valley State Forest, and retain state land associated with mineral,  
20 habitat, and public recreation and to manage state land consistent with these values. Areas of  
21 important habitat and public recreation, as well as extensive wetlands, are to be retained in  
22 state ownership in order to protect fish and wildlife, hydraulic resources, and to ensure that  
23 the public continues to have access to the recreational resources associated with the main  
24 rivers and the upland areas that are now being used for recreation.  
25

26 State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management  
27 recommendations (including management intent and guidelines) contained in the Resource  
28 Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed in a manner similar to its  
29 designation, which means that most will be managed for their habitat, forestry, and mineral  
30 values.  
31

32 Land disposals are recommended in several new locations, but most areas appropriate for  
33 settlement occur within already established settlement areas. The plan intends that selected  
34 areas within current subdivisions or remote settlement are appropriate for disposal. Totalling  
35 198,000 acres, most of these settlement areas are situated near or some distance from the  
36 Dalton and Elliot Highways. The amount of agricultural land remaining within the region is  
37 rather limited, but there are four areas that may be suitable for agriculture remaining, which  
38 total 9,850 acres, and are situated generally along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The amount of  
39 land designated Forestry is somewhat greater than in the 2012 plan, reflecting newer  
40 information and the use of a single plan designation that identifies a primary basis for state  
41 land management. Over 133,000 acres of state land are considered to have primary forestry  
42 potential. Most of these areas occur near the current boundaries of the Tanana Valley State  
43 Forest and much of this land is recommended as additions to the State Forest. Such areas  
44 usually adjoin the State Forest and have similar characteristics of adjacent land within the  
45 State Forest. An additional 92,000 acres are recommended for a combined Forestry/Habitat

1 designation. Similarly, mining exploration and subsequent development is considered  
2 appropriate within the very large area of the Eureka-Tofty Mining District and Tolovana  
3 Mining District, located in the central and eastern areas of this sub-region. Over 75,000 acres  
4 are designated Mineral in this area. Areas along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, and low  
5 lying wetlands associated with the numerous creeks in the region are often important for both  
6 their mineral and habitat resources; these areas are co-designated Minerals and Habitat  
7 (304,000 acres). Mining is to be considered generally appropriate within these areas, but any  
8 development that takes place must consider and either avoid or mitigate impacts to  
9 significant habitat areas. Other areas of important habitat occur throughout the region. Areas  
10 having primarily habitat value are assigned the designation of Habitat (538,000 acres).  
11

1 **Resource Allocation Table – Lower Tanana Region**  
2

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-01 PUR 2A1	Rd 7,675	Map 3-2(a) F001N23W	Manage for research and compatible recreation activities. 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.	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.
T-02 RMG, WHB 2A2, 2A3, 2B1, 2B2	Gu 225,841	Map 3-2(a) F004N026W, F004N025W, F003N026W, F003N025W, F003N024W, F002N026W, F002N025W, F002N023W, F002N021W, F001N026W, F001N025W, F001N024W, F001N023W, F001N022W, F001N021W, F001N020W, F001S023W, F001S022W, F001S021W, F001S020W	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.  Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.	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.  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.  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.
T-03 UNC	Ha, Wr 7,039	Map 3-2(a) F004N026W, F003N026W, F003N025W, F003N024W	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.  Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.	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.  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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-04 UNC	Wr 13,199	Map 3-2(a) F003N026W, F003N025W, F002N025W	<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. 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 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> <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 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 UNC	Wr 16,073	Map 3-2(a) F003N025W, F003N024W, F002N023W	<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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-06 UNC	Wr 13,228	Map 3-2(a) F001N026W, F001N025W	<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 UNC	Se 19,213	Map 3-2(a) F003N022W, F002N021W, F001N025W	<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 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>	<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>
T-08 FOR WHB 2B4	F 46,217	Map 3-2(a) F003N022W, F002N023W, F002N022W, F002N021W, F001N023W	<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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>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 RMG, FOR 2A3, 2B2, 2B4	Wr 17,884	Map 3-2(a) F002N021W, F001N022W, F001N020W, 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>
T-10 UNC	Ha, Rd 3,190	Map 3-2(a) F003N021W, F002N020W	<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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-11 RMG 2A2, 2A3	Se 990	Map 3-2(a) F002N021W, F001N021W	<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 STL 2B3	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&amp;G.</p> <p>There should be a minimum 100’ 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 RMG, WHB 2A3, 2B1	Ha, Wr 13,441	Map 3-2(a) F001N022W, F001N021W, F001S023W, F001S022W	<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 is comprised of the wetlands surrounding the Chitanana River. Vegetation consists of Woody wetlands, wetlands, sedge, moss, evergreen 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)</p>

# PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				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.
T-14	Ha 3,516	Map 3-2(a) F001N021W, F001N020W	<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 RMG, WHB 2A2, 2B2	Ha, Wr 31,095	Map 3-2(a) F001N020W, F001N019W, F001N018W, F001S020W, F001S019W	<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 Cosjacket-Kuskokwim Mountains Trail, is located within this unit and it follows the Cosna River.</p>
T-16 STL 2B3	Se 2,054	Map 3-2(a) F001S020W, F001S019W	<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&amp;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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-17 RMG, STL 2A2, 2A3, 2B3	Gu 25,163	Map 3-2(a) F001N018W, F001S019W, F001S018W	<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.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations in this unit.</p>	<p>Mixed terrain characterizes this unit. Vegetation varies and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs, and small patches of woody wetlands. Wetlands generally surround this unit. Duck, geese, moose and brown bear are present in this unit.</p> <p>The western sub-unit (F001S019W) is closed to mineral entry through Mineral Closing Order Number 1032.</p>
T-18 FOR, RMG 2A4, 2B1	F 35,361	Map 3-2(a) F001N016W, F001S019W, F001S018W, F001S016W, F001S016W	<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>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.</p> <p>Duck, geese, brown bear and moose are present.</p> <p>The southwest area of the western sub-unit (F001S019W) is closed to mineral entry through Mineral Closing Order Number 1032.</p>
T-19 FOR, WHB 2B2, 2B4	Ha 9,082	Map 3-2(a) F001S016W	<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 immediately west of the Zitziana 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.</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-20 WHB 2B2	Ha, Wr 4,160	Map 3-2(a) F001S016W	<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 spans the Zitziana River and encompasses the associated wetlands. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forest and mixed shrub and some grasslands.</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-21	Ha, Wr 35,772	Map 3-2(a) F001N016W, F001N014W, F001S014W	<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</p>	<p>This unit is comprised primarily of wetlands associated the Tanana River. Vegetation also 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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	concentrated in the northern half of this unit.
T-22 FOR, WHB 2B4	F, Ha 55,791	Map 3-2(a) F002N018W, F002N017W, F002N016W, F001N019W, F001N018W, F001S019W	<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>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. Consult ADF&amp;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>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.</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 WHB 2C1	Ha, Wr 29,526	Map 3-2(a) F003N020W, F002N019W, F002N018W, F001N019W	<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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-24 WHB 2C1	Ha, Wr 25,354	Map 3-2(a) F003N019W, F003N018W, F002N019W, F002N018W	<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 area. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 152) the Nenana-Tanana Serum Run parallels the northern border of this unit.</p>
T-25 WHB 2C1	Ha 7,193	Map 3-2(a) F003N019W, F003N018W	<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>This unit consists of uplands located immediately north of Fish Lake. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen forests and mixed shrub.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 152) the Nenana – Tanana Serum Run and the Elliot Highway transverse this unit.</p>
T-26 FOR, MIN, RMG, WHB 2C1, 2D1, 2D2, 2D5, 2E1, 2E4	Mi, Ha 215,061	Maps 3-2(a & b) F005N015W, F005N014W, F005N013W, F004N019W, F004N018W, F004N017W, F004N016W, F004N015W, F004N014W, F004N013W, F004N012W, F003N018W,	<p>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&amp;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&amp;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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F003N016W, F003N015W, F002N018W, F002N017W, F002N016W	mineral deposits are collocated with the waterbodies within this area.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	<p>Creeks.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 (RST 1845) Hutlinana Hot Springs Trail (RST 1872) Manley Hot Springs – Sullivan Creek Trail (RST 1899) Minook Creek – Pioneer Creek Trail Access through this unit is also provided by the Elliot Highway and Eureka-Rampart Road. There are numerous placer occurrences located immediately north of this unit and potential mineralization along the northern boundary.</p>
T-27 PUR 2D4	Ha, Rd 7,653	Maps 3-2(a & b) F003N016W, F003N015W, F002N016W	<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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-28 FOR, MIN, WHB 2D5	F, Ha 10,621	Maps 3-2(a & b) F003N015W, F003N014W	<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&amp;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 RMG, WHB 2C1, 2D1	Ha 75,344	Maps 3-2(a & b) F007N016W, F006N017W, F006N016W, F005N019W, F005N018W, F005N017W, F005N016W, F005N015W, F004N019W, F004N018W, F004N017W, F004N016W, F003N019W	<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 along the Yukon River and brown bear are present throughout the unit.</p> <p>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.</p>
T-30 UNC	Se 5,565	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.</p> <p>Avoid moose wintering areas in siting.</p> <p>There should be a 300’ riparian buffer for parcels located along the</p>	<p>This is an upland unit that borders the Yukon River. The vegetation is predominantly evergreen forest with some deciduous and mixed forests and wetlands.</p> <p>This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>Yukon River.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p> <p>Timber salvage by the Division of Forestry may be appropriate prior to development 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 one known lode mineral occurrence within this unit.</p>
T-31 UNC	Wr 6,635	Map 3-2(a) F007N016W, F006N016W, F005N016W	<p>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.</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 and involves low-lying wetlands that border the Stevens Creek, Garnet Creek, and Fish Creek.</p> <p>Vegetation consists primarily of woody wetlands, with limited evergreen forests and mixed shrubs.</p> <p>Moose wintering, duck and geese are concentrated near the Yukon River. Moose and brown bear are generally present throughout the unit.</p>
T-32 UNC	Gu 107,364	Maps 3-2(a & b) F007N014W, F006N017W, F006N016W, F006N015W, F005N017W, F005N016W, F005N015W, F005N014W	<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.</p> <p>Consult ADF&amp;G prior to any development project to ensure protection of moose habitat.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests in addition to mixed shrubs, grasslands and small patches of woody wetlands.</p> <p>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.</p>
T-33 UNC	Mi 49,962	Maps 3-2 (a, b & c) F007N012W, F006N013W, F006N011W, F005N013W	<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&amp;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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-34 MIN, PUR, WHB, 2E1	Mi, Ha 61,859	Map 3-2(b) F006N013W, F006N011W, F005N013W, F005N012W, F005N011W	<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&amp;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 FOR, MIN, PUR WHB 2D6, 2E1, 2E3	Rd 7,950	Map 3-2(b) F005N012W, F004N012W	<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 MIN, WHB, STL, PVR 2D2, 2D3	Se 25,754	Map 3-2(b) F004N013W, F004N012W, F004N011W, F003N013W, F003N012W	<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&amp;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>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 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 # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-37 MIN, WHB, PUR 2E1	Ha, Rd 43,590	Map 3-2(b) F005N011W, F005N010W, F004N011W, F004N010W, F003N012W, F003N011W	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 MIN, WHB, PUR 2E1	Wr 4,327	Map 3-2(b) F004N011W, F003N012W, F003N011W	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 RMG. WHB, PUR 2F1, 2F3, 2G1, 2J4	Gu 43,192	Map 3-2(c) F007N005W, F005N009W, F005N008W, F005N007W	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.	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 RMG, FOR, MIN, WHB 2F1, 2F3, 2G1	F, Ha 22,363	Map 3-2(b) F005N010W, F005N010W	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	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>personal harvest and forest management, while maintaining habitat, wildlife, and recreational values.</p> <p>Consult ADF&amp;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>The Elliot Highway runs through the southern area of this unit.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 510) affects the south central area of this unit (F005N009W).</p>
T-41 RMG, FOR, MIN, WHB 2F1, 2F2, 2F3, 2G1	F 34,361	Map 3-2(b) F006N006W, F005N010W, F005N009W, F005N008W, F005N007W, F005N006W	<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>This unit consists of five sub-units and is characterized by mixed topography. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests.</p> <p>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 topfile 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>
T-42 FOR, WHB 2F2, 2F1	Rd 1,268	Map 3-2(b) F005N007W, F005N006W	<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.</p> <p>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 MIN, PUR, WHB 2E2, 2E1	Ha, Wr 26,498	Map 3-2(b) F004N013W, F003N014W, F003N013W, F003N012W, 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 two sub-units which are characterized by lowland topography and wetlands associated with Baker Creek in the west and the Hutltnana 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 area. Brown bear are also present.</p> <p>A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 111) affects the western sub-unit of</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>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 FOR, WHB 2B2, 2B4	Ha, Wr 5,899	Map 3-2(b) F002N014W, F002N013W	<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 STL 2B3	Se 42,508	Map 3-2(b) F002N013W, F001N014W, F001N013W, F001S013W, F001S012W	<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&amp;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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-46 FOR, WHB, PUR 2E1, 2F2, 2G1, 2H1, 2J2, 2J4	Ha, Rd 33,701	Map 3-2(b) F007N006W, F007N005W, F006N006W, F006N005W, F005N009W, F005N008W, F005N007W, F004N010W, F004N008W	<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 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&amp;G for any development projects within this unit to ensure that there will be no conflicts with the Wood Bison reintroduction project.</p>	<p>This unit encompasses the Wood Bison reintroduction area associated with the Minto Flats Game Refuge is not within the LDA proper. Topography and vegetation are varied. Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forest and patches of wetlands associated with small creeks and lakes.</p> <p>Wood Bison are present in the area. 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 FOR, WHB, RMG 2F2, 2G1, 2J4	Wr 8,219	Map 3-2(b) F007N006W, F006N006W	<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 WHB, RMG, STL	Se 16,698	Map 3-2(c) F007N006W, F006N005W	<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&amp;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 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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.	The Elliot Highway transverses the northern portion of this unit.  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.
T-49 PUR 2J5	Rd 581	Map 3-2(c) F007N006W	Manage to protect and maintain recreation 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 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.  Moose and brown bear are present.  The Elliot Highway parallels the northern boundary of this unit.  This unit is closed to mineral entry through MCO 510.
T-50 FOR, RMG, WHB 2L3, 2L5, 2L7, 2N2	F 17,563	Map 3-2(b) F007N004W, F006N005W, F006N004W, F005N005W	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.  Protect area of TAPS right of way in all authorizations and timber harvests.	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.  Moose and brown bear are present.  The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) bisects this unit.  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.  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.
T-51 RMG 2L2	Ag 1,962	Map 3-2(b) F006N004W	Manage for agricultural values and resources.  The feasibility of agricultural development should be further evaluated. Available soils information is lacking.  Retain state land within this unit at least until the completion of the feasibility analysis noted above.	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.  Moose and brown bear are present.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-52 RMG 2L2, 2L5	Wr 6,668	Map 3-2(b) F006N004W, F005N004W	<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>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> <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> <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.</p>
T-53 FOR, WHB 2N1, 2N2	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 AGR, STL, RMG, WHB 2L1, 2L5, 2L6, 2N1	Se 19,810	Map 3-2(b) F007N003W, F006N004W, F006N003W, F005N004W, F005N003W	<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 TAPS.</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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-55 RMG 2L3, 2L5	Gu 12,819	Map 3-2(b) F005N004W, F005N003W	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.	and MCO 529A01. The affected land is located in: F006N004W, F006N003W, F005N004W and F005N003W.  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.  Moose and bear are present.  The Dalton Highway runs through the eastern area of this unit.  TAPS runs through the eastern area of this unit.  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.
T-56 RMG, WHB, UNC 2G1, 2J2, 2J4	Gu 232,726	Map 3-2(c) F011N011W, F011N010W, F010N010W, F010N009W, F010N008W, F009N012W, F009N010W, F009N009W, F009N008W, F009N007W, F008N011W, F008N010W, F008N009W, F008N008W, F008N007W, F008N006W, F007N008W, F007N007W, F007N006W, F006N007W	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.  Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	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.  Vegetation includes deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and patches of wetlands.  Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present.  An RS 2477 Trail (RST 468) the Hunter Creek – Livengood Trail runs through various parts of this unit.  The Dalton Highway and Elliot Highway run through the southeastern area of this unit.  TAPS transverses the southeastern area of this unit.  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.  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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-57 RMG, WHB, UNC 2G1, 2J2, 2J4	Wr 21,765	Map 3-2(c) F010N009W, F009N009W, F009N008W, F008N009W, F008N008W, F008N006W, F007N008W, F007N007W	<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 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> <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> <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>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 RMG, WHB 2G1, 2K2, 2J4	Ha 37,687	Map 3-2(c) F008N009W, F008N008W, F008N007W, F008N006W,	<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,</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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F007N008W, F007N007W	and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	status and topfiled under ANILCA. Land located in F007N007W is a “High Priority” selection status and will likely be conveyed to the state.  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.
T-59 PUR, WHB 2J2	F, Ha 4,009	Map 3-2(c) F008N007W, F008N006W	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.  Consult ADF&G prior to forestry actions within this unit.	This unit is an upland area consisting of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests with patches of shrubs and wetlands.  This is a moose wintering and rutting area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.  The Dalton Highway transverses through the eastern area of this unit.  A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 67) affects a small portion of this unit located in (F008N006W).
T-60 UNC	Ha 14,925	Map 3-2(c) F010N011W, F010N010W, F010N009W, F009N008W, F009N007W, F008N007W	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 consists of four sub-units that are comprised primarily of upland topography with deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests with small 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.  This is a moose wintering and rutting area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.  The Dalton Highway transverses diagonally through the southern sub-unit of this unit.
T-61 PUR, WHB, UNC	Se 15,210	Map 3-2(c) F010N008W, F010N007W, F009N008W, F009N007W	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 Dalton Highway to avoid adverse impacts on the scenic view from the road.  Parcels should avoid the rights of way associated with the TAPS.  Public access must be maintained on trails that have provided	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.  This is a moose wintering area. Brown bear are also present.  The Dalton Highway runs through the eastern area of this unit.  TAPS runs through the eastern half of this unit.  Unnamed trails exist within this unit which are used by the public.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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>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 UNC	Ha, Wr 26,860	Map 3-2(c) F011N009W, F010N011W, F010N010W, F010N009W, F010N008W	<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 UNC	Ha 21,865	Map 3-2(c) F012N012W, F012N010W, F011N012W, F011N011W, F011N010W, F011N009W, F010N011W, F010N010W, F009N011W	<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 that they will be conveyed to the state. The land is located within: (F012N010W, F011N012W, F010N011W, F011N010W, F011N009W, F010N011W, and F010N010W).</p>
T-64 PUR, WHB, UNC	Se 19,557	Map 3-2(c) F012N011W, F012N010W	<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 moose wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&amp;G.</p> <p>There should be a 300' vegetative buffer for parcels located along the Yukon River.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>Public access must be maintained on trails that have provided traditional means of access for the public.</p> <p>This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.</p>	<p>This unit consists of three sub-units which are characterized by mixed topography. All three sub-units 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.</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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-65 UNC	Ag 4,800	Map 3-2(c) F012N010W, F010N008W	<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>There should be a 100' setback for parcels located along the Dalton Highway.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines.</p> <p>Parcels should avoid the rights of way associated with the TAPS.</p> <p>Public access must be maintained on trails that have provided traditional means of access for the public.</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>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.</p>
T-66 PUR, WHB	Ha, Rd 64,812	Map 3-2(c) F012N011W, F012N010W, F012N009W, F011N010W, F011N009W, F011N008W, F010N009W, F010N008W, F010N007W, F009N007W, F009N006W, 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 ownership.</p> <p>Development and maintenance related to the Dalton Highway and TAPS 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>This unit provides a public recreation and habitat corridor around the Dalton Highway and TAPS which begins 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 RMG 2J4	Gu 94,191	Map 3-2(c) F011N008W, F011N007W, F011N006W, F011N005W, F011N004W,	<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.</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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F010N007W, F010N006W, F010N005W, F009N007W, F009N006W, F009N005W	Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	Moose, duck, geese, and brown bear are present in this unit.  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.
T-68 RMG, PUR, WHB 2J2, 2J4, UNC	Ha 25,989	Map 3-2(c) F011N007W, F011N006W, F010N007W, F010N006W, F010N005W, F009N006W, F009N005W, F008N006W, F008N006W	Manage to protect and maintain habitat values. It is intended that this unit continue in its natural state and be retained in state ownership.  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 TAPS are appropriate.	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 McCugh Creeks.  Vegetation varies significantly and includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests, mixed shrubs and patches of woody wetlands.  Moose wintering occurs in this area and duck, geese, and brown bear are present throughout the unit.  TAPS runs through the southwestern sub-unit in this unit.  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.
T-69 UNC	Wr 28,739	Map 3-2(c) F012N005W, F011N008W, F011N007W, F011N006W, F011N005W, F010N008W, F010N007W, F010N006W	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.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	This unit contains two sub-units with low land topography and wetlands. The sub-units are associated with Fish Creek and Mastedon Creek.  Vegetation includes patches deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.  Moose, duck, geese and brown bear are present.  TAPS runs through the southwest portions of both sub-units.  Two Mineral Closing Orders (MCO 67 and MCO 529A01), associated with TAPS also cross the sub-unit, both sub-units located in F010N007W.  An RS 2477 Trail (RST 450) the Hickel Highway, crosses the northwest portion of the Fish Creek.
T-70 UNC	Ha, Wr 17,767	Map 3-2(c) F010N007W, F010N006W, F010N005W	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	This unit contains low lying topography and wetlands associated with Hess Creek and McCugh Creek. Vegetation also includes areas of deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.  This is a moose wintering area. Duck, geese and brown bear are also present.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	
T-71 RMG 2J4	Wr 8,240	Map 3-2(c) F010N005W, F010N004W	<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>This unit consists primarily of low lying wetlands associated with Lost Creek and McCugh 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 RMG 2J4	Ha, Wr 15,743	Map 3-2(c) F009N006W, F009N005W	<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 MIN, UNC 2K1	Mi, Ha 27,243	Map 3-2(c) F009N004W, F009N003W, F008N004W, F008N003W	<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&amp;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&amp;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 correlated with the waterbodies within this area.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</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 Alabarn, Goldstream, and Martin Creeks. Duck, geese and bear are present in the unit.</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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-74 RMG, UNC 2M1, 2M2	Ha 116,929	Map 3-2(c) F011N004W, F011N003W, F010N004W, F010N003W, F009N004W, F009N003W, F009N002W, F008N003W, F008N002W, F007N002W	<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 RMG, UNC 2M1, 2M2	Ru, Ha (Public Facilities-Retain) 144,801	Map 3-2(c) F012N003W, F012N002W, F011N003W, F011N002W, F011N001W, F010N003W, F010N002W, F010N001W, F009N002W, F009N001W, F008N002W	<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&amp;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 # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-76 RMG, UNC 2J3, 2J4	Mi 36,704	Map 3-2(c) F009N005W, F009N004W, F008N005W, F008N004W, F007N005W, F007N004W	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 RMG, WHB 2J2, 2J4	Gu 12,475	Map 3-2(c) F009N005W, F008N006W, F008N005W	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.	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.  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 STL 2J1	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 TAPS.  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.  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 # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-79 AGR, MIN, STL, RMG 2K1, 2K2, 2K3, 2M1, 2M2	Se 12,475	Map 3-2(c) F008N003W, F007N004W, F007N003W	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 caribou calving areas and moose wintering areas in siting. Consult with ADF&G. There should be a 100’ riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the Tolovana River. See Chapter 2 for specific siting guidelines. This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.	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.  The north and eastern areas of the eastern sub-unit are significant for habitat. Caribou calving and moose wintering occur there.  There are a number of mining claims in the southern sub-unit, however, most of them are “closed”.
T-80 AGR, MIN, STL 2K1, 2K2	Wr 8,512	Map 3-2(c) F008N003W, F007N003W, F007N002W	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.  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 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.  Moose and brown bear are present.  The Elliot Highway bisects the northern sub-unit of this unit.
T-81 RMG 2L5	Ag 3,087	Map 3-2(c) F007N003W	Manage for agricultural values and resources.  The feasibility of agricultural development should be further evaluated. Available soils information is lacking.  Retain state land within this unit at least until the completion of the feasibility analysis noted above.	This unit has mixed topography. Vegetation consists primarily of deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests.  Moose and bear are present in this unit.  The western border of this unit is the Elliot Highway.
T-82 RMG, WHB 2L3, 2L5	Gu 51,713	Maps 3-2(b & c) F007N003W, F007N002W, F006N003W, F006N002W, F005N003W, F005N002W	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.	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.  Moose and bear are present.  The Elliot Highway forms the western boundary of this unit in some areas.  Although 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).

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
T-83 PUR, WHB 2L4	Rd 8,316	Map 3-2(b) F006N003W, F005N003W	<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>Maintain public access to existing trails and recreation areas.</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 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 UNC	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 RMG	Se 305	Map 3-2(a) F004N023W, F004N022W	<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&amp;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 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>

# PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			This unit is affected by Leasehold Location Order Number 33.	
T-86 UNC	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>
T-87 UNC	Ha 175,087	Maps 3-2(a & c) F011N013W, F010N013W, F009N014W, F008N015W, F007N016W, F007N019W, F007N018W, F007N017W, F007N016W, F006N019W, F006N018W, F006N017W, F005N020W, F005N019W, F005N018W, 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 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 UNC	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&amp;G.</p> <p>There should be a 150' riparian buffer for parcels adjacent to the</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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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>An RS 2477 Trail (RST 620) the Tanana-Rampart Trail parallels the southern boundary of this unit.</p>
T-89 UNC	Gu 89,277	Map 3-2(c) F013N013W, F012N013W, F012N012W, F011N013W, F011N012W, F010N011W	<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.</p> <p>Check land status prior to issuing authorizations.</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-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 UNC	Ha 17,433	Map 3-2(c) F012N012W, F012N011W, F011N012W, F011N011W, F010N011W	<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 UNC	Wr 5,984	Map 3-2(c) F013N012W, F013N011W,	<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</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>

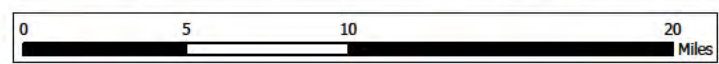
Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F012N013W, F012N012W, F012N011W	<p>appropriate.</p> <p>Development within the portions of this unit that are located within the LDA is allowed but unlikely except for certain types of utilities, communication 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>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 Various	Ma 316	Maps 3-2(a & c) F008N005W, F007N006W, F005N008W, F005N009W, F004N012W, F004N013W	<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>
T-93 Various	Ma 236	Map 3-2(b) F008N004W, F008N005W, F007N003W, F006N003W, F006N004W, F005N003W	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
T-94 Various	Ma 236	Maps 3-2(b & c) F008N006W, F007N004W, F007N005W, F006N004W	<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 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.</p>
T-95 Various	Ma 604	Map 3-2(c) F011N009W, F010N008W, F009N007W,	<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 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.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F008N006W		
T-96 Various	Ma 77	Map 3-2(b) F005N013W, F004N013W	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 Various	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 Various	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.  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.
T-99 Various	Ha, Rd 57,914	Maps 3-2(a & b) 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.  Maintain public access on trails and easements that provide access to and across the river.	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.  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.  The land surrounding the river is owned by multiple property owners including state, native, federal, and privately owned parcels.



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

- |  |  |  |                  |
|--|--|--|------------------|
|  |  |  |                  |
|  |  |  |                  |
|  |  |  |                  |
|  |  |  | Scale: 1:375,000 |
|  |  |  |                  |



- ### Unit Designations
- F
  - F, Ha
  - Gu
  - Ha
  - Ha, Rd
  - Ha, Wr
  - Ma
  - Mi
  - Mi, Ha
  - Pr
  - Rd
  - Se
  - Wr
  - Wr, Rd

**Yukon-Tanana Area Plan**

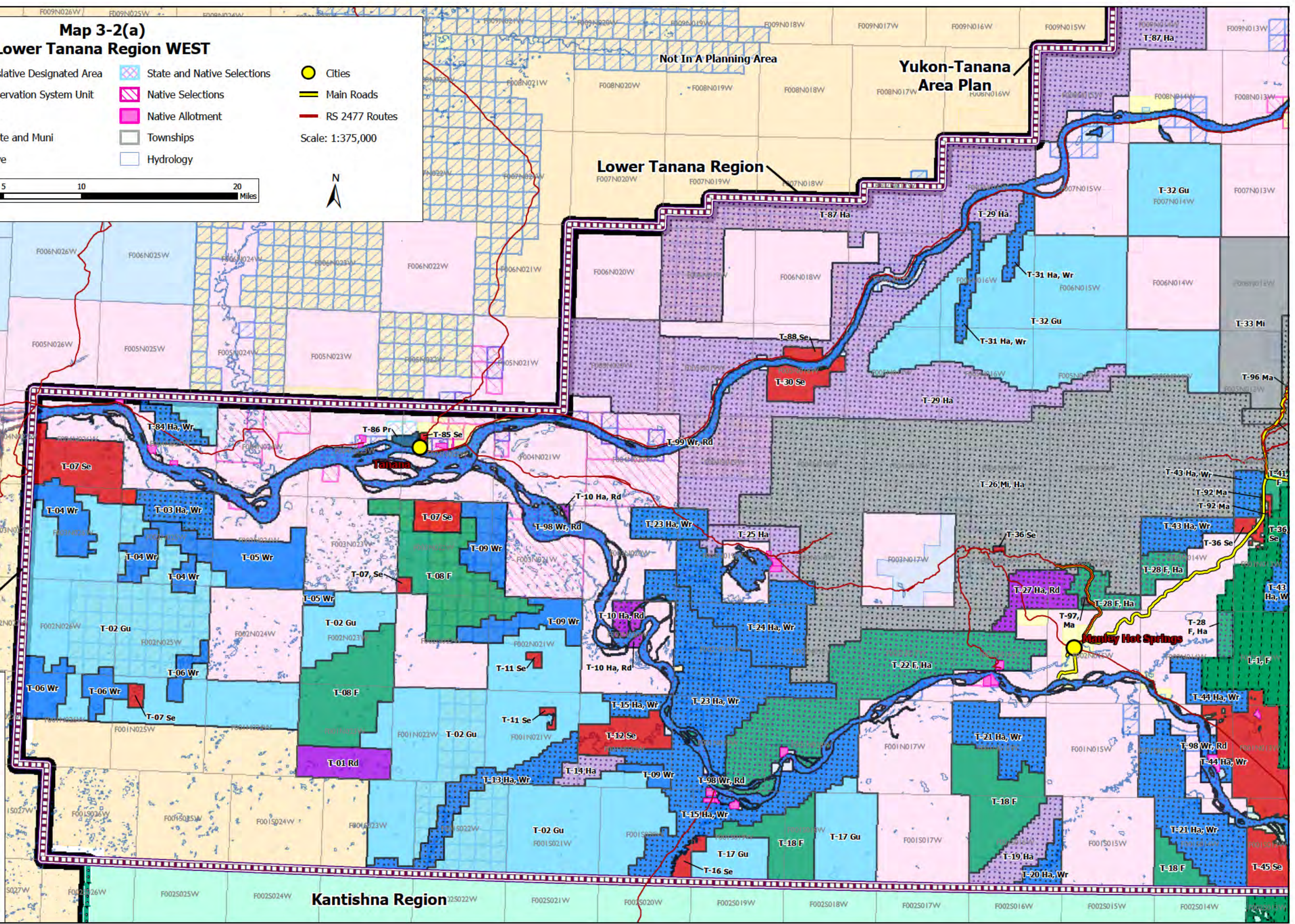
**Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge**



**Alaska Department of Natural Resources**  
Division of Mining, Land & Water  
Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
Current to March 2012

Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

*This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.*  
Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N



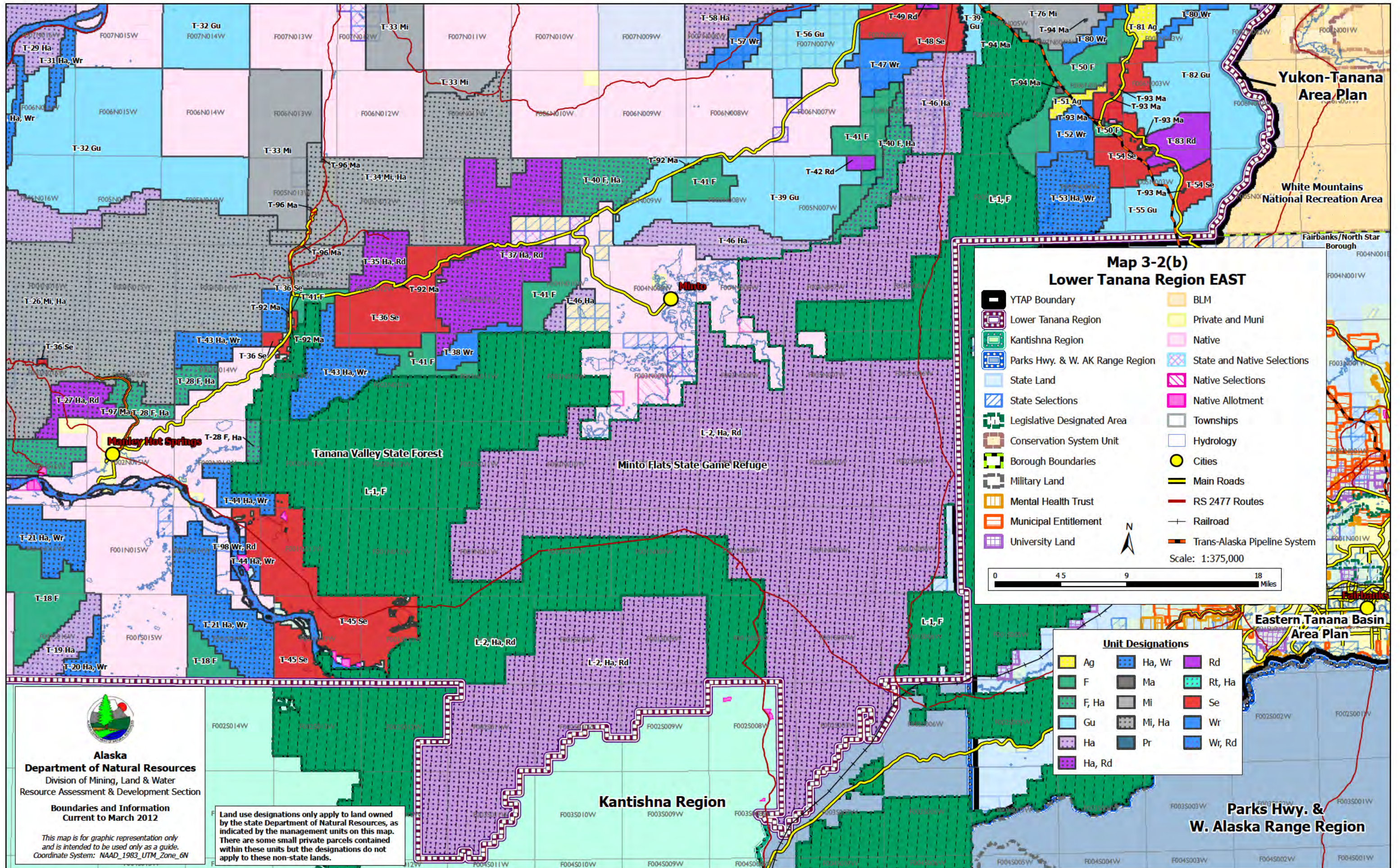
**Kantishna Region**

**Lower Tanana Region**

**Yukon-Tanana Area Plan**

Not In A Planning Area





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

- YTAP Boundary
  - Lower Tanana Region
  - Kantishna Region
  - Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region
  - State Land
  - State Selections
  - Legislative Designated Area
  - Conservation System Unit
  - Borough Boundaries
  - Military Land
  - Mental Health Trust
  - Municipal Entitlement
  - University Land
  - BLM
  - Private and Muni
  - Native
  - State and Native Selections
  - Native Selections
  - Native Allotment
  - Townships
  - Hydrology
  - Cities
  - Main Roads
  - RS 2477 Routes
  - Railroad
  - Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
- Scale: 1:375,000

- Unit Designations**
- |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Ag     | Ha, Wr | Rd     |
| F      | Ma     | Rt, Ha |
| F, Ha  | Mi     | Se     |
| Gu     | Mi, Ha | Wr     |
| Ha     | Pr     | Wr, Rd |
| Ha, Rd |        |        |

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

**Boundaries and Information**  
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**Parks Hwy. & W. Alaska Range Region**

**Yukon-Tanana Area Plan**

**White Mountains National Recreation Area**

**Eastern Tanana Basin Area Plan**

**Kantishna Region**

**Tanana Valley State Forest**

**Minto Flats State Game Refuge**

**Monkey Hot Springs**

**Minto**







## 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, Bitzshini, 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

1 rivers during the winter. Access is also provided by float or wheeled fixed wing aircraft that  
2 use either private airstrips, waterbodies, or gravel bars for landing. Fly-in access is often  
3 limited by local weather conditions.  
4

5 Moose are present throughout the region; wintering, rutting, and calving areas are  
6 concentrated along the riverine areas associated with the Zitziana, Kantishna, and Toklat  
7 Rivers. Caribou are present in only one area of the region – the area between the Teklanika  
8 and Toklat Rivers in the southeastern part of the region. There is no known calving, rutting,  
9 or wintering areas of caribou in the region. Brown bear are present throughout the region,  
10 while waterfowl, while present, are distributed almost entirely throughout lowland areas.  
11

12 No coal bearing units or basins with potential hydrocarbon formations are known within the  
13 region. Areas with mineral potential are located in the Bitzshtini, Chitanatala, and Chitsia  
14 Mountains. Active mineral claims are located in the Chitanatala Mountains, an area south of  
15 Lake Minchumina, and a location along the Kantishna River near the Tanana Valley State  
16 Forest. Areas closed to mineral entry coincide with significant habitat features or with the  
17 presence of state subdivisions. Other than the areas that are now closed to mineral entry and  
18 that might be closed by future settlement activity, the region will be left open to mineral  
19 entry, coal prospecting and leasing, oil and gas leasing, and industrial leasing for mill sites.  
20

21 Forest resources are considered moderate within the region and are largely concentrated in  
22 the extension of the Tanana Valley State Forest in the north-central part of the region. Other  
23 than this location, forest resources, which are associated with both evergreen and deciduous  
24 forests, are situated in locations near the TVSF, along parts of the Teklanika River, and near  
25 Lake Minchumina. The large areas of good forest in these locations are not of commercial  
26 value because of their location and lack of accessibility but may be important as a source of  
27 local wood products.  
28

29 Recreation opportunities in this region are of low to moderate value overall because of the  
30 limited accessibility of the area. Recreation use is concentrated on rivers, including the  
31 Kantishna and Teklanika, and around lakes, including Lake Minchumina as well as some  
32 other the smaller lakes west of the Kantishna River. For residents of the region, winter trails,  
33 generally coinciding with the larger rivers, are of high recreational value.  
34

35 There is little agricultural activity in the region, although the area west of the Tanana River  
36 directly and the community of Nenana, has soils suitable for agriculture. There may be some  
37 use of agriculture land in this area, but its development of this is dependent upon the  
38 construction of a bridge across the Tanana River near Nenana. This same area was identified  
39 for agricultural development in the 1985 Area Plan.  
40

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

1 expected that additional development will take place in these areas as well as within those  
2 areas that are recommended for settlement in the 2012 Plan Revision. Areas of  
3 recommended settlement also occur adjacent to lakes and streams, with many of the lakes  
4 being allocated for potential development for the first time.  
5  
6

## 7 **Management Constraints**

8

9 The southernmost portion of the region is situated within the Denali Borough. There are, in  
10 addition, a number of small communities. Both boroughs have comprehensive plans (the  
11 communities do not), but these are ‘policy plans’ and do not contain a land use plan map that  
12 identifies preferred development patterns. There are two state plans affecting this region:  
13 the 1985 Tanana Basin Area Plan and the Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan. The  
14 State Forest plan only deals with the management of the state forest, while the remainder of  
15 the planning area is affected by the 1985 Area Plan. Both plans were consulted during the  
16 revision process but the recommendations in the 2012 plan revision may not always coincide  
17 with those of the initial plan  
18  
19

## 20 **Management Summary**

21

22 The overall management intent for this region, similar to the 1985 Area Plan, is to manage  
23 the region to provide for the continuation of current uses. There may be limited residential  
24 and mineral development, but the major emphasis is to protect the habitat and recreational  
25 resources of the area and also to maintain the option to develop agricultural lands if access  
26 and market conditions change. Some areas with forest resources along the Kantishna River  
27 are considered appropriate for inclusion in the Tanana Valley State Forest, while other areas  
28 are appropriate for local wood product needs. Except for limited areas of residential land  
29 disposal, the remainder of state land is to be retained in state ownership.  
30

31 State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management  
32 recommendations (including management intent and guidelines) contained in the Resource  
33 Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed in a manner similar to its  
34 designation, which means that most will be managed for their habitat, public recreation,  
35 water resources, and mineral values.  
36

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

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

15  
16 The remaining lands in the region are designated Habitat, Water Resources, and General Use,  
17 and are to be managed for their habitat, recreation, and water resource values. Areas  
18 designated Habitat (540,761 acres) are to be managed to protect important habitat resources.  
19 In this region, such habitats are usually associated with the riverine areas of the Kantishna,  
20 Teklanika, and Toklat Rivers, which are important for moose rutting, winter concentration,  
21 and calving. Areas designated Water Resources (117,146 acres) are, in this region,  
22 associated with the presence of large wetland complexes that are adjoin or constitute these  
23 riverine areas or occupy extensive areas isolated from rivers and creeks. Both Water  
24 Resource and Habitat designated areas are intended to be managed for their habitat and water  
25 resource values, are to be retained in state ownership, with only limited public development  
26 considered appropriate. Areas designated General Use (1,439,177 acres) do not have a  
27 dominant resource value and are considered to be a multiple use land use category.  
28 Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote, lack access, and often contain terrain and soils  
29 not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only  
30 limited, public or utility improvements considered appropriate.  
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**Resource Allocation Table – Kantishna Region**

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-01 RMG	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.</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 RMG	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.</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 RMG	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.</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 MIN	Mi 22,311	Map 3-3(a) F002S021W, F002S022W, F003S022W, F004S022W	<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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				present.
K-05 MIN	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 WHB, RMG	Gu 39,279	Map 3-3(a) F005S020W, F005S021W, F005S022W, F006S020W, F006S021W, F006S022W	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.  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 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 Cosjacket – Kuskokwim Mountain Trail and (RST 758), the Lake Minchumina – Kuskokwim River Trail, as well as 1973 ADOT/PF routes.
K-07 RMG	Gu 25,375	Map 3-3(a) F002S021W, F003S021W, F003S022W, F004S021W, F004S022W, F005S022W	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.  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 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 WHB, WRR	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 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.  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 Cosjacket – Kuskokwim Mountain Trail, traverses portions of this unit. A landing strip occurs in F004S020W; others occur in adjacent units to the west and northwest.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-09 WHB	Ha 72,555	Map 3-3(a) F003S019W, F003S020W, F003S021W, F004S019W, F004S020W, F004S021W, F005S020W, F005S021W, F005S022W	<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>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>An extensive lowland area characterizes this unit, with both wetland complexes and areas of shrub vegetation occupying much of this area. 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>A RS 2477 route (RST 460), the Cosjacket – 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 WHB, RMG	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.</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 Cosjacket – Kuskokwim Mountains Trail and (RST 758), the Lake Minchumina – Kuskokwim River Trail.</p>
K-11 STL	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&amp;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 RMG, WHB	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</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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>formal disposal decision.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p>	<p>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 somewhat more feasible and attractive. A landing strip is situated about two miles northwest of Bent Tree Lake.</p>
K-13 RMG	Gu 86,706	Map 3-3(a) F002S018W, F002S019W, F003S018W, F003S019W, F004S019W, F005S019W, F006S019W	<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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
K-14 WHB, STL	Wr 19,080	Map 3-3(a) F005S019W, F006S019W, F006S020W	<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>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.</p>
K-15 PUR	Rd 1,280	Map 3-3(a) F002S018W	<p>Manage unit for its recreation values; retain in state ownership.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
K-16 PUR	Se 1,280	Map 3-3(a) F002S018W	<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 for lakeshore and for outlet streams.</p>	<p>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.</p>
K-17 WHB, WRR	Ha 73,354	Maps 3-3(a & b) F002S016W, F002S017W, F002S018W, F003S017W,	<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,</p>	<p>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.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F003S018W, F003S019W, F004S018W, F004S019W	and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit.	
K-18 RMG, STL	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>	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.
K-19 RMG, STL	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 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>	<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 RMG	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 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>	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-21 PUR	Rd 640	Map 3-3(b) F003S016W	State land is to be retained and managed for continuing scientific studies and for recreation. Retain in state ownership.  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.	Unit contains the Midde Zitziana Dune, which is considered to be one of the largest areas of stabilized dunes in Alaska.
K-22 STL, RMG	Se 14,970	Map 3-3(b) F005S015W, F005S016W, F005S017W, F006S016W, F0060017W	Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.  LLO 33 affects a portion of this unit.  See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	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 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 WHB, RMG	Gu 165,965	Map 3-3(b) F002S014W, F002S015W, F003S014W, F003S015W, F004S014W, F004S015W, F004S016W, F005S014W, F005S015W, F005S016W	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 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 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 STL	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.  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	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			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.	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 STL	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 FOR, WHB	F 17,897	Map 3-3(b) F002S014W, F003S014W	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. Recommend as an addition to the TVSF.  See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	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. 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 STL	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 steam. Mineral closing order 699 closes the unit to mineral entry.
K-30 WHB	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 is 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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
K-31 WHB	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.	<p>Unit consists of two separate, widely separated parcels.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The area to the west (F002S013W) occupies similar terrain and has similar characteristics.</p>
K-32 AGR	Ag 148,502	Map 3-3(b) F002S009W, F002S010W, F003S009W, F003S010W, F003S011W, F004S009W, F004S010W, F004S011W, F004S012W, F005S010W, F005S011W, F005S012W, F005S013W	<p>Manage unit for its agricultural values. Agricultural land disposals are appropriate during the planning period; Chapter 2 requirements (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.</p> <p>Check land status within the area of selection in F003S009W prior to issuing authorizations.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects portions of this unit.</p>	<p>This extensive unit is considered appropriate for agricultural use, based on soil information (generally a silty loam soil) and has been classified as 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.</p>
K-33 WHB	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.	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.

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			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.	
K-34 WHB	Wr 19,032	Map 3-3(b) F004S009W, F005S010W, F005S011W, F005S012W, F006S010W, F006S011W, F006S012W	<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>	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 STL	Se 800	Map 3-3(b) F005S010W	<p>Further land disposal within this unit is not considered practicable or appropriate. Retain the remaining areas of the unit in state ownership.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
K-36 WHB	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 FOR, WHB	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</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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>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.</p>
K-38 RMG	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 WHB	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 Tenana 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>
K-40 WHB	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>	<p>Terrain is generally flat, heavily vegetated with evergreen and deciduous forest, and adjoins the Tanana River. Moose and bear are present.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-41 FOR	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>	<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.</p>
K-42 FOR, STL	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 WHB, AGR	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</p>	<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.</p>

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			conveyed, and is only provided in the event that these parcels are conveyed to the Trust.	
K-44 WHB	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 is 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 WHB	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 is 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 STL	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.</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. 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>

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K-47 RMG	Gu 39,186	Map 3-3(a) F006S019W, F007S018W, F007S019W, F008S018W, F008S019W	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 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.	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.
K-48 RMG	Gu 48,460	Map 3-3(a) F008S019W, F009S019W, F010S019W	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 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.  Check land status in the selection areas prior to management or disposal decisions.	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.  F008S019W is wholly state owned, although the two remaining townships are in selection status (topfiled).
K-49 RMG	Se 9,579	Map 3-3(a) F008S018W, F008S019W, F009S019W	Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.  The wetland area between the two larger lakes in the northern subunit should be avoided and should not be included in subdivision design.  LLO 33 affects this unit.  See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	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.
K-50 STL	Se 5,758	Map 3-3(a) F006S018W	Unit is appropriate for disposal during planning period and is to be retained for the purpose of supporting state land disposals.  See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.	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.
K-51 RMG	Gu 78,248	Maps 3-3(a & b) F005S017W,	State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.  The emphasis is on maintaining the natural character of the unit,	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

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		F006S016W, F006S017W, F006S018W, F007S017W, F007S018W	wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.  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.	forest, shrub, and wetlands in the eastern part. Shrub and deciduous forest are characteristic of the western part. Moose and brown bear are present.
K-52 RMG	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 FOR	F 13,970	Maps 3-3(a & b)  F009S017W, F009S018W, F010S017W, F009S018W	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 WHB	Ha 93,023	Maps 3-3(a & b)  F007S015W, F007S016W, F008S014W, F008S015W, F008S016W,	Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values.  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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F009S015W, F009S016W, F009S017W, F010S017W, F010S018W		occupy large areas. The Kantishna River and several of its tributaries are anadromous.
K-55 STL	Se 8,943	Maps 3-3(a & b) F008S017W	<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 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>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 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 RMG, STL, WHB	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 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>	<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 STL	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&amp;G prior to initiating significant new projects. Avoid anadromous streams and</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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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>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 WHB, RMG	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>
K-59 STL	Se 15,497	Map 3-3(b) F006S015W	<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. Avoid moose calving and wintering areas in siting of settlement areas.</p>	<p>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).</p>
K-60 WHB	Ha, Wr 30,141	Map 3-3(b) F009S015W, F010S015W, F010S016W	<p>Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values and to protect lake/pond complexes. Continued dispersed recreation uses are appropriate.</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 features.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Most of this unit is in selection status (F010S015W); the remainder is state owned. Check land status prior to issuing authorizations or disposals.</p> <p>A mineral prospect (ARDF KH002) exists along Chitsia Creek within Section 22, F010S015W, and consists of gold placer deposits.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-61 WHB	Ha 95,575	Map 3-3(b) F004S014W, F005S013W, F005S014W, F005S015W, F006S013W, F006S014W, F006S015W, F007S012W, F007S013W, F007S014W, F008S012W, F008S013W, F009S012W, F009S013W, F010S013W	<p>Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values and to maintain riverine and wetland areas.</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>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>There are placer claims in this area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An RS 2477 Trail, the Nenana – Kantishna Trail (RST 346) extends through the center of the unit in a north south direction.</p>
K-62 RMG	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 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> <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>

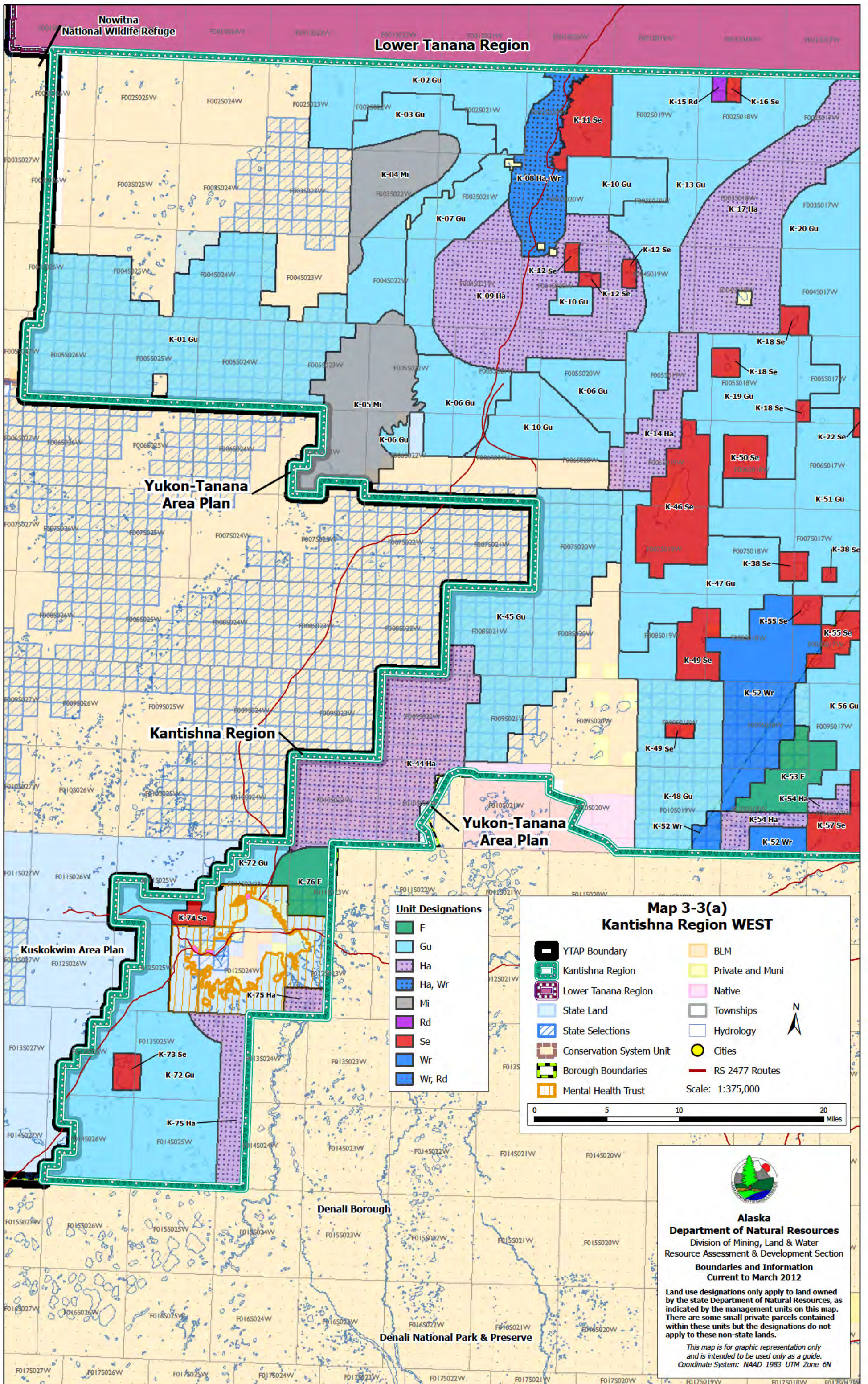
Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-63 MIN	Mi 640	Map 3-3(b) F010S014W	Manage unit for mineral values and resources.	Unit contains a mineral prospect (ARDF KH008) that consists of a plutonic related mesothermal, shear-hosted Rhyolite having hosted quartz veins with galena. There has been no production and only limited exploration of this mineral prospect.
K-64 WHB	Gu 115,528	Map 3-3(b) F005S010W, F005S011W, F005S012W, F005S013W, F006S011W, F006S012W, F006S013W, F007S011W, F007S012W, F007S013W	State land is to be retained and managed for multiple uses.  The emphasis is on maintaining wildlife habitat, maintaining recreational opportunities, and ensuring the protection of the important wetland areas included in K-34.  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.	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.  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.
K-65 STL	Se 3,815	Map 3-3(b) F005S012W, F006S012W	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.  See Chapter 2 requirements.	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 FOR	F 23,293	Map 3-3(b) F007S011W, F007S012W, F008S012W	Manage unit for forest values and resources. 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.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	This unit occupies forested uplands vegetated primarily with evergreen and deciduous forest in the Totek Hills and in the lowlands directly east of 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 WHB	Gu 80,412	Map 3-3(b) F008S011W,	State land is to be retained and manage unit for multiple uses.  The emphasis is on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat and	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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F008S012W, F009S011W, F009S012W, F010S011W, F010S012W	<p>maintaining recreational opportunities.</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> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
K-68 WHB	Ha 2,195	Map 3-3(b) F008S012W, F009S012W, F009S013W	<p>Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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&amp;G.)</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
K-69 WHB	Se 22,035	Map 3-3(b) F008S011W, F009S011W, F009S012W	<p>Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period. Retain land for purposes of supporting the State’s land disposal program.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
K-70 FOR, WHB	F 15,178	Map 3-3(b) F006S010W, F007S011W, F008S011W	<p>Manage unit for its wildlife, habitat and 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 resources. Retain in State ownership.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>Unit contains the Teklanika River and its adjacent lowlands. Terrain is 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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
K-71 WHB	Ha 7,556	Map 3-3(b) F008S011W, F009S011W, F008S010W, F010S011W	<p>Manage unit for its wildlife and habitat values. Retain land 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, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>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.</p>
K-72 WHB	Gu 97,957	Map 3-3(a) F011S024W, F011S025W, F012S025W, F013S025W, F013S026W, F014S025W, F014S026W	<p>Manage the unit for multiple uses.</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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
K-73 STL	Se 3,104	Map 3-3(a) F013S025W, F013S026W	<p>Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the 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. See also requirements in Chapter 2.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
K-74 WHB	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 WHB	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 FOR, WHB	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>





**Lower Tanana Region**

**Yukon-Tanana Area Plan**

**Kantishna Region**

**Yukon-Tanana Area Plan**

**Kuskokwim Area Plan**

**Denali Borough**

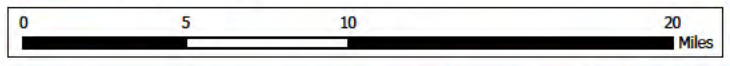
**Denali National Park & Preserve**

**Unit Designations**

Green	F
Light Blue	Gu
Purple	Ha
Blue with dots	Ha, Wr
Grey	Mi
Pink	Rd
Red	Se
Blue	Wr
Blue with dots	Wr, Rd

**Map 3-3(a)  
Kantishna Region WEST**

	YTAP Boundary		BLM
	Kantishna Region		Private and Muni
	Lower Tanana Region		Native
	State Land		Townships
	State Selections		Hydrology
	Conservation System Unit		Cities
	Borough Boundaries		RS 2477 Routes
	Mental Health Trust		Scale: 1:375,000

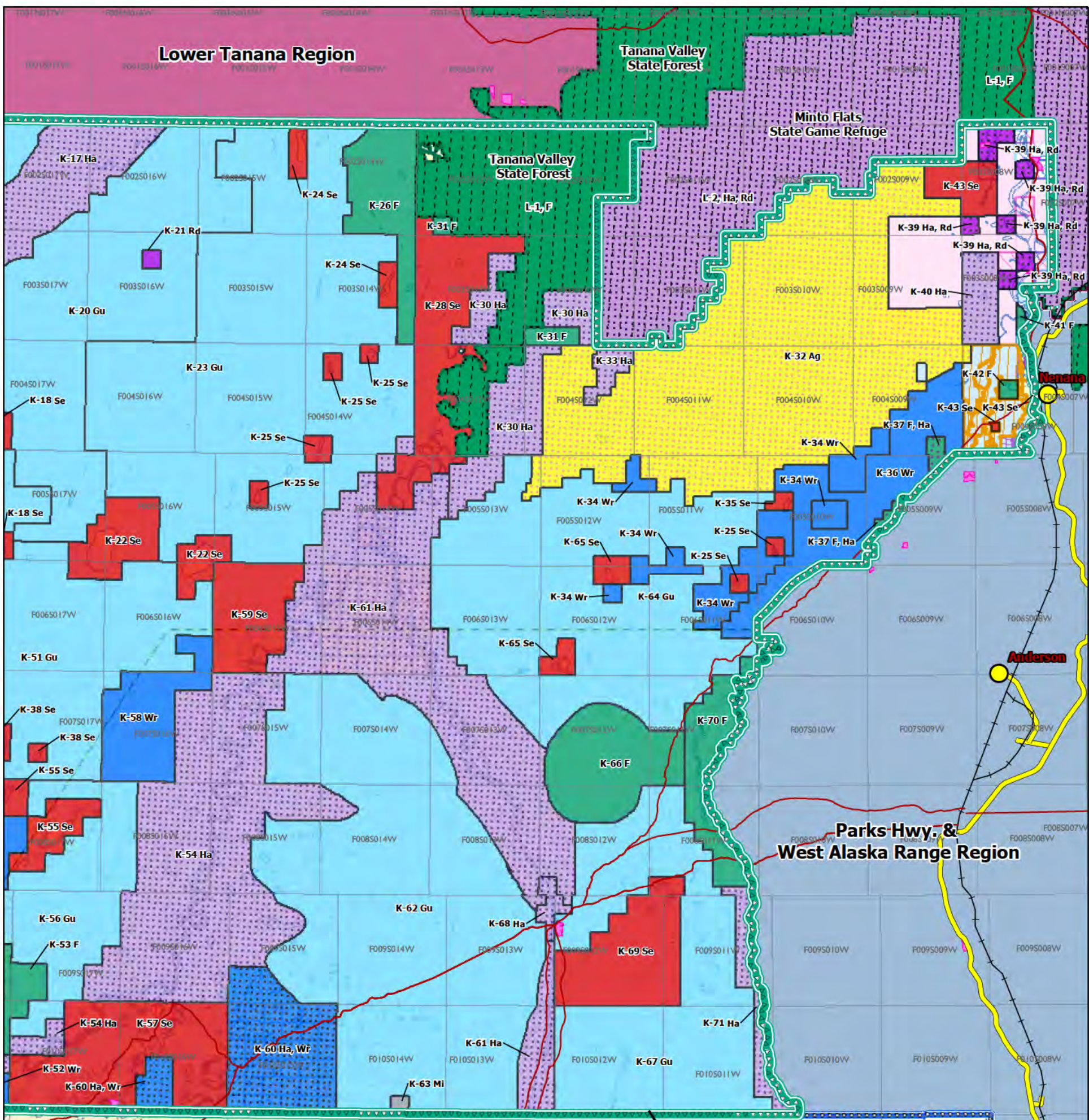


**Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
 Division of Mining, Land & Water  
 Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
 Current to March 2012

Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.  
 Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N





**Map 3-3(b)**  
**Kantishna Region EAST**

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| YTAP Boundary                   | Private and Muni            |
| Kantishna Region                | Native                      |
| Lower Tanana Region             | State and Native Selections |
| Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region | Native Selections           |
| State Land                      | Native Allotment            |
| State Selections                | Townships                   |
| Legislative Designated Area     | Hydrology                   |
| Conservation System Unit        | Cities                      |
| Borough Boundaries              | Main Roads                  |
| Mental Health Trust             | RS 2477 Routes              |
| University Land                 | Railroad                    |
| BLM                             |                             |
- Scale: 1:375,000

- Unit Designations**
- |        |
|--------|
| Ag     |
| F      |
| F, Ha  |
| Gu     |
| Ha     |
| Ha, Rd |
| Ha, Wr |
| Mi     |
| Rd     |
| Se     |
| Wr     |
| Wr, Rd |

**Kantishna Region**



**Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
Division of Mining, Land & Water  
Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
Current to March 2012

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Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N



1  
2  
3 **Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region**  
4

5 The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range encompasses an area of 4,088,136 acres and is  
6 situated in the southeastern and eastern part of the planning area. It encompasses the area,  
7 generally described in its north-south orientation, from the Fairbanks area and the northern  
8 part of the Tanana Valley State Forest south to the Susitna River and the Denali Highway. In  
9 its east-west orientation it extends from the Teklanika and Nenana Rivers on the west to the  
10 Tanana River on the east. This large region has a high measure of access, from both the  
11 Parks Highway and the Alaska Railroad, and as such it is probably the most accessible of the  
12 three regions within the planning area. There are a number of small communities within this  
13 area, all of which are situated along the Parks Highway and Alaska Railroad; these include,  
14 from north to south, Nenana, Clear, Healy/Mt. McKinley Village, and Cantwell. Also  
15 included in this region are two boroughs (Denali and Fairbanks North Star). The community  
16 of Nenana is situated in the FNS Borough while the Denali Borough, which occupies most of  
17 the southern half of the planning region, includes the communities of Cantwell, Healy/Mt.  
18 McKinley Village, and Anderson (Clear). Two major military reservations exist within the  
19 region, including the Fort Wainwright facility in the northeastern part of the region and the  
20 Clear Air Force Base, at Anderson. The Denali National Park and Preserve, which is  
21 significant for tourism, is located southwest of the region. This region and the proposed  
22 management units are depicted on maps 3-4a and 3-4b. Management units along the Parks  
23 Highway are depicted in more detail on maps 3-5a, 3-5b, 3-5c, and 3-5d.  
24  
25

26 **Distribution and Characteristics**  
27

28 Land ownership is mixed within this region and, from that perspective, is different than the  
29 other regions that contain extensive areas of state land. Native and federally owned land, the  
30 latter associated primarily with the Wainwright Military Reservation, comprises 179,930 and  
31 871,750 million acres, respectively. Most of the native owned land is situated in the middle  
32 part of the region, while federal land, nearly all of which has been selected by the state, is  
33 situated in the east-central and northeastern parts of the region. A small amount of private  
34 land, which includes Mental Health Trust Land, also exists; these areas correspond to areas in  
35 and near the small communities of the region, areas of settlement or agricultural land  
36 disposal conducted in the more western, accessible portions of the region in the last 25 years,  
37 and those areas designated Mental Health Trust Land in 1994. There is another 41,000 acres  
38 than are owned by the Denali Municipal Entitlement Act<sup>6</sup>.  
39

---

<sup>6</sup> Another 9,000 acres remain to be conveyed to the borough.

1 The dominant land owner within the region, however, is the state, with nearly 2.8 million  
2 acres owned by this entity.<sup>7</sup> Another 1 million acres (of federal land) are selected by the  
3 state, but it is problematic as to how much will be conveyed given that native corporations  
4 have selected much of this land and over 750,000 acres are associated with the Fort  
5 Wainwright Military Reservation. State land is distributed throughout the region, and is  
6 found in all parts of the region, but is particularly prevalent in the more remote and  
7 inaccessible areas, some of which are considered to have abundant mineral resources.  
8

9 The area in and around the smaller communities of this region have experienced moderate  
10 growth over the last 25 years, reflecting the presence of infrastructure and the accessibility  
11 provided, particularly, by the Parks Highway. Much of the land that is now privately owned  
12 or owned by the Mental Health Trust in these areas derives from state land disposals or  
13 litigation settlements. There have also been several land (settlement) and agricultural  
14 disposals and these have contributed to a small amount of growth in the western part of the  
15 region near the Parks Highway and Nenana River. Development has also occurred along the  
16 Parks Highway, with much of it related to McKinley Village and to mineral (coal)  
17 development, in the area east of Healy at the Usibelli Coal Mine. The remainder of the  
18 region has experienced little or no growth, reflecting the character of the land and its  
19 inaccessibility.  
20

21 In terms of characteristics, state land is generally flat in area of the Totatlanika Flats, flat to  
22 hilly in the westernmost part near the Nenana River and within the drainage of the Yanert  
23 and Wood Rivers, and other than these locations, hilly. The remainder of the region consists  
24 of the mountainous terrain of the Alaska Range which contains a number of prominent  
25 glaciers as well as the associated glacial landforms of the Yanert and West Fork Glaciers.  
26 The large central and eastern areas of the region are occupied by several significant river  
27 drainages associated with the Yanert and Wood Rivers; there the terrain, which is associated  
28 with extensive river floodplains, is generally flat. Within the area of the Totatlanika Flats (a  
29 large area north of Township 5 South) vegetation consists of extensive wetlands with, in  
30 areas of better drained soils, evergreen and deciduous forest. The westernmost area of the  
31 region near the Nenana River is characterized by a mix of evergreen forest interspersed with  
32 wetlands and shrub, especially at somewhat higher elevations. Shrub and at higher  
33 elevations, tundra, barren rock, or ice and snow (some in the form of glaciers) is  
34 characteristic in the remainder of the region, which is characterized by mountainous terrain.  
35  
36  
37

---

<sup>7</sup> 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.

1 **Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land**

2  
3 The Parks Highway and West Alaska Range is considered to have the greatest level of access  
4 available within the three regions of this plan. Both the Parks Highway and the Alaska  
5 Railroad traverse the western part of this region and provide a high measure of access to  
6 residences, businesses, and other forms of development along and near the Parks Highway.  
7 Local road systems situated in the small communities of this area and roads accessing  
8 agricultural and coal resources in more remote areas provide an additional level of access. A  
9 number of regional trails, scattered throughout the region, provide access to remote sites.

10  
11 A variety of resources exist on state land, although the amount of state land within the region  
12 has decreased somewhat, resulting from settlement and agricultural land disposals, and  
13 conveyances to the Denali Borough and Mental Health Trust. Although the amount of  
14 agricultural land particularly has decreased through agricultural land disposals within the  
15 region, areas with soils suitable for agriculture remain west of the Seventeen Mile Slough  
16 (37,117 acres), extending to the Teklanika River. Areas allocated for settlement have also  
17 decreased, especially in the areas within and near the communities of Healy and Nenana. In  
18 addition, significant areas of state subdivision and remote recreation staking areas near the  
19 Parks Highway and east of the Alaska Railroad/Nenana River have been conveyed out of  
20 state ownership. Some settlement land remains and the majority of this is situated within  
21 current areas of remote settlement or in several new areas designated for remote recreational  
22 staking. Areas with forest resources are primarily associated with the Tanana Valley State  
23 Forest (TVSF) but, compared to other state resources, are somewhat less important within  
24 this region. Nonetheless, in addition to the areas within the TVSF, areas situated along the  
25 Nenana and Teklanika Rivers contain extensive stands of both evergreen and deciduous  
26 forests. Bituminous and sub-bituminous coal resources east of Healy in the area of the  
27 Usibelli Mine have been mined for over 45 years and continue to produce commercial  
28 quantities of coal, which are typically shipped to the Far East. Metalliferous mineral deposits  
29 associated with the Bonnifield Mining District that are considered to have moderate to high  
30 value occupy over 40 townships in the Alaska Range. These are associated with massive  
31 sulfide deposits which occur in a belt in the northern part of the Alaska Range. Gold, silver,  
32 and other minerals occur in widely scattered deposits. Oil and gas resources are unknown  
33 but are expected to be limited.

34  
35 Wildlife resources within the region are considered to be high. Bear, caribou, moose, as well  
36 as other wildlife are present. Caribou are present throughout the region, predominately south  
37 of Township 5 South, and much of the more mountainous terrain is considered important as  
38 winter habitat. An area of caribou calving occurs near the end of the Stampede Trail in the  
39 Wolf Townships. Moose are distributed throughout the region and, depending on location,  
40 areas of winter concentration, rutting, and calving occur. A number of anadromous streams  
41 occur through the region, the most important of which are associated with the Nenana and  
42 Teklanika Rivers.

1 River valleys, historic trails, and alpine country which are accessible to Fairbanks and to the  
2 small communities along the Parks Highway are significant recreational resources in this  
3 region. Hunting within this region is especially significant for moose and the area of the Rex  
4 Trail is particularly popular for this use. Commercial and personal rafting occurs in the  
5 Nenana River, particularly downstream of Mount McKinley Village. The Nenana River  
6 provides opportunities for fishing, hunting, rafting, and during the winter months, for snow  
7 machining.  
8  
9

## 10 **Management Constraints**

11  
12 The northern most part of the region is situated within the Fairbanks North Star Borough  
13 while the remainder of the region is situated within the Denali Borough. There are, in  
14 addition, a number of small communities. Both boroughs have comprehensive plans (the  
15 communities do not), but these are ‘policy plans’ and do not contain a land use plan map that  
16 identifies preferred development patterns. The only plan affecting this area is the 1985  
17 Tanana Basin Area Plan. This plan was consulted during the revision process but the  
18 recommendations in the 2012 plan revision may not always coincide with those of the initial  
19 plan.  
20  
21

## 22 **Management Summary**

23  
24 The overall management intent for this region is to dispose of some land for agricultural and  
25 settlement, retain land with forestry values and (it is recommended) incorporate these into the  
26 Tanana Valley State Forest, and retain state land associated with mineral, habitat, and public  
27 recreation and to manage state land consistent with these values. The coal resources near  
28 Healy are appropriate for continued development, while mineral exploration and subsequent  
29 development is considered appropriate within the Alaska Range, which contains the  
30 Bonnifield Mining District. Areas of important habitat and public recreation are to be  
31 retained in state ownership in order to protect fish and wildlife and to ensure that the public  
32 continues to have access to the recreational resources associated with the main rivers and the  
33 upland areas that are now being used for recreation.  
34

35 State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management  
36 recommendations (including management intent and guidelines) contained in the Resource  
37 Allocation Table for this region. Most state land will be managed in a manner similar to its  
38 designation, which means that most will be managed for their habitat, public recreation, and  
39 mineral values.  
40

41 Owing to previous land disposals and settlement conveyances, relatively little state land  
42 remains that is considered suitable for settlement. Land disposals are recommended in  
43 several new locations, but most areas appropriate for settlement occur within already  
44 established subdivision or remote settlement areas. The plan intends that selected areas  
45 within current subdivisions or remote settlement are appropriate for disposal. Totalling

1 204,185 acres, most of these areas are situated near or some distance from the Parks  
2 Highway and Alaska Railroad. The amount of agricultural land remaining within the region  
3 is also limited, again because of previous disposals, but there are four areas with suitable  
4 soils for agriculture remaining, which total 37,117 acres, most of which is situated west of  
5 Seventeen Mile Slough and between the Teklanika Rivers. These areas are designated  
6 Agriculture. The amount of land designated Forestry is somewhat greater than in the 1985  
7 plan, reflecting newer information and the use of a single plan designation that identifies a  
8 primary basis for state land management. Over 46,000 acres of state land are considered to  
9 have primary forestry potential. Most of these areas occur near the current boundaries of the  
10 Tanana Valley State Forest and much of this land is recommended as additions to the State  
11 Forest. Such areas usually adjoin the State Forest and have similar characteristics of adjacent  
12 land within the State Forest.

13  
14 The further extraction of coal resources at and near Healy is considered appropriate, with  
15 over 74,729 acres assigned a co-designation of Coal and Habitat. Coal exploration and  
16 development is to be considered generally appropriate in these areas, but any development  
17 that occurs must consider and either avoid or mitigate impacts to wildlife during sensitive  
18 life-cycle periods and to habitat. This co-designation reflects the important habitat and coal  
19 values within this area. Similarly, mining exploration and subsequent development is  
20 considered appropriate within the very large area of the Bonnifield Mining District within the  
21 Alaska Range. Areas of important habitat occur throughout the region, with the Wolf  
22 Townships being particularly significant in terms of this resource. Areas having primarily  
23 habitat value are assigned the designation of Habitat (1,272,529 acres). Areas within the  
24 Alaska Range are often important for both their mineral and habitat resources; these areas are  
25 co-designated Minerals and Habitat (849,579 acres). Certain areas are important as mineral  
26 links; these are specifically identified (P-49) on plan maps and are to be protected (or  
27 alternative locations provided) during any mineral (or other) development. Mining is to be  
28 considered generally appropriate within these areas, but, similar to the utilization of coal  
29 resources, any development that takes place must consider and either avoid or mitigate  
30 impacts to wildlife during sensitive life-cycle periods and significant habitat areas.  
31

1  
2

**Resource Allocation Table – Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region**

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-01 PUR, STL	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. Caribou are not present. The George Parks Highway both traverse or abut 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 STL, AG	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 PUR, FOR	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</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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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>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> <p>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>
P-04 AGR, STL	Se 699	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F003S007W, F003S008W	<p>Land disposal during the planning period is appropriate.</p> <p>LLO 34 affects a portion of the unit in section 30.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>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>
P-05 UNC	Ma 36	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F003S007W	<p>Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 408766.</p>
P-06 STL	Se 640	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F003S008W	<p>Manage this unit specific to the various management requirements that affect this area of state land, which follow.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>
P-07 AG	Ma 20	Map 3-4(a) F004S008W	<p>Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF under ADL 409028.</p>
P-08 MAT	Pt 40	Map 3-4(a) F004S008W	<p>Manage for sanitary landfill under the authority granted to the City of Nenana under a Public and Charitable lease.</p>	<p>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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-09 RSU	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) abut 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 STL	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, 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.  See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	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 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-11 WHB	F 514	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a) F004S007W	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.  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.  See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	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.  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-12 WHB	Ha, Rd 348,547	Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(a & b) F003S005W, F004S005W, F004S006W, F004S007W, F005S004W, F005S005W, F005S006W, F005S007W, F006S004W, F006S005W,	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.  Special management requirements may pertain to the Rex Trail; adjudicators should review pertinent files prior to issuing any authorization.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	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 <a href="http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/rextrail/">http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/rextrail/</a> for detail.  Note: A municipal entitlement selection occupies portions of

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F006S006W, F006S007W, F007S003W, F007S004W, F007S005W, F007S006W, F007S007W, F008S003W, F008S004W, F008S005W, F008S006W, F008S007W		F008S004W (Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24); this area is excluded from this unit.  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 districted located south of this unit.
P-13 STL	Se 23,877	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)  F005S008W, F005S009W, F006S009W, F006S010W	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 Teklanika River, woodlots, and retained lands.)  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.  LLO 33 affects portions of this unit.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.  See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	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-14 WHB	Gu 16,624	Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(a & b)  F005S008W, F005S009W, F005S008W, F006S009W	Manage for multiple uses.  Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities or roads, is generally inappropriate.	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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				not occur within this unit, and situated further eastward, mostly in unit P-12.
P-15 RMG	Gu 14,920	Map 3-4(a) F006S010W, F007S010W, F007S011W	Manage for multiple uses. Development is unlikely within this unit and, except for certain types of utilities or roads, is generally inappropriate.	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-16 RMG	Ag 14,109	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F006S009W, F006S010W, F007S009W, F007S010W	Manage for agricultural values and resources. Retain land in state ownership for the purpose of agricultural development. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance. LLO 34 affects this unit.	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-17 RMG	Ag 8,761	Map 3-4(a) F007S010W, F007S011W, F008S011W	Manage for agricultural values and resources. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	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-18 RMG	Se 7,036	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S010W	Land disposals in this unit are considered appropriate during the planning period. LLO 33 affects this unit. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	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 is good developed and dedicated access to this unit.
P-19 STL	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 WHB, PUR	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	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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			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.	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 STL, WHB, PUR	Se 960	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F006S008W	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	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 WHB, STL	Se 2,280	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F006S007W, F006S008W	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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-23 RMG	Gu 1,080	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S008W, F007S009W	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	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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>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 RMG	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 RMG	Ha, Rd 8,982	Map 3-4(a) F006S010W, F007S010W, F007S011W, F008S011W	<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 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</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 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>

# PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

## Chapter 3: Parks Highway and West Alaska Range Region

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			riverine areas, and other sensitive environmental features. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	
P-26 STL	Se 23,003	Map 3-4(a) F008S010W	Additional land disposals are appropriate within this unit during the planning period. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.	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.  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-27 STL, AG	Ag 9,565	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	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. Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained. See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.  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.	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-28 STL	Se 846	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	Retain tracts in state ownership (H, K). Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	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-29 STL	Se 730	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F008S009W	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 further review, any other remaining areas within the unit may also be appropriate for disposal.	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.  This unit also contains a portion of a material site administered by

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<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>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 STL	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 considered. 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 WHB, PUR	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	Maps 3-4(a) &	Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state	Unit occupies the riverine areas adjoining the Nenana River. This

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
WHB, PUR	765	3-5(b) F008S009W	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 and caribou habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.	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 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 WHB, PUR	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 WHB, PUR	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 STL, AG	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-36 STL	Se 5,600	Map 3-4(a) F008S002W	<p>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.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>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>
P-37 WHB	Ha 1,042,855	Maps 3-4(a & b) Various	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values. Retain unit in state ownership.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The land occupied by this unit is both in selection status, corresponding to the location of Fort Wainwright Military Reservation, and in state 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A RS 2477 route, the Bonnifield Trail (RST 462) traverses the western part of this unit. Cultural resources are present within unit.</p>
P-38 WHB	Se 1,116	Map 3-4(a) F004S005W	<p>This unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period.</p> <p>Protect riparian area adjacent to Wood River; maintain a riverine buffer of 100-150'. LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>Unit occupies flat terrain, adjoins the Wood River, and is vegetated with a mix of wetlands and upland evergreen forest.</p> <p>Brown bear and moose are present, and the unit is within an area important for moose wintering, calving, and rutting.</p>
P-39 WHB	Se 14,247	Map 3-4(a) F007S001W, F007S002W, F008S001W	<p>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.</p> <p>Protect riparian area of Wood River; principal structures are to be setback 200' from the Wood River.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p>	<p>A limited staking project area (ADL 417474) occupies this unit. The Wood River bisects this unit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MCO 234 closes the unit to mineral entry.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.				
P-40 WHB	Se 3,191	Map 3-4(a) F007S004E	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed Northern Rail Extension of the Alaska Railroad crosses portions of this unit.</p>
P-41 WHB	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 that is 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.</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 WHB	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</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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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.</p> <p>Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>An RS 2477 route, the Donnelly – Washburn Trail (RST 64) bisects this unit.</p>
P-43 WHB, RMG	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>
P-44 STL	Se 22,791	Maps 3-4(a & b) F009S010W	<p>Unit is appropriate for land disposal during the planning period.</p> <p>LLO 33 affects this unit.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<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 STL	Se 18,020	Maps 3-4(a & b) F009S009W	<p>Continued land disposal is appropriate during the planning period.</p> <p>Maintain electric transmission easement and provide a screening strip of at least 100, consisting of undisturbed vegetation, along the George Parks Highway.</p>	<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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>LLO 33 affects a portion of section 15 in 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>See Chapter 2 requirements for additional guidance.</p>	<p>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>MC0 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>P-46 WHB</p>	<p>Ha, Rd 761</p>	<p>Maps 3-4(a &amp; b) &amp; 3-5(b) F009S009W</p>	<p>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.</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 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>
<p>P-47 MIN, WHB</p>	<p>Co, Ha, Mi 70,970</p>	<p>Maps 3-4(a), 3-5(b &amp; c) F008S006W, F008S007W, F009S006W, F009S007W, F010S006W, F010S007W</p>	<p>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&amp;G and OHA prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Protect cultural resources.</p>	<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 Bonfield 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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-48 FOR, WHB	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.	bears are present.  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.  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-49 MIN, WHB	Min, Ha 52,298	Map 3-4(b) F010S001W, F010S002W, F011S001E, F011S001W, F011S002W, F011S004W, F011S005W, F012S001E, F012S002E, F012S001W, F012S002W, F012S003W, F012S004W, F013S003E, F014S003E, F014S002W, F015S002W, F016S004W	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.	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.  Note: this unit contains the majority of known salt licks, but there are several that are isolated and are scattered throughout the Bonfield Mining District, contained in P-50, and are not noted here. See also management intent language for unit P-50.
P-50	Min, Ha	Maps 3-4(a & b), & Map 3-5(c)	Manage unit for its mineral values and resources and for its important caribou and moose habitats. Any mineral development	This large management unit encompasses the area of the Bonfield Mining District. This area was originally classified Minerals

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
MIN, WHB	797,281	F008S003W, F008S004W, F008S005W, F008S006W, F009S001W, F009S002W, F009S003W, F009S004W, F010S001E, F010S002E, F010S003E, F010S001W, F010S002W, F010S003W, F010S004W, F010S005W, F010S006W, F010S007W, F013S001E, F013S002E, F013S003E, F013S001W, F013S002W, F013S003W, F013S004W, F013S005W, F013S006W, F013S007W, F014S005W, F014S006W	<p>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&amp;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>(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 Talanika Creek, also known as the Rex Trail, and (RST 444), the Healy Creek Trail.</p>
P-51 MIN, WHB	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&amp;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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				bears are present. Mental Health Trust Land surrounds this unit and is used or is intended to be used for coal extraction. 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 WHB, MIN	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 MIN, WHB	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 WHB, MIN	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 FOR	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).

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-56 MIN, WHB	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.	<p>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 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 WHB	Ha, Min 132,446	Map 3-4(b) F013S001W, F013S002W, F013S003W, F013S004W, F014S001W, F014S002W, F014S003W, F014S004W, 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&amp;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 WHB	Ha 97,188	Map 3-4(b) F013S001E, F013S002E, F013S003E, F013S001W, F014S001E, F014S002E,	<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</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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F014S003E	environmental features.	<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 STL	Ma 11	Map 3-4(b) F011S008W	<p>Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.</p>	This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 408741).
P-60 WHB, PUR	Gu 37,756	<p>Maps 3-4(b) &amp; 3-5(d)</p> <p>F015S006W, F016S006W</p>	<p>Manage for multiple uses. Emphasis should be upon maintaining wildlife habitat and recreation values, and on preserving natural features.</p> <p>Given the remoteness and absence of ready access, development within this unit is not anticipated or considered appropriate during the planning period. Utilities, communication, and other forms of necessary public facilities are, however, considered appropriate subject to an affirmative best interest finding.</p>	<p>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.</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. Two lode mineral occurrences are located near the southern boundary of this unit.</p>
P-61 WHB	Ha, Wr 301,308	<p>Maps 3-4(b), 3-5(c &amp; d)</p> <p>F013S004W, F013S005W, F014S001W, F014S004W, F014S005W, F014S006W, F015S001W, F015S002W, F015S003W, F015S004W, F015S005W, F016S001E,</p>	<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 wildlife habitats, wetlands and riverine areas, lake and pond complexes, and other sensitive environmental features.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Due to the mineralized nature of land both within and in the vicinity</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F016S001W, F016S002W, F016S003W, F016S004W, F016S005W, F017S003W		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 PUR	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.
P-63 WHB, PUR	Ha, Rd 7,972	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(d) F018S008W	Manage unit for its scenic, recreational, and habitat values. If conveyed to the state, retain in state ownership.  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.	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.  It is used extensively for winter recreation; the viewshed from the highway provides excellent views of mountainous areas to the west and east.  Much of this unit remains in state selection status. Both the George Parks Highway and the Alaska Railroad traverse portions of the unit.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-64 WHB, PUR	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-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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				<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 WHB, PUR	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 WHB, PUR, RMG	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 STL	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>See Chapter 2 requirements.</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> <p>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>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-68 STL	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 STL	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 RMG, WHB	Gu 14,078	Map 3-4(a) F010S010W	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 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 WHB, PUR	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.
P-72 WHB, PUR	F 1,019	Map 3-4(b), 3-5(b & c) F010S008W	Manage unit for forestry values and resources, including personal use harvest as well as general forest management.  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.  See Chapter 2 requirements.	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
P-73 WHB, PUR	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 STL	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 STL	Ma 14	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F011S008W	<p>Manage for material extraction values and resources consistent with this authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for additional siting guidance for future authorizations.</p>	<p>This unit consists of a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 24654).</p>
P-76 WHB, PUR	Ha, Rd 3,305	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F011S008W,	<p>Unit is to be managed for its scenic, recreation, and habitat values and resources. This unit is to be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>To the extent feasible and prudent, authorizations should be limited</p>	<p>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.</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
		F012S008W	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.	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 STL	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 STL	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.  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

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				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 may be discovered in the future. The Liberty Bell lode gold mine is located immediately east of this unit.
P-79 STL	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 WHB, PUR	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 WHB, PUR	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 WHB, PUR	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,	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>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>Besides the two larger rivers within the unit, there are numerous creeks, but none are reported to be anadromous.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>P-83 WHB, PUR</p>	<p>Ha, Rd 6,281</p>	<p>Map 3-4(b) F012S010W</p>	<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>P-84 WHB, PUR</p>	<p>Ha, Rd 18,317</p>	<p>Maps 3-4(b) &amp; 3-5(c) F012S008W, F012S009W, F012S010W</p>	<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 a 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 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</p>

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
				ownership. There is a material site administered by ADOT/PF (ADL 418944) located within this unit in section 18 of F012S008W.
P-85 WHB, PUR	Ha, Rd 21,904	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W, F012S009W, F013S008W, F013S009W	Manage unit 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.	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.  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. A mineral occurrence is located on the southwestern boundary of this unit.
P-86 WHB, PUR	Rd, Ha 1,599	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	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.  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.	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.  This unit is important as a caribou wintering area and for moose habitat (rutting, wintering, and calving). Brown bear are present.
P-87 STL	Rd 1,559	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	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.  Land that may be returned to the state as part of previous disposals is	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.

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			considered appropriate for potential reoffer, and for the purposes of reoffer is designated Settlement.  Public access on RS 2477 Trails will be maintained.	
P-88 PUR, WHB	Se 1,366	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c) F012S008W	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.	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 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-89 STL	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.  Note: Mental Health Replacement terminates on June 12, 2013 unless conveyed to the Trust.
P-90 WHB, PUR	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	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c)	Unit is appropriate for land disposal and is considered appropriate for conveyance to the Mental Health Trust, subject to the terms of the	This unit includes a large area of the community of Healy. Within this unit, most land has been conveyed out of state ownership to

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
STL	165	F012S008W	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.	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 WHB, PUR	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 WHB, PUR	Ha, Rd 1,157	Maps 3-4(b) & 3-5(c)  F012S008W	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 important for moose (wintering, rutting, and wintering) habitat and caribou habitat (wintering). Brown bear are present.
P-94 STL	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.	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.  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.  Brown bear and caribou are present in the unit. It is also an important moose habitat area (wintering, rutting, and calving).  An RS 2477 route (RST 709), the Healy – Diamond Coal Mine Trail is located in the northern area of this unit.
P-95	Pr	Maps 3-4(b) &	Unit is to be managed to maintain habitat and recreation values.	This unit, of irregular shape, is situated in Sections 6 and 8, and was

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
WHB, PUR	310	3-5(c) F013S007W	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.  The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.	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.  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-96 PUR	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 RMG	Se 135	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b) F007S008W	Unit is appropriate for disposal to the City of Anderson as part of their municipal entitlement, subject to an affirmative best interest finding.  In the event that this unit is not conveyed to the city, it is appropriate for disposal to other entities.	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) WHB, PUR	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) are to be retained in state ownership.  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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River crossings should be consolidated and roads shall be located and designed to minimize the impact on views, habitats, and recreational values.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, because of the exceptional recreational and scenic values within subunits 98.2 through .4, these units are recommended</p>	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 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.  This unit is separated into four subunits. See plan maps for specific locations.  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.

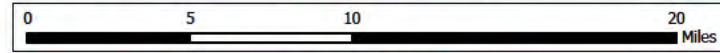
Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Description
			<p>to be designated as State Recreation Rivers.</p> <p>The material site is considered an appropriate use and can continue to operate, consistent with the requirements of its authorization.</p>	<p>There is a material site located within this unit (ADL 417588) in section 23 of F004S008W. The site is administered by the Toghotele Corporation for gravel removal from the Nenana River. Previous authorizations have occurred at this site.</p>
<p>P-99 STL</p>	<p>Pr 20</p>	<p>Maps 3-4(b) &amp; 3-5(a-d) F012S007W</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>A closed landfill occupies this unit (ADL 413198).</p>

1



**Map 3-4(a)**  
**Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region NORTH**

- |                                 |                             |                             |                  |                              |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| YTAP Boundary                   | Legislative Designated Area | BLM                         | Native Allotment | RS 2477 Routes               |
| Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region | Borough Boundaries          | Private and Muni            | Townships        | Railroad                     |
| Kantishna Region                | Mental Health Trust         | Native                      | Hydrology        | Trans-Alaska Pipeline System |
| State Land                      | Municipal Entitlement       | State and Native Selections | Cities           | Scale: 1:375,000             |
| State Selections                | University Land             | Native Selections           | Main Roads       |                              |



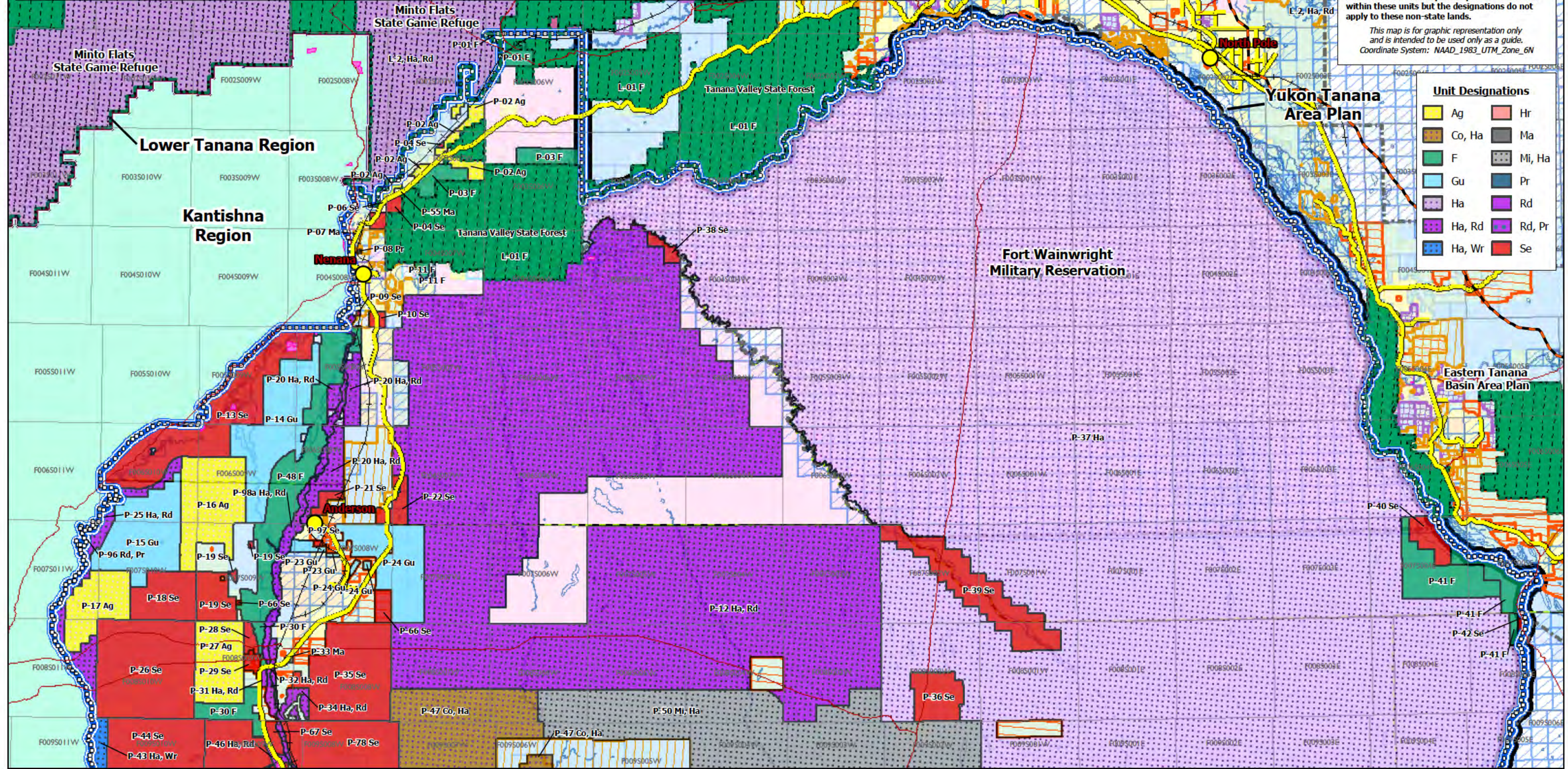
**Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
 Division of Mining, Land & Water  
 Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
 Current to March 2012

Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.  
 Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N

**Unit Designations**

Ag	Hr
Co, Ha	Ma
F	Mi, Ha
Gu	Pr
Ha	Rd
Ha, Rd	Rd, Pr
Ha, Wr	Se







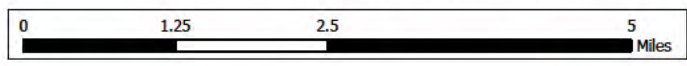


**Map 3-5(a)**  
**Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region**  
**Parks Hwy Corridor NORTH**

- |  |                                 |  |                             |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|  | Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region |  | Native                      |
|  | Kantishna Region                |  | State and Native Selections |
|  | Lower Tanana Region             |  | Native Selections           |
|  | State Land                      |  | Native Allotment            |
|  | State Selections                |  | Townships                   |
|  | Legislative Designated Area     |  | Hydrology                   |
|  | Mental Health Trust             |  | Cities                      |
|  | University Land                 |  | Main Roads                  |
|  | BLM                             |  | RS 2477 Routes              |
|  | Private and Muni                |  | Railroad                    |



Scale: 1:100,000



**Unit Designations**

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
|  | Ag     |
|  | F      |
|  | Gu     |
|  | Ha     |
|  | Ha, Rd |
|  | Ma     |
|  | Pr     |
|  | Se     |

**Lower Tanana Region**

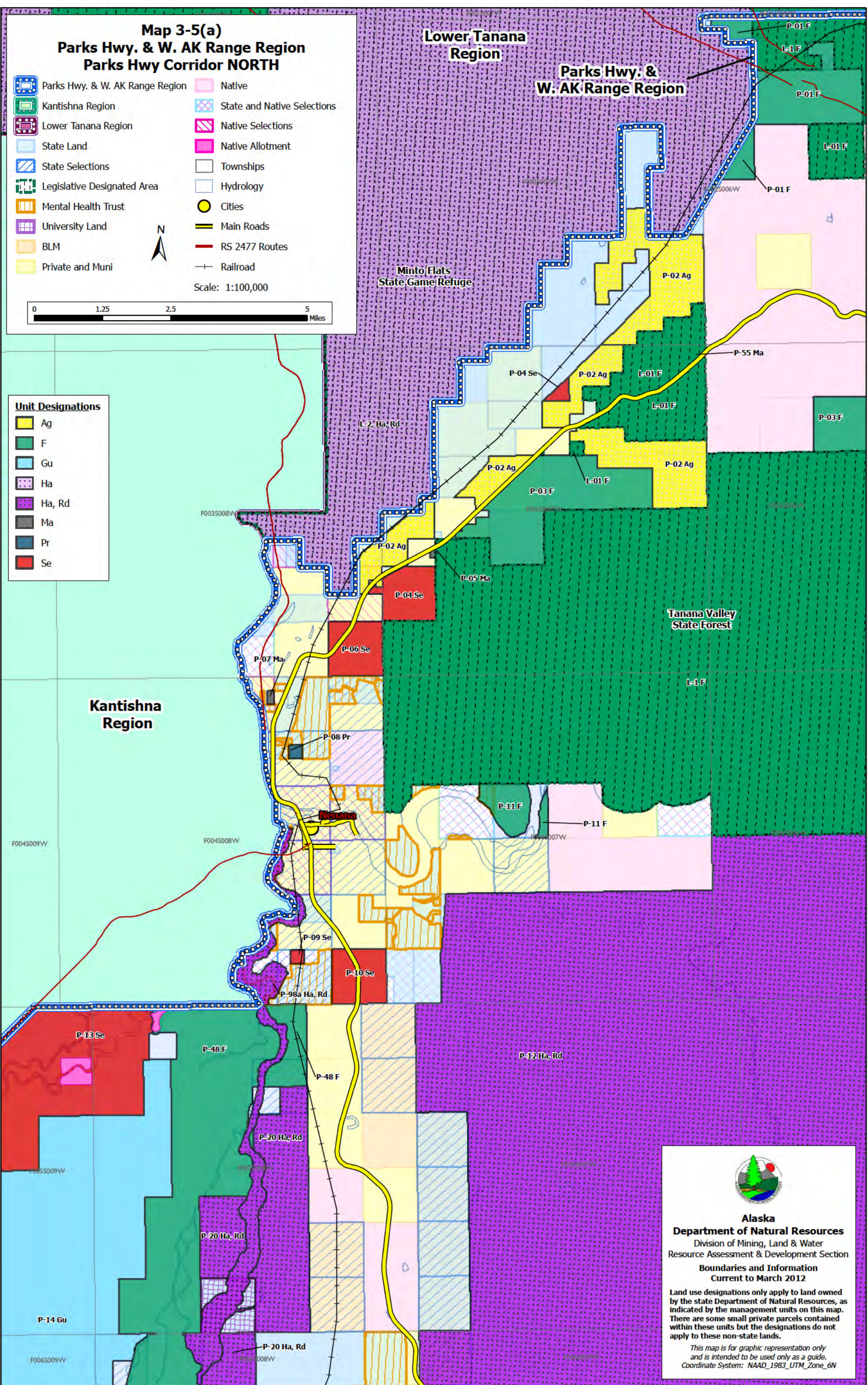
**Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region**

**Minto/Flats State Game Refuge**

**Tanana Valley State Forest**

**Kantishna Region**

**Nenana**



**Alaska**  
**Department of Natural Resources**  
 Division of Mining, Land & Water  
 Resource Assessment & Development Section  
**Boundaries and Information**  
 Current to March 2012

Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

















*This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.*  
 Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N

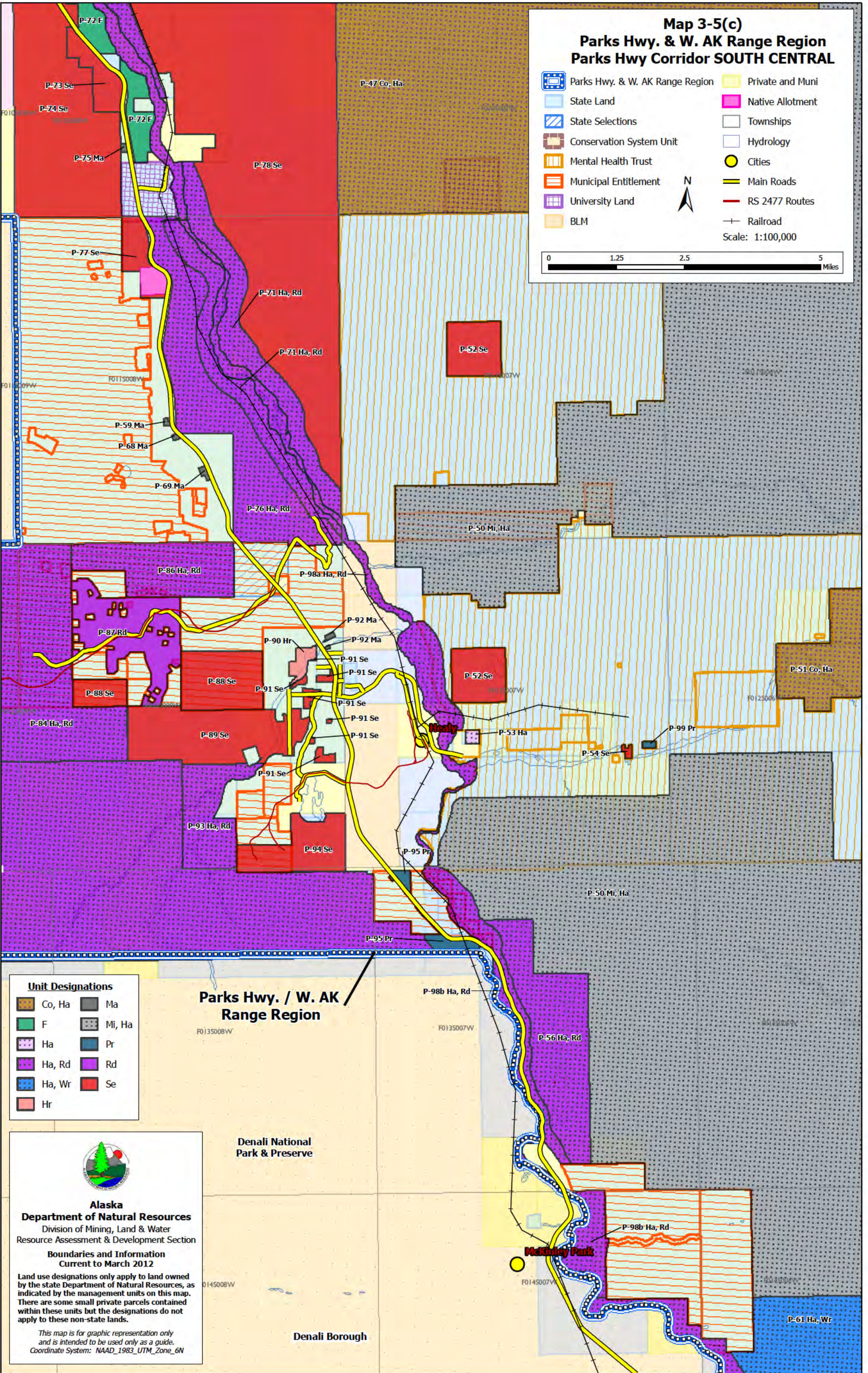
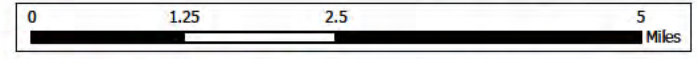






### Map 3-5(c) Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region Parks Hwy Corridor SOUTH CENTRAL

-  Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region
-  State Land
-  State Selections
-  Conservation System Unit
-  Mental Health Trust
-  Municipal Entitlement
-  University Land
-  BLM
-  Private and Muni
-  Native Allotment
-  Townships
-  Hydrology
-  Cities
-  Main Roads
-  RS 2477 Routes
-  Railroad



**Unit Designations**

 Co, Ha	 Ma
 F	 Mi, Ha
 Ha	 Pr
 Ha, Rd	 Rd
 Ha, Wr	 Se
 Hr	



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

**Boundaries and Information**  
Current to March 2012

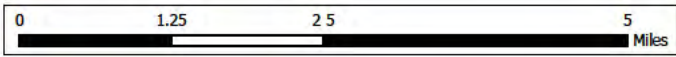
Land use designations only apply to land owned by the state Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on this map. There are some small private parcels contained within these units but the designations do not apply to these non-state lands.

*This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.*  
Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N



**Map 3-5(d)**  
**Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region**  
**Parks Hwy Corridor SOUTH**

- |                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| YTAP Boundary                   | Native Selections |
| Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region | Native Allotment  |
| State Land                      | Townships         |
| State Selections                | Hydrology         |
| Conservation System Unit        | Cities            |
| Municipal Entitlement           | Main Roads        |
| BLM                             | RS 2477 Routes    |
| Private and Muni                | Railroad          |
| Native                          | Scale: 1:100,000  |
| State and Native Selections     |                   |



- Unit Designations**
- |        |
|--------|
| Gu     |
| Ha     |
| Ha, Rd |
| Ha, Wr |
| Ma     |



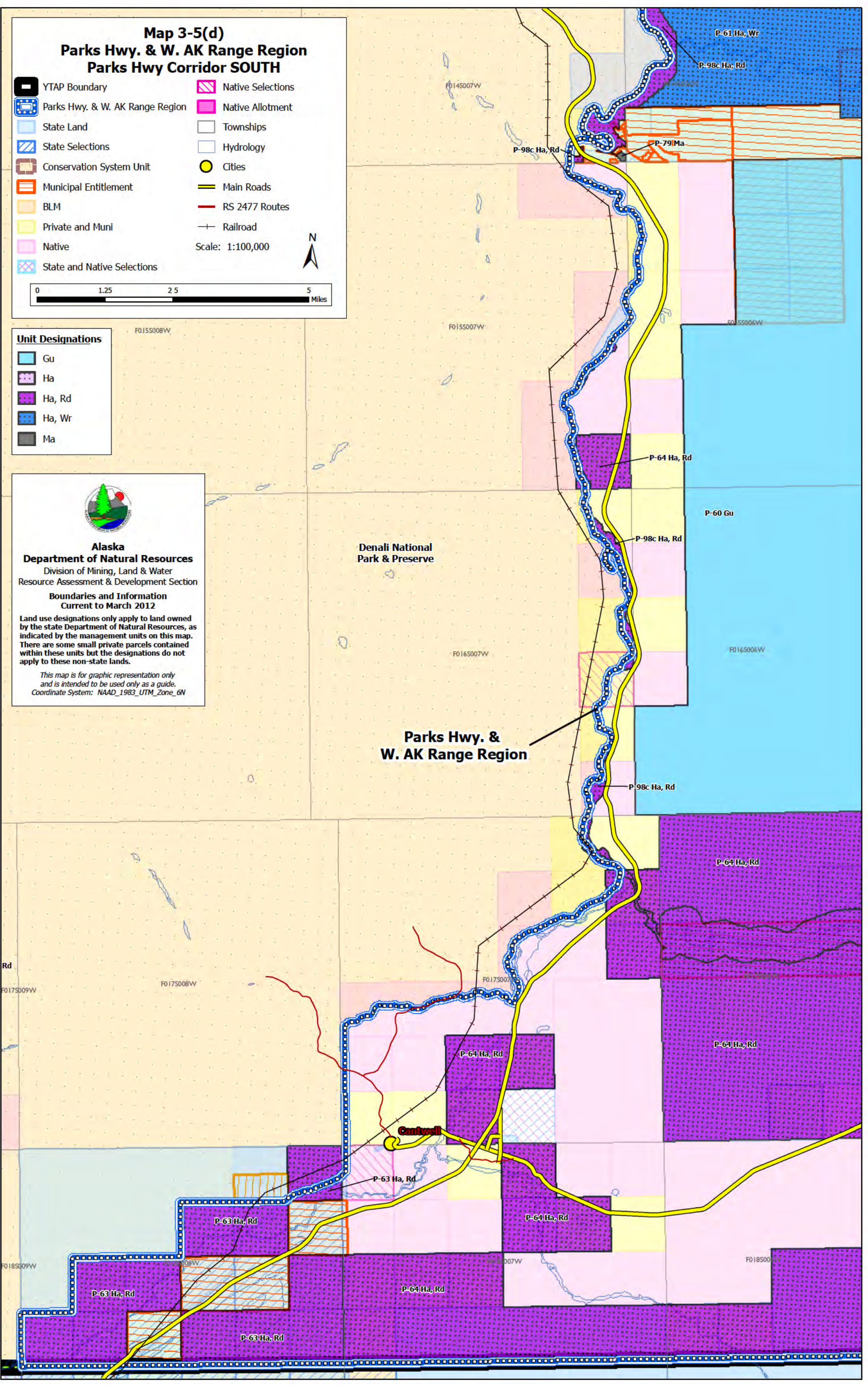
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 Coordinate System: NAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N

**Denali National Park & Preserve**

**Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region**





### 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 LDA<sup>8</sup>, 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.

---

<sup>8</sup> Article VIII, paragraph 7 of the State Constitution.

1 **Resource Allocation Table – Legislatively Designated Areas**  
2

Unit # / 1985 Classification	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTRS	Management Intent	Administrative Aspects and Other
L-01 FOR <i>CL NC-82-065</i>	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 WHB, PUR	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>
L-03 UNC	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 runs through this LDA and is paralleled by the Dalton Highway.</p> <p>Mineral closing order 529 parallels the Dalton Highway and TAPS.</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 and Assertion 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

1 are considered public trust lands. In summary, all submerged lands – including tidelands out  
2 to the three-mile-limit and the beds of navigable lakes, streams and rivers – are all public  
3 trust lands.  
4

5 The Alaska Constitution contains numerous provisions embracing principles of the Public  
6 Trust Doctrine that require the state to exercise authority to ensure that the right of the public  
7 to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is  
8 protected. In Alaska, the Public Trust Doctrine extends beyond those submerged lands in  
9 which the state holds title to include all waters that are navigable. The state’s waters are  
10 themselves reserved to the people for common use.  
11

12 The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes  
13 (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for  
14 applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public’s  
15 right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and  
16 swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.  
17

18 The Alaska Constitution provides that “free access to the navigable or public waters of the  
19 state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or  
20 resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such  
21 access for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The Alaska Supreme Court has  
22 concluded “the provisions in Article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the  
23 broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public.” *Wernberg v. State*,  
24 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the  
25 navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the  
26 legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine in Article VIII of  
27 Alaska’s Constitution in finding that:  
28

29 “Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to  
30 the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high water mark are  
31 subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for  
32 recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of  
33 being used consistent with the public trust.” Sec. 1, Ch. 82, SLA 1985.  
34

35 The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to  
36 enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public  
37 ownership at statehood, state laws regarding the transfer of land to private parties provide for  
38 public access to navigable waters. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state’s  
39 constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under  
40 the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must “provide  
41 for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the  
42 body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is  
43

1 necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The State’s responsibilities to  
2 implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any  
3 management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the  
4 Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.  
5  
6

### 7 **Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes<sup>9</sup>**

8

9 Because of their importance for recreation, water resources, and habitat, certain navigable  
10 rivers and lakes are given specific use designations. These are listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2.  
11 Anadromous streams and lakes are designated Habitat and those rivers and lakes that are  
12 particularly significant for public recreation are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed. In  
13 those instances where the stream or lake is important for both purposes, these are co-  
14 designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. Streams that are neither anadromous  
15 nor important for public recreation acquire the designation of the management unit<sup>10</sup> through  
16 which they cross and since there may be numerous parcels that may have differing  
17 designations, these streams may have varying designations. Consult the plan maps to  
18 determine the appropriate designation(s).  
19  
20

### 21 **Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes**

22

23 The following designations apply to the navigable rivers and lakes *not* specified in Tables 3-1  
24 and 3-2:  
25

#### 26 Navigable Rivers and Lakes within LDAs.

27

28 Anadromous lakes or streams within LDAs are co-designated Public Recreation-Dispersed  
29 and Habitat<sup>11</sup>. Lakes and streams that are not anadromous are designated Public Recreation-  
30 Dispersed.  
31

#### 32 All other Navigable Rivers and Lakes.

33

34 The designation and management intent for navigable waterbodies that cross or are  
35 surrounded by state land are the same as those of the upland tract, except that those portions  
36 of navigable, anadromous streams are designated Habitat.  
37

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

---

<sup>9</sup> 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).

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> These designations do not apply to LDAs that are state parks.

1 **Table 3-1: Navigable Streams & Creeks**

<b>Streams &amp; Creeks</b>	<b>Designation</b>
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
Livengood Creek	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

<b>Streams &amp; Creeks</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Tozitna River	Ha, Rd
Washington Creek	Rd
West Middle Fork Nenana River	Rd
Williams Slough	Rd
Wood River	Rd
Yukon River	Ha, Rd
Zitziana River	Ha, Rd

1  
2  
3

**Table 3-2: Navigable Lakes**

<b>Lakes</b>	<b>Designation</b>
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

4



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# **Chapter 4**

## **Implementation and Recommendations**

Introduction..... 1

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

    Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications..... 5

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    Table 4-3: Acreages Associated with Land Classifications and Co-classifications .... 6

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    State Land Selections ..... 8

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# 1 Chapter 4

## 2 Implementation and Recommendations

### 3 Introduction

4  
5 This chapter includes information and recommendations necessary to implement plan goals,  
6 management intent, and guidelines. Information is included on the following:

- 7
- 8 • State Land Classification
- 9 • Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications
- 10 • Public Trust Doctrine
- 11 • Leasing of State Land
- 12 • Classification Order
- 13 • Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the
- 14 Plan Text or Plan Maps
- 15 • Survivor Designations and Classifications
- 16 • Municipal Entitlement
- 17 • State Land Selections
- 18 • Mineral Orders
- 19 • Legislatively Designated Areas
- 20 • Generally Allowed Uses
- 21 • Types of Plan Changes
- 22
- 23

### 24 State Land Classification

25  
26 To implement the plan on state lands, DNR must “classify” state lands to reflect the intent of  
27 “land use designations” made by this plan. State law requires that land classification precede  
28 most conveyance or leasing of state uplands or tidelands. According to state statute  
29 classification means, “. . . the designation of lands according to their apparent best use.”  
30 It “. . . identifies the primary use for which the land will be managed . . .” but “. . . all other  
31 uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use.” For this reason, all plan  
32 classifications are intended for multiple uses. In this plan most management units are  
33 assigned a single, principle designation.  
34

1 In some instances more than one designation is identified; these are termed “co-designations”  
2 and indicate that two (or more) uses are considered to be compatible within a specific  
3 management unit of state land. The General Use (Gu) designation is used occasionally in  
4 this plan, typically applying to the large management units where two or more uses are  
5 judged to be compatible within specific portions of the management unit. Compatibility of  
6 uses should be able to be achieved through distance separation, or siting and design  
7 techniques that should reduce or preclude the undesirable effects of a particular use.  
8

9 Following is a list of land classifications, and their associated definitions in Alaska  
10 regulations (the Alaska Administrative Code – AAC), which will apply to state lands in the  
11 planning area as a result of plan adoption. DNR will manage state lands and resources  
12 consistent with these classifications and with the management directions given in Chapter 3  
13 for specific management units of state land.  
14

15 **11 AAC 55.050. Agricultural Land.** Land classified agricultural is land that, by reason of  
16 its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural  
17 cultivation or development and that is intended for present or future agricultural use.  
18

19 **11 AAC 55.055. Coal Land.** Land classified coal is land where coal resources exist and  
20 where development is occurring or is reasonably likely to occur, or where the coal potential  
21 has been determined to be high or moderate under 11 AAC 85.010.  
22

23 **11 AAC 55.070. Forest Land.** Land classified forest is land that is or has been forested and  
24 is suited for forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions.  
25

26 **11 AAC 55.095. Heritage Resources Land.** Land classified heritage resources is land  
27 where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric,  
28 paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values  
29 exist.  
30

31 **11 AAC 55.120. Material Land.** Land classified material is land that is suitable for the  
32 extraction of common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, peat, clay, and other similar materials.  
33

34 **11 AAC 55.130. Mineral Land.** Land classified mineral is land where known mineral  
35 resources exist and where development is occurring or is reasonably likely to occur, or where  
36 there is reason to believe that commercial quantities of minerals exist.  
37

38 **11 AAC 55.160. Public Recreation Land.** Land classified public recreation is land that is  
39 suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing or  
40 boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.  
41

42 **11 AAC 55.170. Reserved Land Use.** (a) Land classified reserved use is land that:  
43

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

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

3  
4        (b) Nothing in this section requires classification of land identified for a future land exchange  
5        under AS 38.50.

6  
7        **11 AAC 55.200. Resource Management Land.** Land classified resource management is  
8        either:

- 9
- 10       1) land that might have a number of important resources, but for which a specific  
11       resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource,  
12       economic, or other relevant information; or for which a decision is not necessary  
13       because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to  
14       occur within the next 10 years; or
- 15       2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high  
16       value to merit designation as a primary use.

17  
18       **11 AAC 55.202. Settlement Land.** An upland area classified settlement is land that is, by  
19       reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or  
20       private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development.

21  
22       **11 AAC 55.222. Water Resources Land.** Land classified water resources is land  
23       encompassing watersheds or portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water  
24       supply, watershed protection, or hydropower sites.

25  
26       **11 AAC 55.230. Wildlife Habitat Land.** Land classified wildlife habitat is land which is  
27       primarily valuable for:

- 28
- 29       1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat  
30       manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or diversity of species to support  
31       commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or
- 32       2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or  
33       national significance.

34  
35  
36       **Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State**  
37       **Land Classifications**

38  
39       The classifications contain no specific land management directives; those directives are  
40       expressed through the use of land use designations in the plan and described in detail for  
41       individual Regions and management units included in Chapter 3. However, the designations  
42       used in the area plan must be converted into land classifications outlined in state regulation  
43       (11 AAC 55) that reflect the intent of the plan.

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

7  
8 **Table 4-1: Acreages Associated with Land Designations and Co-designations**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Acreage</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,178,354</b>

9  
10  
11 NOTES: 1) Shoreland acreage is (mostly) combined with that of upland units. In three  
12 instances shorelands are, with few exceptions, are segregated from that of the adjoining  
13 uplands. The three shoreland units, which total 110,345 acres, include the Nenana, Tanana,  
14 and Yukon Rivers. Each is designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. 2) This  
15 table includes the acreage associated with the LDAs that are assigned a plan designation (and  
16 subsequently a land classification). The amount of land that is designated for particular uses  
17 in LDAs follows: Minto Flats State Game Refuge, 495,628 acres designated Habitat; James  
18 Dalton LDA, 78,432 acres designated General Use; and the Tanana Valley State Forest,  
19 345,869 acres designated Forestry.

20

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

5

6 **Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Classification</b>
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

7

8

9 **Public Trust Doctrine**

10

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

12

13

14 **Leasing of State Land**

15

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

19

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

23

24

25

## 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.

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

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Upland Acreage</b>	<b>Shoreland Acreage<sup>1</sup></b>
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	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,068,010</b>	<b>110,345</b>

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

## 1 **Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State** 2 **Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps**

3  
4 This section deals with those lands that are not designated in the YTAP or classified in the  
5 Land Classification Order. Such lands include those state lands inadvertently omitted in the  
6 YTAP and those lands that may be acquired by the state in the future but not designated or  
7 classified in the Area Plan. The state has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated  
8 parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The purpose of this section  
9 is to give direction to the designation of these lands by the Department when future issues of  
10 parcel classification and management arise. If state land is identified subsequent to the  
11 adoption of this plan (and is not state selected land identified herein) and the requirements of  
12 this section are followed, a formal plan amendment or revision of the Land Classification  
13 Order is not required.

14  
15 The following guidelines of plan designation/classification and potential disposal out of state  
16 ownership are to apply:

- 17  
18 • **Parcels in or near Existing Communities.** If the parcel is in or is immediately  
19 adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the designation of  
20 Settlement and classification of Settlement Land apply. Such land can be considered  
21 for disposal use unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads,  
22 parks, or other similar public use. Unsold lots identified for disposal in existing  
23 subdivisions and lots that return to state ownership will be available for lease, sale, or  
24 conveyance. Tracts identified for community purposes in existing subdivisions will  
25 not be sold but may be conveyed to municipalities or homeowner associations if they  
26 are not needed for state purposes and community purposes will be protected.
- 27 • **Parcels near other State Land.** If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state  
28 land, the designation of that area(s) applies. It is to be managed according to the  
29 management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Such lands can be  
30 considered appropriate for disposal if they are designated Settlement unless it is  
31 appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public  
32 use. They may also be conveyed to a municipality even if it is suitable for these  
33 public uses as long as the proposed uses are for comparable municipal (public) use.
- 34 • **Parcels not near Other State Land.** Parcels not near other state land or that occur  
35 within areas designated General Use are to be designated General Use and classified  
36 as Resource Management Land. These lands are to be managed according to the  
37 management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Disposal of these  
38 lands to the adjacent landowner may be appropriate but will require reclassification to  
39 Settlement Land.
- 40 • **Newly Acquired State Lands.** Lands that were acquired proactively through  
41 exchange, purchase, or other methods will be managed and classified consistent with  
42 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

1 land have been either conveyed to the state through patent or are in TA (Tentative Approval)  
2 status, which gives management authority to the state. However, there remains a large  
3 number of state selections that must be adjudicated by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management,  
4 with an expected adjudication completion date of 2013. Many of these selections are within  
5 areas also selected by the native corporations and until BLM adjudication has been  
6 completed land ownership patterns in this planning area will remain uncertain. The areas  
7 noted as state-selected land on the plan maps depict those areas of federal land selected for  
8 eventual conveyance to the state. Areas of state selections on the plan maps include, in  
9 addition to state selections proper, ANILCA topfiled selections and areas subject to Public  
10 Land Orders.

11  
12 There may be areas of state selections that this plan has not identified. In these instances,  
13 land conveyed to the state is to be considered classified under this plan and land  
14 classification order. In those instances where a plan designation has not been assigned to a  
15 state selection, classifications are to be assigned according to the standards described in the  
16 section, “Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in  
17 the Plan Text or Plan Maps.” Land designated or classified according to these requirements  
18 does not require a formal plan amendment or change to the LCO.

19  
20 Because the YTAP plan maps indicate the status of state land and state land selections to a  
21 specific date (2012), DNR adjudicators must review the status of state land at the time of an  
22 adjudicatory decision. It would be imprudent to rely upon the land status information  
23 contained in this plan given the changing character of state land selections. Consult DNR  
24 Alaska Mapper for the most recent state selection information.

### 25 26 27 **ANILCA Topfiled Lands**

28  
29 There are certain areas that are topfiled by the state under the provisions of Sec. 906 of the  
30 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). These are selections made by  
31 the state that become valid when Native regional or village ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims  
32 Settlement Act) selections are relinquished. It is uncertain how many of these state  
33 selections will become valid during the planning period because the amount of Native  
34 selections, in terms of acreage, greatly exceeds that allowed under the corporation’s selection  
35 entitlement. The Bureau of Land Management is currently adjudicating all prioritized Native  
36 village and regional corporation selections so the corporations and state can receive their  
37 land. The category of “State-Selected Land” on region plan maps includes areas of ANILCA  
38 topfiled selections in addition to areas of state-selected land.

39  
40 The same caution in the use of plan maps for ANILCA topfiled lands as for state land  
41 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

1 heavily used by the public for rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and transportation to hunting  
2 areas. Management unit K-68, consisting of 2,195 acres on the Toklat River in the Kantishna  
3 region, has been identified by the ADF&G as appropriate for legislative designation as a  
4 Critical Habitat Area. Situated near the confluence of the Sushana and Toklat Rivers, this  
5 areas provides spawning habitat for one of the major fall-spawning chum salmon populations  
6 in interior Alaska. These fish contribute significantly to downstream commercial and  
7 subsistence fisheries in the Tanana and Yukon River drainages. DOF should further evaluate  
8 the use of this management vehicle and if found to be appropriate, advance it for legislative  
9 consideration.

## 12 **Transportation Corridors**

13  
14 The development of an efficient regional transportation system is key to resource  
15 development and can be a major determinant of land use patterns. In this plan no attempt is  
16 made to identify actual routes. Actual routes will be determined through siting analyses  
17 conducted through design analyses and environmental impact statements.

18  
19 There is one transportation corridor that may be developed within portions of the Parks  
20 Highway and West Alaska Range region. This corridor is identified here to indicate that the  
21 provision of this access is considered appropriate and to prevent foreclosure of transportation  
22 and utility siting options.

23  
24 Northern Rail Extension. The Alaska Railroad Corporation proposes to construct and  
25 operate a new rail line in the area between North Pole and Delta Junction. The project would  
26 involve approximately 80 miles of new rail line connecting the existing Eielson Branch rail  
27 line at the Chena River Overflow Structure to a point near Delta Junction. The proposed rail  
28 one would provide freight and potentially passenger rail services serving commercial  
29 interests and communities in or near the project corridor. Details on this corridor as well as  
30 its proposed route are available on the ARR website: <http://northernrailextension.com/>

31  
32 In the event that funding becomes available for the remainder of this facility, it is  
33 recommended that a more detailed land use analysis occur within the area of the corridor in  
34 both the YTAP and ETAP area plans.

## 37 **Generally Allowed Uses**

38  
39 Under 11 AAC 96.020 there are a variety of uses and activities that are allowed on state land  
40 that usually do not require a permit from DNR. These uses are listed in [11 AAC 96.020](#) and  
41 are explained further in a [DNR Factsheet](#) on Generally Allowed Uses (GAUs) that may be  
42 obtained from a DNR Public Information Center. In some instances it may become  
43 necessary to limit or preclude certain uses on state land that would otherwise be permitted as  
44 a Generally Allowed Use on state land under 11 AAC 96.020. Uses may be limited under

1 the authority of 11 AAC 96.014 when land use or natural resource management requires it,  
2 but limits to such uses must be codified in all cases on general domain land in state  
3 administrative code. However, no such limits to GAUs are recommended to be imposed on  
4 state owned land in this plan. Uses are restricted on some borough and federally owned land,  
5 particularly the Denali National Park.  
6  
7

## 8 **Types of Plan Changes**

9

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

11  
12 “A revision to a land use plan is subject to the planning process requirements of  
13 AS 38.04.065. For the purposes of this section and AS 38.04.065, a ‘revision’ is an  
14 amendment or special exception to a land use plan as follows:  
15

16 An ‘amendment’ permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic  
17 management intent for one or more of the plan’s subunits or by changing its allowed or  
18 prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new  
19 mineral entry an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where  
20 the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan  
21 designated for retention in public ownership.  
22

23 A ‘special exception’ does not permanently change the provisions of a land use plan and  
24 cannot be used as the basis for a reclassification of the subunit. Instead, it allows a one-time,  
25 limited-purpose variance of the plan’s provisions, without changing the plan’s general  
26 management intent or guidelines. For example, a special exception might be used to grant an  
27 eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 to purchase land in a subunit  
28 designated for retention in public ownership. A special exception might be made if  
29 complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance  
30 would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be  
31 achieved despite the exception.  
32

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

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2  
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11  
12

## **Appendices**

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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](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.

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
- 2



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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





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















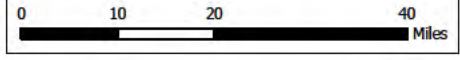
1 **Table C-1: Units Affected By LLO No. 33**

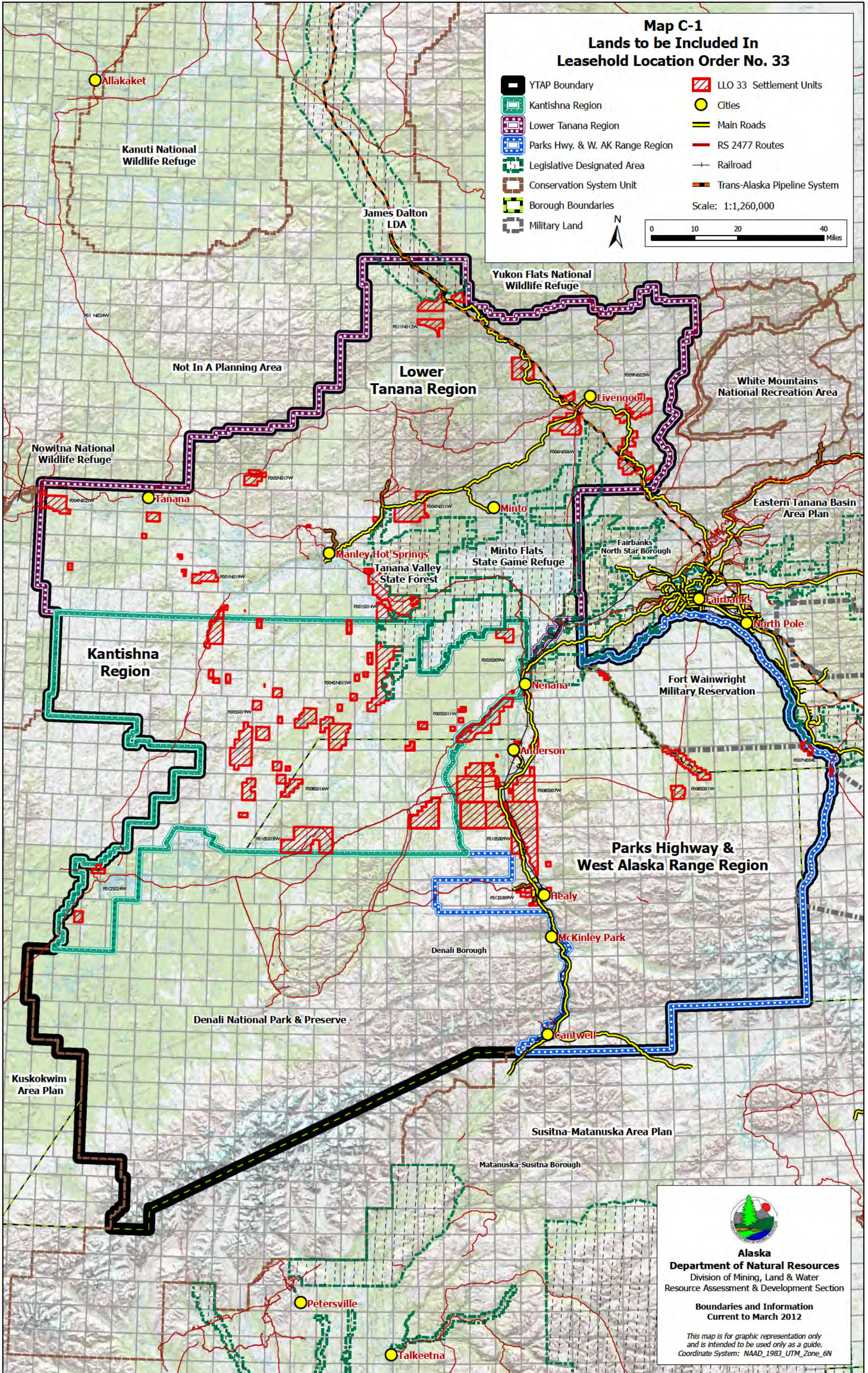

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
<b>Parks Highway and West Alaska Range</b>		
P-04 (part)	550	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)
P-09 (part)	40	Map 3-4(a)
P-13 (part)	1,250	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(a)
P-21	959	Maps 3-4(a) & 3-5(b)
P-38	648	Map 3-4(a)
P-44	22,791	Maps 3-4(a & b)
P-45 (part)	40	Maps 3-4(a & b)
P-67 (part)	150	Maps 3-4(a & b) & 3-5(b)
<b>Subtotal</b>	26,428	
<b>Kantishna</b>		
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)
<b>Subtotal</b>	31,838	
<b>Lower Tanana</b>		
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)
<b>Subtotal</b>	139,034	
<b>Total Acres</b>	197,300	

2  
3



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

 YTAP Boundary	 LLO 33 Settlement Units
 Kantishna Region	 Cities
 Lower Tanana Region	 Main Roads
 Parks Hwy. & W. AK Range Region	 RS 2477 Routes
 Legislative Designated Area	 Railroad
 Conservation System Unit	 Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
 Borough Boundaries	Scale: 1:1,260,000
 Military Land	

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

**Boundaries and Information**  
 Current to March 2012

*This map is for graphic representation only and is intended to be used only as a guide.*  
 Coordinate System: NAAD\_1983\_UTM\_Zone\_6N

