

Copper River Basin Area Plan

Public Review Draft

March 2023



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

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Chapter 1

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Introduction and Background

Purpose of the Plan

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

The Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP) is the land use plan for state-owned, state-selected and top filed lands in the Copper River Basin Area. As such, it provides the basis for management of state lands and resources and affects all authorizations issued by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR). The planning area is separated into six individual management regions that occupy areas with similar characteristics and management direction. For these regions, the plan establishes goals, objectives, management guidelines, and land classifications with management intent that apply to all state lands within the planning area.

This plan establishes a balanced combination of land available for both public and private purposes through the identification of primary uses of state lands and waters. This plan establishes policy for the ADNR to direct principles of multiple use and sustained yield on all public domain lands. It does not direct land uses for private, Native, or federal land. Because general state lands are managed for multiple uses, this plan establishes guidelines that allow various uses to occur and minimize conflict.

Description of the Planning Area

The CRBAP directs how the ADNR will manage general state uplands and shorelands within the planning boundary.

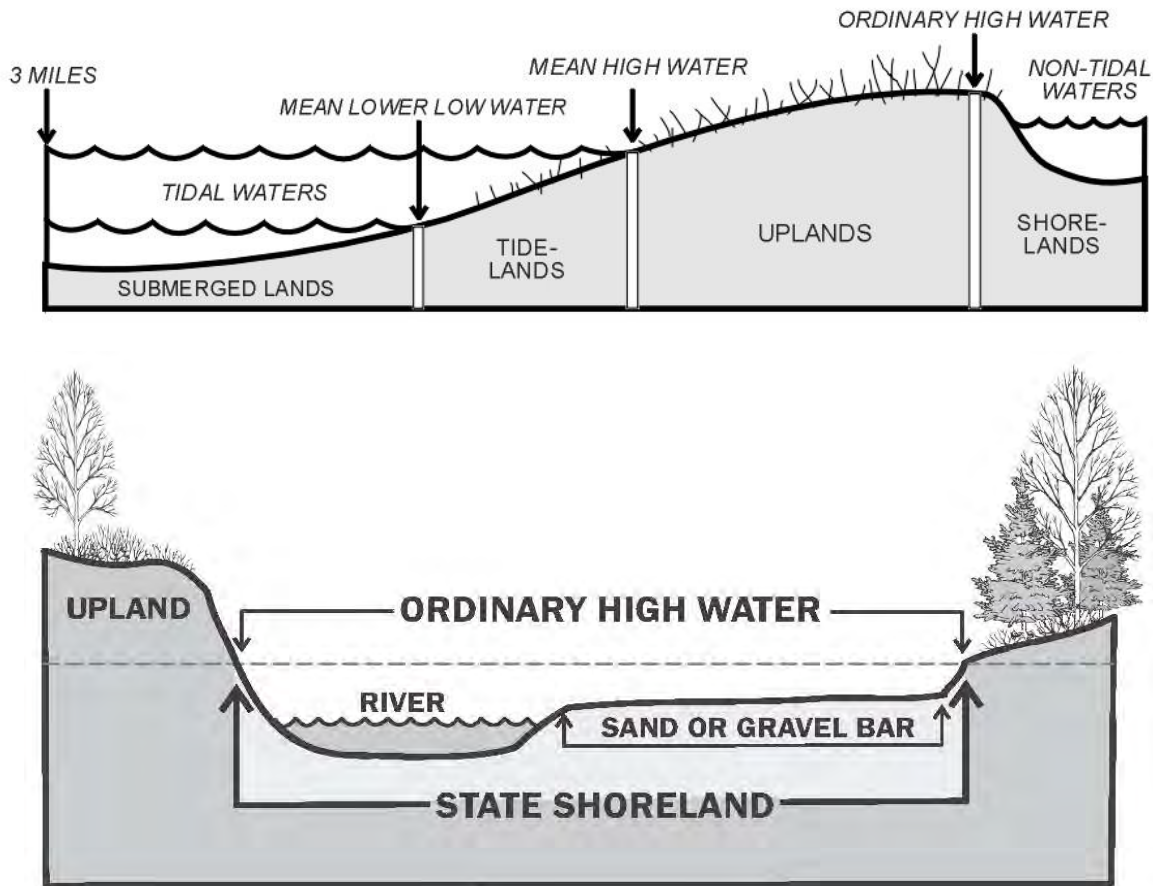
Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	4,258,826
State selected uplands	357,955
State-owned shorelands	599,639
Total State-owned Acreage	5,232,585

Uplands and Shorelands as Described in this Plan

Figure 1-1 depicts those areas typically owned by the state and affected by area plans. Tidelands span the area from mean high water to mean lower low water; submerged lands reach from mean lower low water to a line three miles seaward from mean low water. As listed in AS 38.05.965(23) shoreland means land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to ordinary high-water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction. Uplands include all other land above ordinary high water in non-tidal areas.

In this case, the planning area does not include tidelands or submerged lands, so only that portion of the figure that depicts uplands and shorelands apply. These definitions are also found in the Glossary.

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



3 **Planning Area**

4
 5 The planning boundary of the Copper River Basin Area Plan includes all state-owned and
 6 state-selected uplands, and all shorelands within the area depicted in Map 1-1. The Copper
 7 River Basin is the sixth largest watershed by geographical area in Alaska and the second
 8 largest by streamflow runoff. The basin is surrounded by mountains with peaks of 4,494 feet
 9 to more than 16,000 feet, including the Alaska Range in the north, the Wrangell-St. Elias
 10 Mountains in the east, and the Chugach Mountains in the south. The St. Elias Mountains
 11 contain nine of the 16 highest peaks in North America. In contrast, the lower river floodplain
 12 areas of the basin are approximately 150 feet to 4,000 feet in elevation.

13
 14 The basin hosts two main climate zones with glaciers in the temperature and precipitation
 15 extremes of these climate zones. The northern area is considered continental climate, with
 16 consistently low temperatures. The southern area is considered maritime, with large amounts
 17 of snowfall, but warmer temperatures. The interior of the basin between the Alaska Range

1 and the Chugach Mountains experienced the continental climate with cold winters, but due to
2 low elevations, has warm and sunny summers. Shallow permafrost covers the continental
3 climate part of the basin with varying active-layer thickness; spruce forests cover the wet
4 areas with shallow permafrost. Shrubs grow in the floodplains and marshy areas, with more
5 arid steppe-vegetation on south-facing drier slopes.

6
7 Population centers within the planning area tend to be located in close proximity to the Glenn
8 and Richardson highways. Except for a small portion of land by Lake Louise which sits
9 within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, there are no boroughs or municipalities within the
10 planning area. Major population centers include Glennallen, Copper Center, and Kenny
11 Lake, population 439, 338, and 234 respectively. There are seven Native villages within the
12 planning area: Cheesh'na (Chistochina), Chitina, Kluti-Kaah (Copper Center), Gakona,
13 Gulkana, Mentasta, and Tazlina; all seven are Federally Recognized Tribes.

14
15 Two federal land management agencies administer two Conservation System Units (CSUs)
16 within the CRBAP boundary. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the
17 Gulkana Wild and Scenic River, and the National Park Service (NPS) manages the Wrangell-
18 St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

19
20 In addition to the large areas of federally owned and managed lands, large areas of uplands
21 within the planning boundary are owned by Alaska Native corporations. Most of these lands
22 have been conveyed to regional and local Alaska Native corporations by operation of the
23 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). ANCSA provided for the conveyance of
24 land to one of 13 Alaska Native Regional Corporations and certain other local Alaska Native
25 corporations. Ahtna, Incorporated is the Alaska Native Regional Corporation for the Ahtna
26 region, which includes the entire planning area and extends to Fairbanks in the north and
27 Cantwell to the west. The Chitina Native Corporation is the only Village Corporation within
28 the Ahtna region who did not merge with Ahtna, Inc., and remains an independent
29 corporation. The majority of the more than 1.5 million acres of Native-owned land is located
30 along the main transportation corridors of the Glenn, Richardson, and Edgerton highways.
31 The largest contiguous blocks of Native-owned land are centered around Chitina, Gulkana,
32 and Mentasta Lake.

33
34 The Prince William Sound Area Plan and the Susitna Matanuska Area Plan provide the
35 management intent for state lands south and west of the CRBAP, respectively. The Susitna
36 Area Plan provides the management intent for state land bordering the northwest corner of
37 the CRBAP, and the Eastern Tanana Area Plan provides the management intent for state
38 lands north of the planning area.

39 40 41 **How the Plan is Organized**

42
43 The plan has four chapters:
44

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

Chapter 2 provides the areawide land management policies and includes goals and management guidelines for the major resources affected by the plan. Guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occurs.

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

The bulk of this Chapter, however, consists of the Resource Allocation Table (RAT). State land in the planning area is divided into spatial areas called ‘units’. These are either uplands or shorelands and may consist both of small areas of state land, like a lot or tract within a state subdivision, as well as very large areas that have common location, access, use, or resource characteristics. There are a total of 126 units within the planning area. For each unit the RAT identifies the recommended land use designation, background information on resources and uses, and management intent. Units in the RAT correspond to the management units identified on the plan maps.

Chapter 4 discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These include a description of how land use designations convert into classifications, procedures for withdrawn Public Land Orders and top filed federal lands determined to be conveyable, and a land classification order. Procedures for changing the plan are also discussed.

Appendices include a glossary, a summary of reservations of water, a land classification order, and a summary of mineral orders.

Why this Plan was Developed

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

This plan establishes the land use designation for state land and describes their intended uses. The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes. It also identifies

1 general management guidelines for major resources and land uses within the planning area as
2 well as guidelines for the development and use of resources for specific parcels.
3

4 Once an area plan has been adopted, state permit review processes become more efficient for
5 the government and the public. The area plan guides ADNR decisions for leases, sales, and
6 permits that authorize use of state lands. Preparation of land use plans for state general
7 domain lands is required under Title 38 of Alaska Statutes¹. ADNR's actions will be based
8 on the area plan.
9

11 **Why this Plan was Revised**

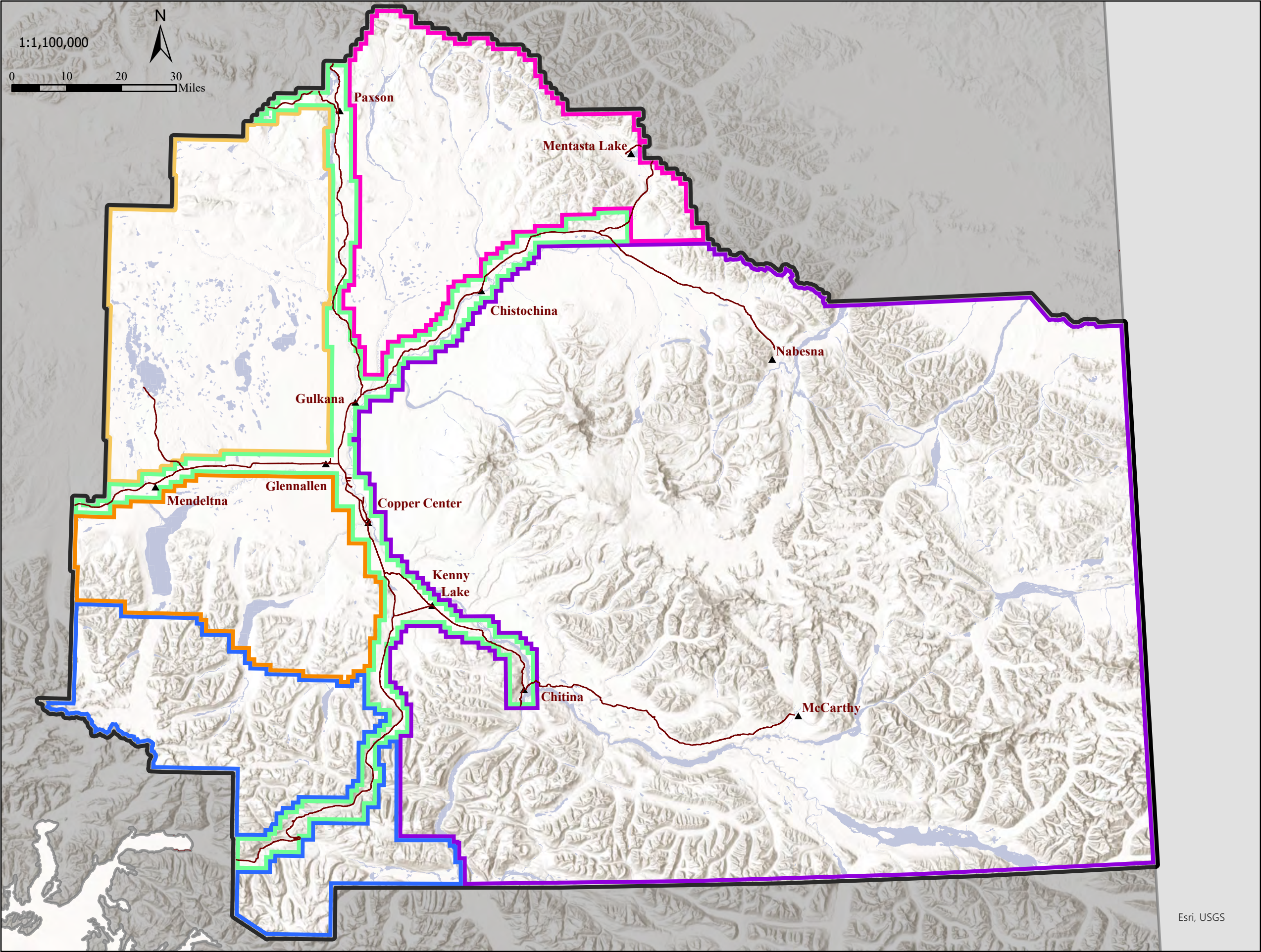
13 The 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP) established policy for the management of
14 over 3.3 million acres of state land and water generally within the greater Copper River
15 Basin. It was prepared in the early 1980s and was adopted in 1986.
16

17 The information and policies contained in the 1986 CRBAP informed Department staff and
18 was used as the basis for this plan revision although many changes have been made in order
19 to deal with changes in land ownership, changed patterns of development, and more recent
20 resource information. These changes allow the Department to fulfill the mission and
21 statutory requirements of the agency; are responsive to the needs of the agency and the
22 public; reflect current information and understanding of natural and cultural resources; and
23 revise state management intent and policies to reflect changes in land ownership and use.
24

25 A significant change undertaken through this revision process was to expand the plan
26 boundary to include the entire Thompson Pass Special Use Area (ADL 226446), removing
27 that portion that was previously included in the 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan; and
28 the western boundary of the planning area was expanded to include the Lake Louise area that
29 had previously been included in the 1985 Susitna Area Plan.
30

31 Since the original 1986 CRBAP, much has changed in the plan area. Much of the populated
32 area around the Glenn and Richardson highways has continued to become more developed.
33 Most of this growth and development is concentrated around the communities of Glennallen
34 and Copper Center. Growth and development have also occurred in other communities
35 adjacent to the major highways, but less than that experienced around Glennallen. A variety
36 of economic and demographic trends has affected community expansion and development;
37 however, growth will probably continue in the areas most readily accessible from the
38 developed roads or major regional trails. Another major change has been a decline in the
39 inventory of state land in the areas along and adjoining the highways, especially along the
40 Glenn Highway. Since the 1980's, the amount of state land has decreased with state land
41

¹ State special purpose sites, like state game refuges, state parks, or state forests, often are required to prepare management plans, but do so under other authorities.



**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 1-1
Planning Area Boundary**

- Planning Boundary
- Community
- Roads
- Central Region
- Chugach Mountains Region
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- Northwest Region
- Northern Region
- Wrangell/McCarthy Region



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Esri, USGS

1 being conveyed to the University of Alaska, and to private parties through state land and
2 agricultural land sales and settlements. Conversely, the overall amount of state-owned land
3 in the planning area increased substantially, with the state receiving tentative approval or
4 patent to an additional 1.9 million acres. This has resulted in a decreased and dispersed state
5 land base in the areas near the highways with extensive state holdings in the more remote and
6 inaccessible parts of the planning area. Additionally, the 1986 area plan has been found
7 difficult to use for decision making in ADNR since its land ownership patterns and land
8 classification designations do not reflect the current patterns of state ownership or land
9 classifications. For these and other reasons, revision of the 1986 plan was appropriate and
10 was undertaken beginning in 2016. Area plans are intended to be updated on a 15 to 20 year
11 schedule.

12
13 The Land Classification Order (LCO No. SC-19-001) that accompanies this revision revises
14 and supersedes all previous land classifications within the CRBAP planning area and
15 modifies the plan boundaries of the Prince William Sound Area Plan (LCO SC-88-004) and
16 the Susitna Area Plan (LCO SC-86-012).

17
18 Valid mineral orders and leasehold location orders remain in effect and are not modified by
19 this revision, although a mineral closing order, covering additional settlement land, is
20 recommended.

21 22 23 **The Mandate**

24
25 The state is responsible for the management of those lands it owns and the ADNR is the
26 agency responsible for managing these lands. This plan focuses on the management of the
27 general domain state land, although plan designations (and land classifications) are provided
28 for units with mixed land ownership.

29
30 Alaska Statute (AS 38.04.065) requires the Commissioner of the Department of Natural
31 Resources (ADNR) to “adopt, maintain, and when appropriate, revise regional land use plans
32 that provide for the use and management of state-owned land.” To ensure that these lands
33 are properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources has developed this plan for all
34 state lands, both uplands and shorelands in the planning area.

35
36 The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing resource information and public
37 concerns before making long-term decisions about public land management. The planning
38 process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices
39 were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, rather than case-by-
40 case, providing consistency and consideration of the wide diversity of resources and uses
41 within the planning area. This process provides for more efficient use and protection of the
42 area’s resources.

What the Plan Will Do

The CRBAP will form the basis for the management of land and waters that is state-owned or selected by the state. When adopted, CRBAP is the basis for ADNR decision making for state land and resources. The plan will help ensure that state resource management considers the sustained yield of renewable resources, that development is balanced with environmental concerns, and that public access to state land is provided. The plan encourages cooperation with other landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land ownership patterns. Finally, the plan documents the state's intent for land management so that both public and private interests know how the state intends to manage lands over the period the plan is in effect.

What the Plan Will Not Do

The CRBAP is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. While the Plan provides an overall basis for state decision making, it is important to recognize that there are limits on its authority and constraints on its application. The following are some important aspects of land and resource management that are beyond the scope of this plan:

Non-ADNR Lands. This Plan does not apply to federal, Native, private lands, University of Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust Land.

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

Generally Allowed Uses (GAU). The area plan does not regulate activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing. GAUs are identified in 11 AAC 96.020 and the conditions for GAUs are provided in 11 AAC 96.025.

Legislatively Designated Areas. The Plan does not apply to state parks, refuges, public use areas, and other areas that are legislatively designated with the exception of providing designations (and subsequent plan classifications after adoption of the plan) for LDAs that are not totally reserved from the public domain.²

Decisions on Specific Applications. While this Plan provides general management intent for state lands, the Plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations.

² See "Land Use Designation" in the glossary for a further description of authorities.

1 These decisions are made through the application review process and must be consistent with
2 the plan and existing laws and regulations.

3
4 **Actions by Agencies Other Than ADNR.** The Plan does not provide management intent
5 for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than ADNR.

6 7 8 **The Relationship Between the Copper River Basin Area Plan and Other** 9 **Plans**

10
11 Those portions of the 1985 Susitna Area Plan now contained within this plan are within the
12 boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and contain Borough-managed land. The
13 Matanuska-Susitna Borough developed comprehensive plans which include the Matanuska-
14 Susitna Borough Comprehensive Development Plan and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's
15 Louise, Susitna, and Tyone Lakes Comprehensive Plan to establish intent for those lands.
16 Only those lands within the Louise, Susitna & Tyone Lakes area are to be managed by the
17 Matanuska-Susitna Borough who has and will continue to develop management plans for the
18 area. The ADNR reviewed this Borough plan as part of developing this area plan and
19 considers its recommendations. The Copper River Basin Area Plan does not provide
20 management intent for those lands governed by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

21
22 The United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) developed
23 the East Alaska Resource Management Plan and the Gulkana River Management Plan in
24 2006. These management plans describe how federal agencies are to manage federal lands
25 within Eastern Alaska. The Copper River Basin Area Plan does not provide management
26 intent for those lands governed by the BLM.

27 28 29 **How This Plan Will be Used**

30
31 The CRBAP is intended to provide an overall management strategy for state lands and
32 resources within the planning area, as well as specific management strategies for individual
33 management units and is the expression of how ADNR will pursue this management. Much
34 of the use of this plan is by the ADNR Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW).
35 Adjudicators will use this plan when reviewing and making decisions on authorizations for
36 use of state land, including permits, leases, sales, conveyances, and rights-of-way. The
37 ADNR Division of Forestry & Fire Protection and Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
38 also use this plan in the administration of their programs and activities.

39 40 41 **Public Participation in Planning Process**

42
43 The Copper River Basin Area Plan is the product of a six-year planning process conducted
44 by the ADNR Division Mining, Land and Water. Other divisions within ADNR, state and

1 federal agencies, Native corporations and tribal groups, public interest groups, and the public
2 have also played a pivotal role in the planning process. A first round of public meetings
3 occurred in the Spring of 2016 and focused on a description of the planning process and
4 planning area, and on issue identification and scoping. A second round of public meetings is
5 to be held in the Spring of 2023. These meetings will focus on the Public Review Draft with
6 information to be provided on proposed plan designations and management intent, and on
7 plan implementation. The results of these discussions and the subsequent review of public
8 comments submitted on the Public Review Draft will form the basis for revisions, if required,
9 to the draft plan, which are to be included in an issue response summary.

12 **Process of Plan Preparation**

14 The following process is used to develop this area plan:

- 16 • identify issues in the planning area;
- 17 • map and analyze resources and uses;
- 18 • conduct public meetings to identify land use issues;
- 19 • prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously
20 received from the public and from agencies;
- 21 • public reviews the PRD;³
- 22 • reviews all public and agency comments and prepares an Issue/Response Summary
23 (IRS) that addresses issues raised in comments;
- 24 • based upon the results and recommendations of the IRS, the Commissioner signs and
25 adopts it as ADNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area.

28 **Who Developed the Plan?**

30 The ADNR planning staff directs the planning process, including data collection, drafting the
31 area plan, preparing response to public and agency comments, and final plan preparation. A
32 number of local, state, and federal agencies reviewed the preliminary draft of the PRD and
33 provided land use and resource recommendations that are often valuable in refining initial
34 plan recommendations. Following the review of the IRS, the Commissioner of the Alaska
35 Department of Natural Resources will formally adopt the Copper River Basin Area Plan,
36 which is scheduled to occur following the review of public comments on the PRD.

³ Current phase of planning process.

Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area

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

State-selected and Top Filed Land. Some federal lands within the planning boundary have been selected by the State for potential conveyance in fulfillment of the State's land entitlement provided by the Alaska Statehood Act. Future selection applications have been filed for other federal lands consistent with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Section 906(e). These top filed lands are spread throughout the planning area with a concentrated area within the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). The lands within TAPS are affected by Public Land Order 5150 (PLO 5150). This plan recommends the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lift PLO 5150 to allow the state to receive title to its highest priority selections in partial fulfillment of its outstanding land entitlement. The CRBAP provides management intent for selected and top filed lands in anticipation of the state receiving title to some or all of these lands. Lands have been selected but not yet been conveyed to the state. Submerged lands beneath waters that are navigable or susceptible to navigation for title purposes, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state-owned.

Navigable Waters. The State of Alaska obtained title to all navigable waters, which include shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands under the Equal Footing Doctrine. Certain types of uses necessarily must utilize these waterbodies as part of their operation or function. The plan provides management direction as to what uses are appropriate on these waterbodies; it also identifies certain particularly sensitive areas that will require a high level of protection.

Land Sales. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses and agricultural land disposal. This plan recommends the retention of the settlement designation in some existing settlement areas and recommends several new settlement areas.

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

Mineral and Coal Development. The plan reviews the mineral and coal potential within the planning area and describes the statutory authorities that affect mining and coal development. Mineral and coal development can occur throughout the planning area consistent with resource presence.

Forest Resources. Moderate forest resources exist within the planning area. These are scattered throughout the Central and Glenn/Richardson regions of the planning area, and total over 230,000 acres. The plan identifies these areas and specifies the areas considered appropriate for inclusion in the sustained yield calculations that are made by the Division of Forestry & Fire Protection.

1 **Recreation.** Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan proposes designations to
2 manage lands for recreation in several locations where recreational use is extensive. Where
3 appropriate, these uses are recognized in the management intent statement for a unit where
4 recreation is particularly significant and widespread or where it is important to recognize this
5 use. 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.

11
12 **Water Resources.** ADNR is responsible for allocating water resources on all lands within
13 the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for their water resource values
14 and describes management guidelines for instream flow reservations. Areas with water
15 resource values are primarily associated with the maintenance of wetlands, which are
16 distributed throughout the planning area.

17 18 19 **Planning Period**

20
21 This plan reflects land management decisions and allocations based on the best available
22 information on the demand for use of state land and resources projected over the next
23 20 years. It is also based on a specific set of social, environmental, economic, and
24 technological assumptions. The plan guides state land use and resource decisions for the
25 next 20 years or until the plan is revised.

26 27 28 **Summary of Plan Actions**

29 30 **Management Intent**

31
32 The planning area consists of six regions that contain both uplands and lowlands. The six
33 regions are composed of state-owned and state-selected lands that are contiguous to each
34 other and have similar characteristics. The plan presents management intent that explains the
35 department's overall resource management objectives for each region and unit and provides
36 resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

37 38 39 **Management Guidelines**

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

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

Land Use Designations and Land Classifications

General state lands are classified by identifying the resources and uses present in order to designate primary and secondary uses for individual units. Each unit identifies up to three designations⁴ representing the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. Plan designations are identified and described in Chapter 3 along with the Resource Allocation Tables that contain the designations assigned to individual units. A more complete description of compatible uses is found in the management intent statement and guidelines for each specific planning unit. These designations are then implemented through land classifications as defined by 11 AAC 55.020-277. Up to three classifications are allowable on individual management units. Table 4-2 in Chapter 4 shows how designations convert to classifications.

Land Classification Order SC-19-001 supersedes all classifications within the planning area. The Land Classification Order (LCO) that is to be adopted with this plan is included as Appendix B.

Plan Implementation and Modification

The plan is implemented through the LCO and serves as the final finding for land classification. The plan sets forth policy for ADNR in administering actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, and classification orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land classifications. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and procedures.

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

Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for these changes must follow certain procedures (11 AAC 55.240). The plan may be amended after approval by the Commissioner of ADNR following public review and consultation with the appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of procedures for plan modifications, amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.

⁴ See “Land Use Designation” in the glossary for more detailed information.

Chapter 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

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Chapter 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction

This chapter presents land management policies that apply to all state owned, state selected, and ANILCA top filed lands for each of the major resources affected by the plan. The resources identified in this chapter are agriculture, cultural resources, fish and wildlife, forestry, materials, mineral resources, recreation and tourism, and settlement. It also presents management policies for several specific land management concerns: protection of fish and wildlife habitat, public and private access, settlement, public recreation and tourism, timber harvest, and shoreline and stream corridor management. These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area regardless of the land use designation.

This chapter consists of goals and management guidelines that apply to all state owned and state selected land within the Plan boundary. Goals are the general condition the ADNR is trying to achieve, and guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occurs. Additionally, this chapter presents broad management intent statements with unit specific management intent provided in Chapter 3.

Definitions

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

Overall Management Direction

Management goals, guidelines, and intent are focused on maintaining and enhancing opportunities for public and commercial use of the state lands and waters while considering emerging issues related to climate change and conserving the natural resources and habitats necessary to sustain fish and wildlife populations. Access to and within state lands is maintained. The State recommends the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lift PLO 5150 to allow the State to receive title to its highest priority land selections within the Trans Alaska Pipeline System Corridor in partial fulfillment of its outstanding land entitlement. A limited amount of State land has been identified for potential sale into private ownership.

Plan Goals

The following goals are for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that ADNR attempts to achieve through management actions. These goals will lay the foundation for maintain these important uses, resources, or activities, and guide use and development interests. The goals are listed alphabetically, and no single goal has a priority over others.

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

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

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

Heritage Resources. Preserve, document, and interpret Alaska's cultural resources and heritage on all lands within the State.

Public Access. Provide access to public and private lands and resources to ensure adequate opportunities for the use of public resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Guidelines

Management guidelines identified are intended to provide specific standards, management direction or procedures to be followed by the ADNR in the issuance of permits, leases, or other authorizations for the use of state land or resources within the planning area. Guidelines range in their level of specificity, from giving general guidance for decision making to identifying specific factors that need to be considered when making on-the-ground decisions. In most cases, these guidelines can be implemented through the authorization of applications for proposed uses or through agency actions. In other cases, ADNR may promulgate regulations to ensure that these guidelines can be implemented and are enforceable. Unit specific guidelines are found in Chapter 3.

A. All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and with the management intent in this plan.

B. In considering authorizations for use of state land, ADNR will adjudicate applications to:

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

C. If authorizations from other agencies are required, ADNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.

Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value

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

Chapter 2 guidelines apply to all state land covered by the Copper River Basin Area Plan unless the plan explicitly exempts some management units or designations from a guideline, or the resource or use for which a guideline is intended does not exist in the parcel in question. There are few such exemptions.

Other Guidelines Affecting Resources. Multiple guidelines may affect the use of individual resources. Consult guidelines in other resource sections of this chapter.

Plan Management Intent

Broad management intent for state land is expressed through statements of management emphasis identified on a unit specific basis. These statements define ADNR's near and long-term management policies (goals, guidelines, and intent), and are based on resource and use inventories, the review of existing and potential economic trends, state authorizations, existing plans and similar resource management documents, agency review and comment, and public participation.

A. All general domain state land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use and provide for the balanced use, development, and conservation of the resources.

B. Lands retained in state ownership will be managed to continue to provide diverse recreational opportunities and support economic development, and to protect access and public resources such as fish and wildlife habitat, watersheds, and scenic values.

C. State land will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed or otherwise affected by a Leasehold Location Order. While this plan does recommend one mineral order that will close land classified as Settlement Land to mineral entry, the vast majority of lands remain open to mineral entry.

D. The designation applied to a unit identifies the recommended use for the unit. In some cases, a unit might have co-designated uses. Up to three classifications may be assigned for one unit. In units where a primary use has been designated, activities and authorizations pertaining to that primary designated use may take precedence over other uses. Consistent with the multiple use mandate, other uses may also be allowed if they do not preclude primary or co-designated uses for a management unit.

E. This plan emphasizes minimizing land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions, although prohibitions are sometimes identified. If ADNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use should not be authorized or the use should be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (11 AAC 55.040 (c)). Except in areas closed to mineral entry, subsurface uses are considered an allowable use, but must take into consideration the effects upon surface uses.

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

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

1 **H.** It is the intent of the plan to provide land use designations for all state-owned and state-
2 selected lands in the planning area. Any lands inadvertently missed or any state lands,
3 lacking a land use designation, situated in gaps between this plan and adjoining plans are
4 designated using the guidelines in Chapter 4 under “Applicability of Plan Designations/
5 Classifications to State Lands Not Identified in the Plan or Text Maps.”
6
7

8 **Other State Land**

9

10 Parcels that are donated or acquired after the plan is adopted will be designated for the uses
11 for which they were acquired or donated without an amendment to the plan. Lands that come
12 into state ownership through other means will be designated and classified consistent with
13 the designation identified in the applicable management unit or, if not so identified,
14 according to the standards of the section, Applicability of Plan Designations and
15 Classifications, in Chapter 4 without an amendment to the plan or to the Land Classification
16 Order adopting this plan revision. This same process applies to those parcels of state land
17 that may be missed during the plan preparation process and have subsequently been
18 identified as state land.
19

Agriculture

Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

A. Agricultural Sales: Classification. Agricultural land disposals under AS 38.05.321 may only occur within areas designated Agriculture Land.¹

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

C. Agricultural Land Disposals. Agricultural land disposals shall be consistent with the requirements of AS 38.05.057 and AS 38.05.321. Agricultural land cannot be used for other purposes that would preclude its eventual use for agriculture.

- Agricultural land conveyed under the authority of AS 38.05.321 may only be used for agricultural purposes or for purposes that do not conflict with the use of the land for agriculture.
- Remote state land with good agricultural potential and designated Agriculture, but not scheduled for sale within the next 15-year period, shall remain in public ownership, continue in an agricultural designation, and shall not be used for other purposes except through a plan amendment that re-designates such areas into another land use designation. This prohibition does not extend to non-permanent, temporary uses of agricultural land such as uses associated with permits. Longer term uses that do not prevent the use of the surrounding land for agricultural purposes, such as an access easement, may be authorized without a plan amendment with concurrence from the Division of Agriculture.
- State Farm Conservation Plans, which must be approved by the state, shall be provided as a condition of an agricultural sale and shall meet all other requirements of 11 AAC 67.
- In addition to the requirements of 11 AAC 67.180 or as part of an AS 38.05.035(e) decision, the impacts of agricultural activities on adjacent areas classified Habitat Land shall be evaluated in consultation with ADF&G during the decision process. Appropriate measures to minimize impacts of agriculture on adjacent habitat will be incorporated into the Preliminary/Final Finding and Decision or State Farm Conservation Plan. Agricultural sales adjoining lands designated Settlement shall evaluate the need for measures necessary to minimize adverse impacts to areas of land disposals and shall similarly incorporate such measures into the Preliminary/Final Finding and Decision or State Farm Conservation Plan. It is not

¹ 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.

intended that mitigation measures will always be required in these instances, but that the need for such measures be assessed and required where necessary.

- Where agricultural land disposals occur within a floodplain; the State Farm Conservation Plan will identify locations where permanent structures are inappropriate due to potential for flooding. Agricultural land disposals should exclude floodways. Where neither floodways nor flood plains have been mapped, the best available information will be used to identify areas where flooding is likely to be a severe limitation on development.

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

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

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

Coordination and Public Notice

Goals

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

B. Coordination with Local Plans and Zoning Ordinance. The comprehensive plan and zoning map of the Matanuska Susitna Borough should be reviewed by ADNR prior to issuing permits, leases, or other forms of use authorizations. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough comprehensive plan and zoning map apply to the region of the planning area in the vicinity of Lake Louise within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Only those regions that fall within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough are subject to borough comprehensive plans and zoning maps. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough has developed and will continue to develop local comprehensive plans for Louise, Susitna, and Tyone Lakes.

C. Avoiding Conflicts with Adjacent Upland Owners. Before ADNR issues a land use authorization on shorelands, ADNR 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. ADNR will consider comments from private landowners and others before making a decision. ADNR 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. These are intended to identify preferred land use patterns and development stipulations. ADNR reviews these plans in the course of developing management plans or area plans, and often

1 makes use of their recommendations. However, while community comprehensive plans can
2 make recommendations for state lands within their planning areas, they cannot establish land
3 use designations or other planning requirements for state land. State land use designations
4 are decided on a regional basis through the state land use planning process and local plans do
5 not supersede state plans for the use of state lands.

6
7 **E. Other Guidelines Affecting Coordination or Public Notice.** Several other guidelines
8 may affect coordination or public notice. See other sections of this chapter.
9

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest

Goals

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

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, personal use, sport and non-consumptive uses.

Manage to Maintain and Enhance the Natural Environment. 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 to wildlife populations. This management shall be consistent with the applicable requirements of 11 AAC 34.

Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas

The Management Guidelines that follow apply to areas designated Habitat or co-designated Habitat throughout the planning area, with emphasis on fish and wildlife populations used for consumptive commercial, subsistence, personal use, and sport purposes, and other uses listed in Guideline B where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. The primary objective is the use of adequate protection measures to ensure the sustainability of fish and wildlife habitat, populations, and the continuation of other uses of the area. The management of state land and resources are also to be consistent with the requirements of sustained yield, as described in Article VIII of the State Constitution.

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

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 ADNR enforces permit stipulations and measures, consistent with their authorities and
11 enforcement capabilities. Mitigation will be required for any significant damage to fish,
12 wildlife, or their habitats that may occur as a direct result of a party's failure to comply with
13 applicable law, regulations, or conditions of the permit or lease.

14
15 When determining appropriate stipulations and measures, the department will apply, in order
16 of priority, the following steps. Mitigation requirements listed in other guidelines in this plan
17 will also follow these steps:

- 18
19 1. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats
20 through siting, timing, or other management options.
- 21
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) from the use or
development will be minimized.
- 24
25 3. If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified by
repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a useful state.
- 26
27 4. ADNR 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, ADNR will consider the provision of
32 substitute resources or environments. ADNR will consider only those replacement
33 and 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 ADNR if it is determined to be in
36 the best interest of the state either through AS 38.05.035(e) or other authorization
37 process.

38 **B. Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats (Ha).** These habitats are defined as areas
39 that serve as a concentration area for a single or multiple species of fish and wildlife during a
40 sensitive life history stage or are highly important to the maintenance or management of a
41 single or multiple species of fish or wildlife. Fish and wildlife categories used, in part, to
42 identify Habitat (Ha) designations in this plan include the following:
43

- 1 • Anadromous and high value resident fish spawning, rearing, overwintering, and
- 2 migration areas.
- 3 • Fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- 4 • Moose rutting, wintering and calving areas.
- 5 • Caribou wintering² and calving areas.
- 6 • Dall sheep lambing and wintering areas, and mineral licks.
- 7 • Mountain goat rutting and nursery areas.
- 8 • Bison foraging, wintering, calving areas, and movement corridors.
- 9 • Trumpeter swan nesting, molting, and migration concentrations.

10
11 The areas designated Habitat (Ha) in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best
12 available information when the plan was written. In the granting of authorizations within
13 areas designated Habitat, ADNR adjudicators should attempt to acquire more detailed and
14 more recent information pertaining to habitat resources and values if there is some question
15 as to the appropriateness of the use that is under consideration for authorization.

16
17 The resource that was used to make the determination that an area should be designated Ha is
18 identified in the parcel descriptions contained in Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3
19 under the column, Resources and Uses. In some cases, there is only a single resource but in
20 other instances, several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying differing
21 portions of the parcel. The spatial distribution of habitat resources is described in the
22 management intent language, if known. Management units are to be managed to protect the
23 resource(s) identified in these tables. Areas of sensitive habitat in management units
24 designated Resource Management are, similarly, to be managed to protect the resource that is
25 identified.

26
27 There is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain species;
28 seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality
29 and critical life cycle stages are identified in various publications. Thus, it may be possible,
30 through consultation with ADF&G and other agencies, that uses and facilities may be found
31 appropriate within areas designated Habitat if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by
32 including mitigating measures in project design.

33
34 Uses not consistent with a plan designation or not authorized in a management intent
35 statement and that, if permitted, would result in the degradation of the resource(s) within
36 areas designated Ha, are to be considered incompatible and are not to be authorized unless
37 determined to be necessary and in the best interest of the state. Degradation of the resource
38 might result from actions involving one or more of the following factors: dredging, filling,
39 significant compaction of vegetation and sediment, alteration of flow patterns, discharge of

² Where such areas are concentrated spatially and particularly where they coincide with calving areas.

toxic substances, or disturbance during sensitive periods. If there is a question as to whether a use would be appropriate or whether it would degrade a listed resource, ADNR shall consult with ADF&G in making the determination of initial incompatibility.

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

- ADNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the management unit in question does not possess those attributes characteristic of a Habitat designation as defined in the plan; or
- If ADNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the non-designated use can be made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the “Ha” area avoided with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations; or
- If after consideration of the above statements, the project is then found to be in the best interest of the state under AS 38.05.035(e) or similar department authorizations and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Management Guideline A.

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

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

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

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

G. Water Intake Structures. When issuing water rights for waters providing fish habitat, ADNR will require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not result in entrainment, entrapment, or impingement of fish and will maintain in-stream flows needed to

1 sustain existing fish populations. The simplest and most cost-effective technology may be
2 used to implement this guideline when consistent with all applicable permits.

3
4 Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent
5 entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be
6 designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also
7 be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. The DMLW (Water Resources Section) and
8 ADF&G Division of Habitat should be consulted to determine screen size, water velocity,
9 and intake design if the intake structure is in fish-bearing waters. ADF&G will continue to
10 determine and permit the appropriate intake structures for specific locations and projects.

11
12 **H. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System.** To the extent feasible, channelization,
13 diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a
14 significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided. If projects like this
15 are proposed, they will require a review and permit from the ADF&G Division of Habitat
16 and other agencies.

17
18 **I. Threatened and Endangered Species.** All land use activities will be conducted
19 consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the
20 continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals or plants, to provide for
21 their continued use of an area, and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat.
22 Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation
23 for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. There are
24 no known threatened or endangered species under either federal or state statute or regulation
25 within the planning area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Division of
26 Ecological Services, should be consulted on questions that involve endangered or threatened
27 species of federal interest and the ADF&G those listed by the state.

28
29 Consideration should also be given to wildlife listed by the state within the State Wildlife
30 Action Plan³ as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) which are species whose
31 populations are declining or under threat, species that are culturally, ecologically, or
32 economically important in the state, species for which the majority of their range occurs in
33 Alaska, or species that are indicators of environmental change. As of 2019 there were 80
34 known SGCN (64 bird species and 16 small mammals) identified within the planning area.
35 Location of species and mitigation should be determined in consultation with ADF&G during
36 project reviews. As of the writing of this document, three terrestrial species likely to occur in
37 the Copper River Basin boundary are undergoing a Federal Species Status Assessment. The
38 species include two small mammals, the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*) and northern bog
39 lemming (*Synaptomys borealis*), as well as McKay's bumblebee (*Bombus mckayii*).
40 Depending on the outcome, further actions may be needed (see also: L. Species specific
41 management guidelines). Federal review of other species (e.g., declining boreal songbirds)
42 appear likely in future.

³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2015. Alaska wildlife action plan. Juneau.

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

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ('Eagle Act') prohibits the take of bald and golden eagles, their parts, nests, and eggs either directly (such as by shooting or collecting parts) or indirectly (such as by disturbance or visual changes to the landscape). Under the Eagle Act, "disturb" means to agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that causes or is likely to cause injury, a decrease in productivity, or nest abandonment. Eagles are found in almost all landscapes across Alaska, including grasslands and tundra, and should be considered early in the project planning stage.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has developed spatial and temporal buffers to assist with planning activities and siting facilities to avoid take of eagles. The recommended practices are designed to prevent human disturbance to eagles and their nests, particularly during the nesting season, when eagles are most sensitive to disturbance. If activities cannot be conducted outside the eagle nesting season or the recommended spatial buffers around eagle nests cannot be implemented, an Eagle Take or Eagle Nest Take permit may be needed.

Contact the Alaska Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain the most current information on nest locations; technical guidance for project activities near eagle nests, including buffer recommendations; and assistance with any necessary permits.

1. Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests. Facilities determined by the USFWS to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed within 330 feet and up to one-half mile of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is currently active or not.

2. Activities Disturbing Nesting Eagles. Activities the USFWS determines likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will be prohibited within 330 feet of active bald or golden eagle nests during the critical nesting period, which is defined in Alaska as between March 1 and August 31. Temporary activities and facilities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed at other times. Current guidelines for Alaska, locations of nests, and technical advice on conducting activities near eagle nest sites, should be obtained from the Fairbanks Ecological Services office of the USFWS. The recommended practices are designed to prevent human disturbance to eagles, particularly during the nesting season. Specific activities that are likely to cause disturbance to eagles during critical nesting include major land uses such as logging, the development of new commercial and industrial sites, mining, and road

1 construction. Human activities such as entry into the primary nesting zone (330 feet
2 from the nest) and low-level aircraft operations may also cause disturbance to
3 breeding eagles. Leaving a few mature trees standing in harvest areas near rivers and
4 sloughs can benefit reproduction of eagles and other raptor species.

5
6 **K. Peregrine falcons.** Although American peregrine falcons are no longer listed under the
7 federal Endangered Species Act, the USFWS encourages the continued conservation of these
8 species by applying protection measures during the nesting period. The same critical nesting
9 periods and activities listed above for eagles also apply (low-flying aircraft, noisy activities,
10 ground level disturbance, construction during nesting). In addition, activities that could have
11 negative impacts throughout the year (not only during nesting periods) include habitat
12 alterations, construction of permanent facilities, and pesticide use. The recommended
13 protection measures, as well as technical advice on conducting activities near peregrine
14 falcon nest sites, can be obtained from the Fairbanks Ecological Services office of the
15 USFWS.

16 17 **L. Species Specific Management Guidelines**

18
19 **Moose.** Moose are present throughout the planning area, and many portions are important
20 for moose calving and rutting or are used as winter concentration areas. Calving typically
21 occurs from May through June, while rutting occurs late September to October. Uses that are
22 likely to produce levels of acoustical or visual disturbance sufficient to disturb calving,
23 rutting, or post-calving aggregations that cannot be seasonally restricted should not be
24 authorized in these areas. Uses may be authorized in these areas at other times of the year.
25 ADNR authorizations shall include seasonal restrictions on activities that would produce
26 significant acoustical or visual disturbance during wintering, calving (including post-
27 calving), or rutting periods.

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

36
37 **Caribou.** Caribou wintering and calving areas are present and widely distributed throughout
38 the planning area. Calving typically occurs from May through June, and areas of particular
39 importance include the entire Northwest region, the southern half of the Northern region,
40 portions of the Glenn/Richardson region from the boundary with the Susitna Matanuska Area
41 Plan to Glennallen, northward on the Richardson highway to milepost 170 and along the Tok
42 cutoff to the boundary with the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (Nelchina Herd), along with the
43 western and northern edges of the Wrangell region from the base of the Wrangell mountains
44 to the Glenn/Richardson region boundary (Mentasta Herd). Authorizations in these areas are

1 to use the same management requirements as those for moose calving and winter
2 concentration areas, described above.

3
4 **Dall Sheep.** Dall sheep are present throughout the mountainous terrain and open alpine
5 ridges within the Northern, Central, Chugach Mountains, and Wrangell regions. Within
6 these areas, sheep are widely distributed and there are numerous areas that are important for
7 lambing, rutting, and winter habitats. Lambing typically occurs in May and June. Ewes and
8 lambs are especially vulnerable and sensitive to disturbances (i.e., helicopters) and other
9 environmental factors. Authorizations in these areas are to use the same management
10 requirements as those for moose/caribou calving, rutting and winter concentration areas,
11 described above. ADF&G should be consulted in determining a course of action for
12 authorizations occurring during this time.

13
14 **Bison.** Plains bison (*Bison bison bison*) are found in two areas of the Wrangell region. The
15 first is from the western flank of the Wrangell mountains to the Glenn/Richardson region
16 boundary. Stretching along the Richardson highway from Copper Center southeastward to
17 Chitna. The second is in the Chitna River valley between McColl Ridge and Towhead
18 mountain. Calving typically occurs in secluded meadows beginning in May. Authorizations
19 in the bison movement corridors and concentration areas are to use the same management
20 requirements as those for moose calving and winter concentration areas, described above.

21
22 **Brown and Black Bear.** Brown bears (constituting all subspecies of brown and grizzly
23 bear) and black bears can be found throughout the planning area and occur throughout
24 Alaska with a few notable exceptions. Brown and black bears share similar habitat and
25 foraging behaviors, and distributions and concentrations vary seasonally and geographically.
26 During spring, bears emerge from dens and are typically found on low elevation south-facing
27 slopes, riparian forests and wetlands. During summer, bear distribution can vary, ranging
28 between herbaceous-rich mid elevations, low elevation river bottoms and fluvial benches,
29 and burns and openings of higher elevations. During fall, bears are commonly found near
30 large anadromous rivers harvesting salmon and in associated riparian forest areas seeking
31 roots, late berries, and fruits. In winter, most bears relocate to hibernation dens in alpine and
32 subalpine areas. Bear density is greatest in productive, southern portions of Alaska.

33
34 Bear mating season typically occurs in the spring between May and July and cubs are
35 typically born in hibernation dens between January and February. Killing cubs and females
36 with offspring is prohibited. Adjudicators shall consult ADF&G and USFWS to identify
37 important areas in addition to those identified in the management units in the Plan and to
38 determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance measures. All permanent and long-term
39 seasonal facilities shall prepare a bear interaction plan to reduce conflicts with wildlife.

40
41 **Goat.** Mountain goat populations within the planning area are interspersed throughout the
42 southern regions of the Wrangell and Chugach Ranges. Breeding season occurs between late
43 October and early December. Males may travel great distances to find a suitable mate while
44 females tend to remain in nursery groups with kids and immature adults. Given their long
45 gestation time and single kid born per season, mountain goat populations take considerable

time to recover from disturbances. Adjudicators shall consult ADF&G to identify important areas in addition to those identified in the management units in the Plan and to determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance measures. ADF&G should be consulted in determining a course of action for authorizations occurring in goat populated areas.

M. Species proposed for Threatened or Endangered Listing. Although no terrestrial species are currently listed as endangered or threatened by the State of Alaska or the USFWS, three are described below, which are likely to occur in the Copper River Basin and are currently undergoing a federal Species Status Assessment for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Depending on the outcome, further actions may be needed in consultation with ADF&G and USFWS. Federal review of other species (e.g., declining boreal songbirds) also appears likely in future.

- Little brown bats (*Myotis lucifugus*) are common forest dwellers, and though we know little about populations in interior Alaska, those in the continental U.S. may be at risk from White Nose Syndrome, a deadly fungal infection, that kills bats during hibernation.
- Northern bog lemmings (*Synaptomys borealis*) are naturally uncommon to rare and associated with a variety of boreal forest habitats, including mesic areas of spruce forest with mossy understory and forest openings, such as meadows and fens.
- McKay's bumblebee (*Bombus mckayii*) is a newly recognized northern species that was previously considered a subspecies of the western bumblebee (*Bombus occidentalis*). Monitoring efforts in Alaska are underway to understand habitat use, though bees often use mixed boreal forest edge and bluff habitats including those in disturbed, riparian areas with flowering forbs and shrubs (Fulkerson et al. 2021).

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

O. Trumpeter Swan Nesting Areas. In swan nesting areas, uses that would disturb a significant number of nesting swans or detrimentally alter their nesting habitat should be avoided. The siting of permanent facilities, including roads, material sites, storage areas, and other forms of permanent structures should be avoided within one-quarter mile of these known nesting sites. Surface entry should also be avoided within one-quarter mile of these nesting areas between April 1 and August 31. Both should be evaluated on a case-by-case

1 basis. Some areas are more open and susceptible to noise and visual disturbances and
2 therefore require larger protection areas. Leases or permits may require seasonal restrictions
3 on activities to avoid disturbance to swans. Consult with ADF&G and USFWS to identify
4 current or potential nesting habitat and to determine guidelines to follow and activities to
5 avoid. The standards of Guideline P, 'Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat', also apply.
6 Refer to the management unit's 'Resources and Uses' section in the Resource Allocation
7 Tables to determine if the presence of a nesting area is likely.
8

9 **P. Activities in Important Waterfowl Habitat.** In important waterfowl habitat, activities
10 requiring a lease permit, or development plan, and producing habitat disturbance or high
11 levels of acoustical or visual disturbance from sources such as boat traffic, vegetation
12 clearing, construction, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations, should be avoided during
13 sensitive periods such as nesting, staging, or brood-rearing periods. Where it is not feasible
14 and prudent to avoid such activities, other mitigation measures may be required to avoid
15 significant adverse impacts and the activity may be denied. If it is likely that a waterfowl
16 concentration exists within the area affected by a potential project, consult with ADF&G and
17 USFWS to identify areas of important waterfowl in addition to those identified in the
18 management units in this plan and to determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance
19 measures.
20

21 The USFWS recommends for migratory birds affected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty
22 Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 (which includes other species besides
23 waterfowl) that land disturbing activities be conducted before May 1 or after July 15 to avoid
24 disturbing nesting, molting, and fledging birds in forests, woodlands, shrub or open areas.
25 For Interior activities near cliffs with nesting raptors (eagles, falcons) or ravens, the dates to
26 avoid disturbance are April 15 through August 1. Adjudicators shall consult with USFWS to
27 identify sensitive areas and determine appropriate mitigation or avoidance measures.
28

29 **Q. Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands.** Fish and wildlife enhancement
30 activities on state lands, whether by ADF&G or other parties, should be consistent with the
31 management intent for those lands. Enhancement activities likely to attract significant public
32 use, including sport fishing use, will be designed and located to minimize the impact of
33 additional public use on the existing recreation resources, including anchorages, campsites,
34 and existing and intended wilderness values.
35

36 **R. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources - Transportation Routes and Facilities.**
37 Important overwintering, calving, lambing, or mineral lick areas, fish and wildlife habitats in
38 riparian areas, fish and wildlife movement corridors, important wintering areas, and
39 threatened or endangered species habitat should be avoided in siting transportation routes
40 unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of
41 construction should be determined in consultation with ADF&G. Transportation corridors
42 that intersect or cross fish or wildlife movement areas shall be equipped with appropriate
43 crossing devices or structures to allow the free and efficient passage (in both directions) of
44 the species using the corridor.
45

1 **S. Protection of Riverine Areas.** Riverine areas perform a variety of important functions
2 related to recreation, habitat protection, and water quality/quantity maintenance. To the
3 maximum extent feasible and prudent, the protection of these areas is important and DMLW
4 and DOAg authorizations are to ensure the maintenance of these areas in any authorizations
5 that may be issued. See Management Guidelines D, E, F, H, and I in the ‘Shorelands and
6 Stream Corridors’ section in this Chapter for guidance and standards pertaining to riverine
7 areas. These standards are to apply to authorizations issued by DMLW and the Division of
8 Agriculture.
9

10 **T. Protection of Resources and Balancing of Impacts with Potential Development.**
11 ADNR, in its consideration of resources and in the management of state land, shall consider
12 the impacts of such use upon fish and wildlife populations and human uses of those
13 populations, habitat and soil degradation, and upon other forms of use that may occupy the
14 area that is under consideration in an authorization. Uses that are not compatible with these
15 uses and resources are to be made compatible through the use of stipulations. The ability of
16 the department to manage the subsequent activities that may result from the issuance of an
17 authorization is to be taken into consideration in the adjudication of an application that
18 requires a written determination by ADNR.
19

20 It is recognized that the use and development of resources will create some level and area of
21 impact. Nonetheless, the state may determine through its authorization processes that the
22 development of specific surface or subsurface resources is appropriate, even with some level
23 of impact, and may approve such developments, with appropriate stipulations. It is also
24 recognized that the development of specific subsurface resources may take precedence over
25 surface uses. Material site development and construction access may also take precedence in
26 certain instances.
27

28 **U. Conflicts with Traditional Uses of Fish and Game.** The harvesting of fish and game
29 resources is an important part of the subsistence lifestyle within the planning area, with
30 concentrations of this activity occurring along the main transportation corridors throughout
31 the planning area. The underlying integrity of the ecological system and traditional way of
32 life within the planning area is to be maintained to the maximum extent practicable. ADNR
33 decisions are to carefully consider the effects of a proposed project or activity upon these
34 uses and resources, and authorizations are to ensure that adverse impacts are avoided,
35 minimized, or mitigated consistent with the requirements of this section of Chapter 2 and,
36 specifically, with Management Guideline A within areas designated or co-designated Habitat.
37

38 **V. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Habitat.** Other guidelines may affect
39 the protection and management of fish and wildlife habitat. See other sections of this
40 chapter.
41
42
43

Management Guidelines: Harvest Areas

A. Allowing Uses Within Designated Harvest Areas (Hv). Considerations similar to those identified in the Habitat portion above apply to areas designated Harvest (Hv). In the CRBAP, only upland management units are affected by the Harvest designation. These Harvest areas are defined as areas of intense fish and wildlife harvest (compared to the rest of the planning area) where the level of harvest has reached, or is projected to reach, the harvestable surplus for the resource, or discrete fish and wildlife harvest areas historically important to a community for the harvest of a species where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield for traditional uses:

- important areas for human use of fish and wildlife,
- areas with multiple uses of fish and wildlife,
- localized areas of community or subsistence harvest,
- intensive sport/personal use fishing areas.

The areas designated “Hv” in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best available information at the time of plan preparation. In the designation of these areas, data sources were of a generalized nature, oftentimes at the 1:250,000 scale. In some cases, there is only a single harvest resource, but in other instances several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying different portions of the management unit. The spatial distribution of harvest resources is described in the management intent language, if known. The resource(s) used to make the determination that an area should be designated Harvest are identified in the management unit descriptions contained in the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 under the column, “Resources and Uses”.

Management units designated Harvest will be managed to ensure minimal disturbance to the harvest resources identified for a given area. Since there is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain species; seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in various publications.⁴ Thus, it may be possible, through consultation with ADF&G and other agencies, that uses and facilities may be found appropriate within areas designated Harvest if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

Uses that are not consistent with the approved designation, not authorized in the management intent statement for a specific management unit, and, if permitted, would result in the degradation of the resource(s) associated with areas designated Harvest or Ha/Hv, are to be considered incompatible with the plan’s management intent and with the Harvest and Ha/Hv designations. If there is a question as to whether a use would be appropriate or whether it

⁴ These publications include, but are not limited to, the following: ADF&G Regional Habitat Guides and Subsistence Management Reports. Consult ADF&G for further information.

1 would degrade a listed resource, ADNR shall consult with the ADF&G, in making the
2 determination of initial incompatibility.

3
4 Uses may be permitted if the proposed use avoids the resource or if, through stipulations, it
5 can be made to have minimal adverse impact on the harvest activity for which the area was
6 designated. In instances when the proposed use cannot avoid the harvest area or cannot
7 mitigate significant impacts through design, siting, or operation stipulations, the use may be
8 permitted if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- 9
- 10 • ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area
11 is not Harvest or Ha/Hv as defined in the plan;
 - 12 • The use is of sufficient public importance or lacks a feasible and prudent alternative
13 consistent with the applicable management guidelines of this plan; or
 - 14 • The significant adverse impacts of the use (project) are mitigated under Management
15 Guideline A.
- 16

17 **B. Allowing Uses Outside of Designated Harvest Areas.** Even though only intensively
18 used area were designated Harvest, significant harvest areas do occur in other units
19 throughout the plan.

20
21 **C. Activities Adjacent to Designated Harvest Areas.** To protect access, uses adjacent to
22 intensively used commercial, recreation, community, or subsistence harvest areas will not
23 preclude access for harvest activities during the harvest or use season.

24
25 **D. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Harvest Areas.** Other guidelines may
26 affect the protection and management of fish and wildlife harvest areas. See other sections of
27 this chapter.

Forestry

The forest resources of the CRBAP planning area are a mixture of species and age classes located primarily in the Tazlina Lake and Copper River regions. The upland areas are composed of white spruce, black spruce, paper birch, and quaking aspen. Balsam poplar is commonly found in riparian and flood plain areas, typically in smaller populations compared to all other species present. Black spruce is the dominant species in this boreal forest type, accounting for the majority of forest acreage across all geographic regions. White spruce has commercial value for sawlogs, biomass, fiber and fuelwood and accounts for the majority of merchantable pole and saw timber in the planning area. The commercial value of the paper birch is for biomass, fiber, and fuelwood with some sawlog value in trees with little or no defect. In addition to white spruce and birch, black spruce and aspen are now recognized as an abundant source of woody biomass. While balsam poplar provides adequate biomass of acceptable quality, other available species are preferred. Some communities are beginning to utilize woody biomass for heating public schools.

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 ADNR 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.

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 and riverine environments in areas designated Forestry or co-designated Forestry. Also, to benefit the state's economy 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

1 with information, technical expertise, and management guidance for utilizing forest
2 resources.

3
4 **Wildland Fire Suppression.** Division of Forestry & Fire Protection shall continue to
5 provide wildland fire suppression within the planning area consistent with the requirements
6 of the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

7
8 **Forest Health.** To improve forest health and vigor by harvesting and replacing mature aspen
9 stands with healthy new stands of regrowth, while protecting and maintaining other resource
10 values. Replacement of mature aspen stands has also benefited wildlife habitat. Minimize to
11 the extent possible adverse forest health impacts utilizing active forest management
12 techniques.

13
14 **Wildlife Habitat Management.** ADNR will seek to create, enhance and maintain wildlife
15 habitat consistent with forest management by providing a mosaic of forest stand areas,
16 reflecting the natural range of species and habitat diversity, for the variety of wildlife species
17 that live in the planning area. Habitat manipulation through controlled burns, water control,
18 timber management practices, or other measures may be used to improve habitat for certain
19 fish and wildlife species.

20
21 **Provision of Biomass for Public Purposes.** ADNR shall support actions to develop
22 sustainable sources of energy for meeting community needs from renewable woody biomass
23 obtained from state forests or other state lands that are suitable for this purpose and
24 consistent with state and federal permitting standards. Wherever feasible and practical, the
25 by-products of forest land management practices involving harvest or land clearing are to be
26 utilized for biomass.

27
28 **Non-timber Forest Products.** Support Non-Timber Forest Products Industries. In addition
29 to the management of state land for those designations that are delineated in Chapter 3 for
30 specific management units, ADNR shall manage state land to support the gathering of natural
31 materials that have commercial value and that provide a basis for employment in areas of the
32 state.

33 34 35 **Management Guidelines**

36
37 A systematic program of scheduled timber harvests is appropriate within the planning area.
38 Timber management activities are subject to the following management guidelines. Another
39 important component of the state forestry program within the planning area is fire
40 management. A management guideline is included that describes the broad aspects of this
41 program. The implementation of the state fire management program is identified and
42 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 ADNR 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 that is greater than ten acres in size (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, or their delegate, shall determine the amount and kind of material that is to be salvaged and shall coordinate with Division of Forestry & Fire Protection 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, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection (DOF&FP) may provide wood products for personal use. This program will only be undertaken, however, if it can be effectively and efficiently administered by DOF&FP. In areas designated for settlement, personal use forestry permits may be issued by DOF&FP after consultation with DMLW's Land Conveyance 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

1 calculated using the area control method and the units designated Forestry or co-designated
2 Forestry are to be used for the basis of this calculation.

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

10
11 **F. Fire Disturbance.** The intent of fire management is to identify where wildland fire can
12 be allowed or managed fires can be used to reduce costs of fire suppression, reduce the risk
13 of damaging fires, and maintain the natural diversity and productivity of forest stands. Fire
14 suppression will be a priority near residential areas or other forms of active land use, high
15 value recreation use areas, and areas with infrastructure development. Consistent with
16 AS 41.15.010 and AS 41.15.020, DOF&FP will protect forest resources from destructive
17 agents commensurate with the values at risk identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire
18 Management Plan. The Fire Management Plan indicates where suppression operations are
19 likely to occur; generally, such operations are to be limited to decreasing the long-term risk
20 of damaging fires and maintaining the natural diversity of forest stands, stand ages, and
21 habitat types. Fire disturbances, wildland and prescribed, may also be appropriate where soil
22 erosion is not a concern, as habitat enhancement techniques. Fire disturbance may also be
23 appropriate for ground scarification to ensure exposure of mineral soil, a substrate essential
24 to the natural regeneration of early successional browse species. Specific fire suppression
25 levels are identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

26
27 **G. Wildlife Habitat.** Forest management can be an important tool for improving wildlife
28 habitat. DOF&FP will consult with ADF&G's local biologist during the planning stage of
29 timber harvest layout and in the preparation of the Forest Land Use Plan in order to receive
30 guidance on wildlife habitat enhancement opportunities. Trees and vegetation may be
31 manipulated by cutting, crushing, harvesting, or burning to provide or improve wildlife
32 habitat.

33
34 **H. Maintenance of State Land Timber Base.** Land designated or co-designated Forestry
35 is to be retained by the state and is not to be converted to another designation. If the latter is
36 considered necessary, a public hearing is to accompany the plan amendment. It is the policy
37 of this plan and required under 11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(A), that such conversions not be
38 considered until the plan is revised through a plan amendment process.

39
40 **I. Coordination with Borough Forest Management Plans and Programs.** Prior to the
41 preparation of the (biennial) Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales and the development of a
42 Forest Land Use Plan, ADNR should coordinate with local government and major
43 landowners in order to obtain maximum efficiencies and reduce management conflicts over
44 the harvesting of timber and land use.

1 **J. Timber Harvest in Areas Designated Settlement, Agriculture, Materials, Forestry,**
2 **or Minerals.** Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if
3 intended to reduce fuel loads to minimize fire potential, support the costs of subdivision
4 development, provide access to the subdivision, or provide ancillary facilities subject to the
5 other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Timber harvests may also be
6 appropriate for purposes of forest health or the clearing of rights-of-ways. The selective
7 harvesting of timber before subdivision development is considered appropriate, after
8 consultation with the Land Conveyance Section and if authorized by the Regional Manager,
9 SCRO. Similarly, the harvesting of timber at material sites may be appropriate, after
10 consultation with the Regional Manager, SCRO. Timber harvests are also considered
11 appropriate in areas designated Agriculture if the timber harvest is identified as an
12 appropriate use or activity in the State Farm Conservation Plan that is approved prior to
13 agricultural production. Division of Forestry & Fire Protection shall consult with the
14 Division of Agriculture prior to the initiation of timber harvest in areas designated
15 Agriculture. If the use is consistent with the submitted plan of operations, timber harvests
16 are also considered appropriate in areas designated Minerals or Materials. Prior to timber
17 harvest on areas designated Minerals or Materials, DOF&FP shall consult with staff in the
18 Mining Resources Section and DMLW SCRO. Similarly, timber harvest is considered
19 appropriate in areas co-designated Forestry and Habitat but forest management activities are
20 to avoid or minimize impacts to the fishery, wildlife, or habitat resources in such areas.
21 Consult with ADF&G where timber harvests are to occur in co-designated areas as part of
22 the forest land use plan (or similar pre-decisional process).
23

24 **K. Other Guidelines Affecting Forestry.** Other guidelines will affect management
25 practices for timber development support facilities and forestry. See other sections of this
26 chapter.
27

Heritage 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 adverse effects on heritage resources and makes recommendations to mitigate these effects.
2. Cooperate with concerned government agencies, Alaska 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 resources⁵ as part of the overall protection process when subdividing or otherwise using state lands.

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

⁵ Cultural resources, for the purposes of this management guideline, do not include trails or routes.

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

6
7 **D. Cultural Resources in Timber Management Areas.** OHA will review proposals for
8 timber management activities through the interagency review process for the Five-Year
9 Schedule of Timber Sales and Forest Land Use Plans for individual sales and provide
10 comments and information about areas of concern within the review deadline. OHA may
11 recommend archaeological surveys in timber sale areas with a high potential for cultural
12 resources. Areas of reported historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites that retain
13 historic integrity should not be disturbed. Timber operations shall not occur within 300 feet
14 of the boundaries of known sites unless the OHA determines, in consultation with the
15 Division of Forestry & Fire Protection, that certain activities can occur without significant
16 adverse impacts to the cultural resource. The OHA shall assess the extent and significance of
17 the cultural resource and work with Division of Forestry & Fire Protection to develop site-
18 specific mitigation measures to protect the cultural sites while allowing timber management.

19
20 **E. Cultural Resources Adjacent to Recreation Facilities.** Recreation facilities that might
21 subject cultural sites to vandalism because of the increased public use should not be placed
22 adjacent to the cultural sites.

23
24 **F. Heritage sites should be reported when found.** The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey
25 (AHRS) is an inventory of all reported historic and prehistoric sites within the State of
26 Alaska and is maintained by the OHA. The AHRS is used to protect cultural resource sites
27 from unwanted destruction. By knowing of possible cultural remains prior to construction,
28 efforts can be made to avoid project delays and prevent the destruction of cultural sites.
29 There are 1,860 reported cultural resources within the CRBAP boundary. While over 45,000
30 sites have been reported within Alaska, only a portion of the state has been surveyed. The
31 AHRS is not complete or static, so heritage sites, when found, should be reported to the
32 OHA.

33
34 **G. Other Guidelines Affecting Cultural Resources.** Other guidelines will affect cultural
35 resources. See other sections in this chapter.

Materials

Material sites are areas where common variety materials such as sand, gravel, rock, crushed rock, and rip-rap are extracted and processed. Material resources are required for the construction, maintenance, and expansion of infrastructure including roads, pipelines, airports, businesses, residences, utilities, and communication facilities among other types of projects. Some material sites or material sources exist that may have been previously developed and are not currently active or are newly identified sources. Ideally, source areas are located close to a project area or area of use to reduce transportation costs; however, appropriate material sources are not located uniformly in many landscapes, so transportation distances can vary. Transportation costs increase with distance from the material source area which quickly makes their use cost prohibitive, and therefore, a lack of material sites within a reasonable distance from projects increases transportation costs and may effectively prevent some maintenance and development activities that are necessary or desirable.

Goals

Retain Land for State-Owned Material Sites. Maintain in state ownership and make available to public and private users sufficient, suitably located material sites to economically meet long-term economic needs of the area for material resources.

Avoidance or Minimization of Impacts. Material extraction sites are to be sited so that they avoid impacts, including but not limited to noise and dust, to adjacent residential or institutional areas (i.e., schools); environmental resources and sensitive habitats, to the extent that it is economical or practicable.

Management Guidelines

A. Preferred Material Sites.⁶ 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

⁶ Material sites are the sites where materials are developed. They are generally located within or near transportation corridors.

1 cost of transportation facilities, material sites should be located as near as is feasible to where
2 the material will be used.⁷

3
4 **B. Maintaining Other Uses and Resources When Siting, Operating or Closing Material**
5 **Sites.** Prior to material extraction, the adjudicator will ensure that the requirements of the
6 permit or lease adequately protect other important resources and uses. The disposal of
7 materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and
8 management guidelines of the plan. In some instances, areas occupied by a material site may
9 be appropriate for reuse for settlement or another form of development. When this occurs,
10 this is noted in the ‘management intent’ of the affected unit and reuse of the parcel for the
11 intended use is appropriate. If this occurs, the reclamation plan shall take this into
12 consideration and not preclude possible reuse.

13
14 **C. Land Sales in Areas of High Material Potential.** Generally, if a settlement area
15 contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources or other similar, high value material
16 resources, a material source area should be identified during subdivision design and retained
17 in state ownership for future use.

18
19 **D. Avoidance or Minimization of Impacts.** Material extraction sites are to be sited so that
20 they avoid or minimize impacts, including but not limited to noise and dust, to adjacent
21 residential or institutional areas (i.e., schools).

22
23 **E. Screening and Rehabilitation.** Where topographic and vegetation allow, material sites
24 should be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of
25 significant human use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the material site to allow for
26 such screening. Material extraction sites adjacent to the Glenn Highway, the Richardson
27 Highway, the Tok Cutoff, the Edgerton Highway, The Denali Highway, and Lake Louise
28 Road shall provide a vegetation buffer of 75 feet or more. Rehabilitation of the site shall
29 follow the requirements of AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.250.

30
31 **F. Protection Area Adjacent to Anadromous or High Value Resident Fish**
32 **Waterbodies.** Where topography and vegetation allow, a riparian buffer of at least 100 feet
33 shall be provided adjacent to anadromous waterbodies. The adjudicator is to review the
34 Management Guidelines B, D, E and H in the ‘Shorelands and Stream Corridors’ section of
35 this chapter prior to issuing an authorization or disposing of an interest in state land to
36 determine the amount of area to protect and the type of management stipulation to impose.

37
38 **G. Development of Material Sites.** Material sites are surface resources that occur in
39 specific geologic locations. It is recognized that the use and development of material
40 resources will create some level and area of impact. Nonetheless, the state may determine
41 that the development of material resources is appropriate, with appropriate stipulations. It is

⁷ 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.

1 also recognized that the development of specific material resources may take precedence
2 over surface uses. Material sites are necessary to and are a type of use that is often
3 associated with the construction and maintenance of roads, and therefore an essential
4 component of the road construction process. They may also provide access to other state
5 resources, such as forest stands in the Northwest and Central regions of the planning area.
6 The provision of access to forest resources is appropriate if not in conflict with material
7 extraction activities.
8

9 **H. Management of Material Sites Near Critical Infrastructure.** Construction materials
10 resources are required for the development, maintenance, and expansion of critical
11 infrastructure including roads, pipelines, airports, businesses, residences, utilities,
12 communication facilities, and similar types of projects. Transport of materials over any
13 significant distance (e.g., more than 1000 feet from an existing road) quickly makes their use
14 cost prohibitive, and therefore lack of material sites within a reasonable distance from
15 projects effectively prevents maintenance and development activities that are necessary
16 and/or desirable. Recognizing the critical need for construction materials resources wherever
17 infrastructure is present or planned, generalized management for materials resources is
18 appropriate and encouraged within 1000 feet of existing and planned infrastructure to
19 facilitate appropriate development and maintenance activities.
20

21 Consideration should be given to the identification of material sites near such projects.
22 Because of the importance of such sites, their siting is appropriate within areas designated
23 Settlement, Resource Management, and Agriculture and may, with mitigation requirements,
24 be appropriate in areas designated Habitat or Public Recreation. See Management Guideline
25 T, Protection of Resources and Balancing of Impacts from Potential Development, in the
26 Fish and Wildlife Habitat section in Chapter 2. This management guideline is also applicable
27 to the development of material extraction sites.
28

29 **I. Other Guidelines Affecting Materials.** Other guidelines will affect the use of material
30 resources. See other sections of this chapter.
31

Mineral Resources

Mineral resources in the Copper River Basin planning area includes a wide variety of base metals, precious metals, and industrial rocks and minerals. Many base metals are deposited in Paleogene rocks within the planning area. These metals include manganese, uranium, lead, and copper. Base metals are considered common metals that are used in a wide variety of commercial and industrial applications. Base metals are commonly used throughout manufacturing and construction processes. For base metals to prove profitable frequent monitoring and examination of the rock's minerology aspects, element composition and particle size and shape, is required. The planning area has a high volume of base metals throughout, but it is important to note base metals are inexpensive and do not hold their value because they easily oxidize and corrode, leading to a low intrinsic value.

Precious metals, placer gold and silver, are found throughout the sand lining the Copper River's mouth, alluvial fan deposits from canyons throughout the Copper River, and alluvial deposits under serpentinite rock along more linear aspects of the Copper River. Placer gold's native form is nugget or grain shaped and also found as inclusions in rocks and within rock veins. In these areas, the rocks are expected to be ultramafic, compared to the more common mafic rocks found throughout the planning area. Ultramafic metamorphic rocks are the result of alterations to a rocks composition or structure due to immense heat, pressure, and other volcanic activity. Ultramafic rocks are dominantly composed of magnesium, silicon, and small amount of iron, calcium, and aluminum. Precious metals are more rare than other nonprecious metals, like base metals, but placer gold is not considered rare just difficult to find and extract making it extremely valuable. Gold and silver are considered to have a high economic value because they are harder to find and extract than most other metals but not minimally occurring in nature. Within the planning area placer gold is known to have a high potential in the Glenn/Richardson and Central regions. They are also relatively nonactive meaning they are not susceptible to erosion, oxidation, or other composition altering chemical reactions when exposed to different substances.

Industrial rocks and minerals are non-metals and essential to many infrastructure proceedings like the construction of buildings and roads. Industrial rocks and minerals include crushed rock, sand, and gravel typically composed of limestone, clays, sandstones, silica, gypsum, and talc. Within the Copper River Basin planning area, limestone, clays, sandstones and silica stones are most common. Limestones are considered biologically sedimentary rocks as they form due to immense accumulation of organic debris. They may also form from calcium carbonate precipitation from a nearby water source, which is also seen within the Copper River Basin area. Clays are found as sediments at the bottom of water bodies, buried under sedimentary rocks where water had penetrated through pores in the rock beds, and in rock bodies that have been heated by water previously in contact with molten rock. There is a high sandstone potential on the eastern and western sides of the planning area with the western side's potential being especially concentrated with the Chugach Mountains, Central, and the Northwest portion of the planning area being most notable. Sandstones are clastic sedimentary rocks mostly composed of sand-size silicate grains. Quartz and feldspar are

common groups of minerals found in sandstone and silica stone composition. Both are found in all three types of rocks, igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic and make up a significant portion of the Earth's crust. Within the planning area, industrial rocks and minerals are found near the Wrangell/McCarthy area and the Northern region of the planning area. Industrial rock and minerals are typically considered inexpensive but can be of great economic value as they are the foundation of many materials used in the construction, chemical, and agriculture industries.

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. ADNOR 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.⁸ 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

⁸ Mineral entry on Alaska Mental Health Trust Land is not authorized without the prior approval of the Trust Land Office of ADNOR 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.

considered appropriate for mineral exploration and development consistent with applicable state law, administrative regulation, and management intent and guidelines. Areas designated Settlement, Public Facilities, or Water Resources may be appropriate for mining activity but will likely require the use of stipulations to avoid or mitigate impacts to important public facilities, settlement areas, and large wetland complexes. Reclamation activities are directed by the Mining Reclamation Act (AS 27.19) and regulations (11 AAC 97).

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

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

E. Mining in Fish Habitat. When ADNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish⁹. Because only a fraction of all anadromous streams are listed within the ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC), and documentation of resident fish streams is not centralized, ADNR should consult with ADF&G prior to the issuance of an authorization where stream channels are present and the likelihood of anadromous or high value resident fish is high, at least seasonally.

F. Mineral Closures.

- 1. Background.** The decision to apply mineral location closures will be made by the Commissioner of ADNR within the standards set by Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that the Commissioner determines that mining is incompatible with a significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of the statute requires that the Commissioner determine that a potential use conflict exists before imposing leasing requirements for development of

⁹ Note: Mining in fish habitat requires additional permits from ADEC and ADF&G.

1 locatable minerals. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral location will not be
2 cause for denying access across state land. Mineral closures do not affect valid
3 existing mineral locations.

4 **2. Land Closed to Mineral Entry.** State mining law stipulates that mining must be
5 determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses before an area can be closed
6 to mineral entry (AS 38.05.300). To determine the location of areas closed to mineral
7 entry in the planning area consult the ADNR Land Administration System (LAS) and
8 Alaska Mapper.
9

10 **G. Leaseable Mineral Development.** State land within the planning area may be leased or
11 opened for mineral exploration and development if the department determines it is in the best
12 interest of the state to enter into a lease for such resources. Before authorization of a lease,
13 the department will determine if the surface values are significant enough to warrant
14 restricting surface entry. The surface impacts of proposed underground mining shall be fully
15 considered as part of the permitting process.
16

17 **H. Other Guidelines Affecting Mineral Resources.** Other guidelines will affect the
18 management of mineral resources. See other sections of this chapter.
19

Public Access

Goals

Trails. 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.

Public Access. Ensure adequate opportunities for the public's use of public resources of local, regional, and statewide significance. 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, ADNR 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 ADNR.

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 ADNR 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 ADNR web site.

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)

1 easements. These easements are intended to provide access through private Native lands to
2 public lands and waters. They are reserved and managed by the federal government.

3
4 Information regarding ANCSA 17(b) easements can be found at the ADNR web site.

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

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

25
26 **G. Siting and Constructing Temporary and Permanent Roads or Causeways.**
27 Temporary and permanent roads or causeways will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be
28 routed to avoid sensitive wetlands, avoid streams and minimize alteration of natural drainage
29 patterns, and avoid long-term adverse effects on fish and wildlife, water quantity or water
30 quality. If a temporary road is routed through sensitive wetlands, clean fill will be required
31 and construction methods, which facilitate removal of the fill, will be required.

32
33 **H. Protection of the Environment.** In the siting of public access facilities, consideration is
34 to be given to the effect of the proposed project or improvement on the natural environment,
35 fish and wildlife species, and habitats identified in this plan as significant. ADF&G should
36 be consulted prior to the issuance of an authorization to determine whether or not significant
37 impacts to fish or wildlife resources or their associated habitats are anticipated and can be
38 mitigated.

39
40 **I. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access.** Joint use and consolidation of surface
41 access routes and facilities should be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do

1 so.¹⁰ Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development
2 and avoid unnecessary duplication.
3

4 **J. Preservation of Access Opportunities.** The ADNR shall preserve potential access
5 routes to developing areas. Unless there is an overriding state need, section line easements
6 are to be preserved.
7

8 Because of their linear alignment, it is recognized that roads and trails may traverse a number
9 of different land use designations. Land use designations are not intended to affect or
10 preclude access development, and such facilities may be constructed on all land use
11 designations, including Habitat, Public Recreation, and Water Resources, although
12 stipulations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts to the resources associated with
13 these designations.
14
15

16 **Management Guidelines: Access Within and Between Developing Areas¹¹**

17

18 **A. General.** The following guidelines pertain to the siting and development of access
19 within developed or developing areas and between these areas. This is a more specific
20 application of the general public use easement. These types of facilities provide movement
21 areas for people and, if appropriate, wildlife. The width and siting of access corridors
22 depends upon their function and location. General precautions should be taken when
23 developing new access to avoid critical wildlife concentration areas. Easements are used to
24 create an access corridor, similar to the more general public use easements described
25 previously.
26

27 **B. Requirement for Access.** The ADNR shall assess the need for public access before
28 selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the land estate. If local access needs are identified
29 through the adjudication and agency or public review process, access trails may be reserved.
30 This will occur through the retention of state land in public ownership or through the creation
31 of a public use easement. Under either approach, the public is to have the right of access
32 within the area of state land or the public use easement.
33

34 **C. Ownership.** The following factors shall be considered by ADNR in making the decision
35 to retain the access corridor under state ownership or to provide for public access through a
36 public use easement:
37

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

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ This term includes the general concept of access and is inclusive of roads and trails.

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

D. Width of Access Corridors. The width of the access corridor¹² should be determined according to its function and location:

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

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

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

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

¹² An access corridor includes the tread of the trail and an area immediately adjacent to the tread.

¹³ 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.

Recreation and Scenic Resources

Goal

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In particular, AS 38.05.073 is designed for creating recreational facility leaseholds. This statute requires that the regional land use plan identify areas suitable for recreational facility leasing. Given the broad scope of the CRBAP, the determination of particular sites is impractical, although such uses are generally appropriate within most plan designations, except Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Resources. Authorizations under AS 38.05.073 must evaluate the adequacy of the proposed recreation facility, and a final site determination and best interest finding must support this determination. Any amendments to the CRBAP to accommodate a .073 commercial lease shall be reviewed by the Director of DMLW prior to 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,
9 ADNR is to manage recreation use and activities to enable a variety of uses and vehicle
10 types, while ensuring that adverse impacts to fish and wildlife species and habitats are
11 avoided or minimized, and to avoid the creation of user conflicts and if in existence, to
12 minimize their 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 ADNR 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 management practices for recreation, tourism, and scenic resources.
26 See other sections of this chapter.
27

Reservations of Water for Instream Flow

Goal

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

Management Guidelines

A. Considerations for Reservations of Water (General). Streams, lakes, and other waterbodies may be considered for reservations of water under AS 46.15.145. Such reservations are intended to reserve sufficient water to maintain a specified in-stream flow or level of water on a stream or body of water 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. Reservations of Water are pending or have been established according to AS 46.15.145 on the Copper, Delta, Gulkana, Klutina, Little Tonsina, Tangle, and Tonsina Rivers, and Sinona Creek (see DMLW Water Rights and Temporary Use Authorizations webpage for current information). Proposals for new developments requiring the use of a significant amount of water as defined by 11 AAC 93.035 shall submit an application for water rights or temporary water use authorizations to DMLW.

C. Process for Determining Reservations. Applications for instream flow reservations are submitted to DMLW for adjudication following the procedures identified in 11 AAC 93.141-147.

Settlement

Background

A mix of settlement types have occurred within the planning area; pre-surveyed lots are generally common adjacent to lakes and to some streams, while remote settlement areas occupy more remote terrain on land adjacent to streams or small lakes. In general, most of the pre-surveyed lots have been conveyed out of state ownership, primarily to individuals but also to the University of Alaska, and 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 Southcentral Alaska, especially within the Susitna Valley, this growth can be characterized as modest.

Settlement areas are identified in this plan through two ways. 1) They were existing settlement areas from the 1986 CRBAP; or, 2) they were identified by evaluation of the physical characteristics (slope, aspect, topography, soils, etc.) or proximity to access through this planning process.

The identification and ultimate sale of state land is a multi-phased process. First, land is identified as appropriate for settlement in the area plan. From the settlement areas identified in the plan, the competitive land sales unit will identify potential project areas where land may be sold. Once the project area has been identified the land sales team will initiate a step-down process that includes agency and public comment period to determine if the proposed land sale project remains appropriate. If ADNR determines it is in the state's best interest to move forward with a land disposal a Final Finding and Decision will be issued for the project, which is an appealable decision. Depending on the type of competitive land sale process determined appropriate for the projects area, parcels of land may be sold within the project area. The remaining unsold lands within a project area are available for multiple use, including subsistence harvest, by the public. Not all lands designated as Settlement will be developed.

It is likely that residential development will continue in the next 25 years, although it is probable that the amount of this growth may be somewhat less than in previous periods, reflecting the interest in seasonal residences for recreation (remote recreation) and community expansion. Continued growth is likely to occur along the major 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 and co-designations in the planning area total approximately 619,474 acres or about 12 % of the total state land inventory of this area. This is an increase of 5,160% from the amount of land in the Settlement designation in the 1986 Copper River

Basin Area Plan (approximately 12,000 acres).¹⁴ Settlement areas primarily occur in the more accessible and better drained uplands adjacent to the four major highways, in the remaining undeveloped portions, and at the more desirable locations in remote areas, principally at lakes, streams, and areas having scenic views.

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

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

Goals

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

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

¹⁴ The current planning area is 619,427 acres larger than the 1986 CRBAP boundary.

and these are indicated in the Resource Allocation Table. If ADNR sells the land, the timing of this disposal will depend on market demand and adequate funding.

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

A. Planning and Coordination.

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

- 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 Resource Management.** The large areas of state land that are
13 designated Resource Management are generally not suitable for development during
14 the planning period. Most Resource Management areas are remote and generally
15 unsuitable for residential development because of the presence of adverse
16 topography, drainage, and extensive areas of wetlands that adjoin these areas. This
17 makes the uplands within the Resource Management areas difficult to develop
18 because of the costs and difficulty of road construction in the adjacent wetlands. For
19 these reasons, residential development during the planning period in areas designated
20 Resource Management is considered generally inappropriate except in those areas
21 that adjoin parcels designated Settlement, where road access has been provided to
22 adjoining properties, or for remote land disposals that are not dependent upon access.
23 There may be other restrictions that affect specific management units, and it is
24 necessary that adjudicators consult the management intent portion of a management
25 unit to determine if these exist.
- 26 **6. Ensure Access to Remote Settlements.** Because these types of settlement in areas
27 are almost always distant from infrastructure, it is generally not practicable to identify
28 and develop access corridors to such areas, whether or not they are adjoined by state
29 land or land under other ownership.¹⁵ However, in those limited instances where
30 access corridors can be identified and economically developed, access should be
31 provided. In this circumstance, it is intended that this access be accommodated even
32 if plan designation(s) differ from that of Settlement.
- 33 As part of the development of remote settlement areas, ADNR should consider the
34 provision of staging areas, parking areas, and/or trailheads in order to accommodate
35 landowners parking vehicles and other equipment while accessing their remote
36 parcels. ADF&G should be consulted to ensure there will be no habitat associated
37 impacts from parking areas or trailheads.
- 38 **7. Maintenance of State Settlement Land Base.** Areas designated Settlement in the
39 area plan are intended to provide a land base for ADNR's long term land disposal

¹⁵ Meaning roads or trails.

program and are not to be converted to other land use classifications. Departures from this standard will require a plan amendment and a public meeting.

B. Types of Settlement Land and Land Offerings. The nature of state land available for private ownership is influenced by both the characteristics of land designated for settlement, and the type of land sales program that makes it available. The CRBAP designates certain lands for settlement and provides guidelines for land sales and, in certain instances, will designate certain management units for a specific type of settlement land or land offering. In other instances, the plan does not provide a recommendation for a particular form of settlement. This situation exists when it is equally probable that one or the other, or both forms, of settlement can be developed within a management unit. Many management units are quite large and could accommodate both types of settlement. In these instances, the plan is silent as to type of settlement and the decision on type is to be made in the context of the Preliminary Decision and Final Finding and Decision.

- 1. Settlement Land.** Various types of state lands are identified for settlement in order to accommodate a broad range of options for Alaskans to acquire land. In determining the location and extent of lands to be designated for settlement, the state must balance settlement needs with other resource values and land uses. Once an area has been identified for settlement, the size and location of the area may make it more suitable for a certain type of sales program, but that does not necessarily preclude other types of sales.

Two types of settlement areas are identified and designated in this plan:

- a. Community Settlement Areas.** These areas are relatively small, usually closer to communities or existing settlements, and are accessible from the road system or by water. They are generally suitable in meeting potential needs for community expansion, public facilities, or other purposes that do not require a large amount of acreage.
- b. Remote Settlement Areas.** These settlement areas are further away from communities and the road system, are accessed by water or air, and can be small or large in size. Generally, they are more challenging to access and develop than other types of management units and are most suitable for residential or recreational use.

- 2. Land Offerings.** Specific types of state land offerings are established by the legislature and are subject to change. Since statehood, there have been many different land sales programs, and it is possible that new programs will be developed in the future. Generally, land offerings can be categorized by the way that the parcels are established. Both types of land offerings should be made available as follows:

- a. Presurveyed Parcels.** In this type of land offering, the state identifies an area of suitable land, surveys and plats parcels, and then offers them for sale. These are also referred to as “subdivision” sales. They can include a large number of parcels or just a few, and the size of the parcels, sometimes called “lots,” can vary. This type of land offering is usually more suitable for smaller, Community

Settlement Areas, but may also occur in large Remote Settlement Areas where appropriate. The decision on which type of parcel to create, large or small, is to be made at the time of subdivision design and development.

- b. Staked Parcels.** In this type of land offering, eligible applicants are allowed to identify a parcel of land within a specified area by staking it, and the parcel is surveyed prior to actual sale. Staking is usually subject to certain restriction such as parcel size limits and setbacks from sensitive areas in order to protect other resources within the staking area. Staking areas generally coincide with the areas designated as ‘Remote Settlement Areas.’ In certain instances, the CRBAP will designate certain management units for remote staking. The designation of remote staking areas in this plan is made when an established pattern of this settlement form has already occurred; for this reason, additional development, to achieve compatibility in land use type, is appropriately the remote staking type.

C. Isolated Parcels of State Land. The state has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The following guidelines apply to management and possible disposal of these parcels. See also the section on Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps in Chapter 4.

- 1. In or Near Existing Communities.** If the parcel is in or immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the parcel can be offered for settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other public facilities.
- 2. Parcels Not Near Other State Land.** If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, it should be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to adjacent lands.
- 3. Parcels Not Near Other State Land.** Parcels, such as mining claims acquired by foreclosure in the middle of a federal conservation system unit, may be considered for exchange or sale to the adjacent property owner.

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

- 1. Protect Life and Property.** ADNR should design and develop subdivisions to protect life and property. Sensitive areas such as wetlands or potentially dangerous areas such as areas with unstable soil, riverbanks subject to active stream erosion, or within floodways or floodplains, should be avoided in subdivision design or protected by retaining these areas in state ownership or restricting their use through developmental reservations or restrictions. Wildland fire risks in areas with heavy fuels such as black spruce need to be considered during early decision-making on subdivision development. DMLW should coordinate with state and/or federal fire suppression agencies early in the process of developing a best interest finding and in

the identification of potential settlement areas. Easements or plat notes can be used for this purpose in lieu of retaining land in state ownership.

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

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

- 3. Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors.** Within stream corridors, ADNR will set a higher priority on protecting public use values than on providing opportunities for private ownership of land. Disposals near streams with important recreation value will be designed to protect riparian habitat and protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities. Disposals near streams that have important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designed to insure the protection of the habitat or wildlife. In certain limited cases, it may be appropriate to provide land for private use, but such an action must be in the overall best interests of the state. Before lands are disposed of in stream corridors, ADNR will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with the stream corridor, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public. Depending on the context, ADNR may either protect these areas through retaining land in state or public ownership or through the imposition of a reservation of an interest in land for the maintenance of riparian values and access.

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

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

- 5. Mineral Closing Orders.** There are a variety of existing mineral closing orders that affect state land within the planning area, many of which occur on state land designated for Settlement. Mineral closing orders are recommended for use at the time that an area is being considered for disposal for purposes of settlement or other forms of development that would be inconsistent with mining activity. The timing of

the closure is at the discretion of the ADNR but should be early enough in the process to avoid the inadvertent staking of mining claims. The current mineral closing orders affecting existing areas of settlement or proposed settlement will be retained. The CRBAP recommends one mineral order closing the remaining lands designated as settlement to mineral entry.

6. Timber Harvest in Areas of Settlement or Agriculture. Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement if intended to support the costs of subdivision development, provide access to the subdivision, or provide ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Timber harvests may also be appropriate for purposes of forest health or the clearing of rights-of-way. The elective harvesting of timber before subdivision development is considered appropriate, after consultation with the Land Conveyance Section and if authorized by the Regional Manager, SCRO. Timber harvests are also considered appropriate in areas designated Agriculture if the timber harvest is identified as an appropriate use or activity in the Farm Conservation Plan that is approved prior to agricultural production. Consult with the Division of Agriculture prior to the initiation of timber harvest in areas designated Agriculture.

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

E. Design.

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

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

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

1 or expected. Wildfire management costs that result from settlement will be
2 considered and minimized to the extent feasible.

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

14 **4. Subdivision Design.** Subdivisions will be designed to preserve and enhance the
15 quality of the natural setting and the recreational opportunities that make an area
16 attractive to potential buyers. State subdivision design will take account of site
17 limitations and opportunities such as slope, drainage, soils, erosion, riparian zone and
18 coastal buffer, and other features to ensure that sites offered are buildable and can be
19 developed without the need for extensive public infrastructure. Riparian buffers or
20 building setbacks shall be imposed on all disposals where important riparian areas
21 have been determined to exist. If there is some question as to whether a riparian
22 protection area should be imposed, consult ADF&G. ADNR should review any
23 applicable subdivision requirements of local government prior to the initiation of
24 subdivision design.

25
26 **F. Other Guidelines Affecting Settlement.** Other guidelines will affect management
27 practices for settlement. See other sections of this chapter.
28

Shorelands and Stream Corridors

Goals

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

C. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies. Permits, leases, and plans of operation for commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines and other water dependent uses may be authorized on state uplands adjacent to waterbodies if their activities are consistent with the management intent for the area and if they maintain shoreland and stream bank access, and protect important fish and wildlife habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation. Trails and forms of non-motorized public access are generally considered to be appropriate within these areas, if they meet the conditions listed in 11 AAC 96.025. Certain

types of motorized uses may also be appropriate if consistent with 11 AAC 96.020 and 11 AAC 96.025.

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

D. Protection of Land Adjacent to High Value Waterbodies. When the management intent for state land adjacent to waterbodies (including shorelands, streams, or lakes) is to protect wildlife habitat, anadromous or high value resident fish streams, or provide for intensive recreation uses associated with fishing, picnicking, hunting, camping, or other similar uses, the state should retain ownership of the adjacent uplands. Alternatively, to minimize on-going management responsibilities or for some other public purpose, a riparian buffer should be imposed. See Table 2-1 for requirements related to ‘riparian buffers’. In instances involving a land disposal, the area of a riparian buffer may be reserved as public open space to be maintained by a common interest association. Whichever method is chosen, they should be designed to minimize negative impacts on visual character, habitat value, water quality, and ensure public access. Public use sites may also be reserved during the land disposal process, along high value water bodies to provide public access and use of the water body.

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

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

E. Access Easements Adjacent to Navigable or Public Water Waterbodies. Under AS 38.05.127, upon a finding that a body of water or waterway is navigable or public water, provide for easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless it is determined that regulating or limiting access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes.

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

1 areas of state retained sensitive land or provide access corridors between lots or parcels
2 within the subdivision.
3

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

5 Easements or building setbacks may be used in those instances where public recreation use is
6 moderate or where sensitive habitat or other environmental resources exist but are not of the
7 same importance as described under Management Guideline D.¹⁶ See the requirements for
8 ‘Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer’ in Table 2-1 when an easement is to be applied.
9 The purpose of the easement or setback should be noted in the ADNR decision document and
10 on the subdivision plat. Where a protection easement or setback is to be applied, vehicular
11 use within the area of the easement is inappropriate and should not be authorized. Building
12 setbacks may be used in lieu of a protection easement in those instances where it is not
13 appropriate or necessary for the state to retain any easement rights *or* they may be used in
14 combination with buffers, access easements, and protection easements. Building setbacks
15 used in this fashion provide an added level of protection. See the requirements for ‘Building
16 Setback’ in Table 2-1.
17

18 **G. Lakeshore Public Access.** A portion of the lakefront on lakes greater than 10 acres that
19 have or may be expected to have public recreation and all inlets and outlets of lakes of this
20 size and capable of sustaining year-round natural or stocked game fish species shall remain in
21 public ownership for habitat protection and public recreation. Adequate public access to
22 these lakes shall also remain in public ownership or is to be provided through section line,
23 ‘to-and-along’, or other types of public access easements. The amount of public ownership
24 may vary on a site specific basis, but, at a minimum, some portion of these lakes shall remain
25 public. The size of the public reservation shall be appropriate to its expected long range
26 recreational use and relative to the size of the lake. A width of 150’ or more measured from
27 OHW is to be retained or protected through an easement along inlet and outlet streams.¹⁷
28 Public use sites, created through the land disposal program, on lakes of 10-20 acres shall
29 have at least 4 contiguous acres reserved for public access. For lakes larger than 20 acres a
30 public use site of at least 6 acres shall be provided.
31

32 **H. Buffer, Easement, and Building Setback Widths.**

- 33
34 1. The width of state retained land, access and protection easements, and building
35 setbacks adjacent to waterbodies (lakes and streams) will vary, depending on whether
36 the area is a retained parcel or easement, and according to management intent and the
37 specifics of the parcel under consideration. In addition, this width may vary along the
38 area of the stream, or lake that is to be protected. Establishing widths, especially for
39 publicly retained lands, will be based on the following considerations: recreational
40 activities to be accommodated, floodway and floodplain widths, habitat protection

¹⁶ These areas are often referred to as ‘protection areas’ in the management units described in the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3.

¹⁷ As measured from each bank of the inlet/outlet stream. This requirement applies whether or not the stream is anadromous.

and management objectives, visual quality, use compatibility, prevention of erosion, or retention of a significant hydraulic resource (like a wetland).

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

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

- a. Riparian buffers along anadromous and high value resident fish streams and waters: 100 feet along each side of the anadromous waterbody or high value resident fish stream. Widths greater than this amount, up to 300 feet, may be authorized if, after consultation with ADF&G, it is determined that larger widths are necessary to protect fisheries, wildlife, or habitat.
- b. Buffers on other freshwater waterbodies on retained public land: 50 feet along each side of the stream or 50 feet along the shoreline of lakes.
- c. Easements used in areas of sensitive environmental features¹⁸: 50 feet on each side of important environmental features, such as high value wetlands. Distances greater than 50 feet (up to 100 feet) may be appropriate if the feature being protected is considered to be especially sensitive to disturbance and is considered a particularly high value resource; such features might include lacustrine and riverine wetlands, springs, salt licks, or geologic hazards requiring additional distance separation for public safety. Consult ADF&G if there is a question as to whether a width greater than 50 feet should be considered.
- d. Public access easements, including ‘to and along’ easements required under AS 38.05.127, or utility easements adjacent to lakes and streams are 50 feet.¹⁹
- e. Building setbacks: 100 feet adjacent to anadromous and high value waterbodies and 50 feet adjacent to all other waterbodies. The use of a building setback is usually not required if a ‘riparian buffer’ is being imposed in an authorization. Riparian buffers preclude principal and most accessory structures within the

¹⁸ These areas are sometimes referred to as ‘protection areas’ in management unit descriptions in Chapter 3.

¹⁹ Other types of utility easements may be less than this width, depending on the purposes of the easement.

1 riparian area; only water dependent uses are authorized in these areas. For more
2 detail see 'riparian buffer' in Table 2-1.
3

4 **I. Guideline/Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies**
5 **and Related Environmental Features.** Table 2-1 specifies widths and other requirements
6 for easements, buffers and public access in order to ensure consistency between
7 authorizations along waterbodies and related environmental features. The table captures the
8 information provided in Management Guideline H but also provides guidance on when these
9 requirements are to be applied as well as aspects related to types of uses that may be
10 appropriate.
11

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

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

1 **Table 2-1: Minimum Width Guidelines for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features**

Guideline/ Application	Minimum Width/ Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
1. Public Access (To and Along Easement) Adjacent to all navigable waters or public waters as determined under 11 AAC 51.035. ²⁰	50 feet * Landward from ordinary high-water line.	Along: * Lakes * Streams	Provide public access along navigable and other waterbodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited: Water Dependent²¹ or Water Related²² uses or structures that would obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement. Alternate upland access needs to be provided if access is blocked. Allowed: Water Dependent or Water Related structures that would not significantly obstruct passage by the public within the area of the easement. 'Along' easement is to be continuous unless topography or land status prevents a continuous easement. See 11 AAC 51.045. The 'To' easement has a minimum width of 50 feet but may be increased to 60 feet or more if ADNR determines that the need for increased public access to navigable and public waters may justify construction of a road along an easement. A section line easement can function as a 'To' easement if it provides a practical route to the shore or a river. See 11 AAC 51.045.
2. Riparian Buffers Adjacent to anadromous waterbodies and high value fish streams.	100 feet * Landward from ordinary high-water line.	Along: * Anadromous and high value resident fish streams and lakes that are navigable or are public waters under 11 AAC 51.035.	Protect riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value fish streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed: Water Dependent uses or structures that do not require extensive de-vegetation and/or land clearing. This requirement applies to the first 60' measured from OHW. 'Extensive' means more than 20% of affected area within the project site. Water related uses or structures that do not de-vegetate more than 40% of the affected area are allowed in areas greater than 60' measured from OHW. Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW. The width of riparian buffers may be increased along navigable or public waterbodies if recreation use is heavy, a wildlife corridor needs to be provided, or if increased protection of a riparian area is warranted. Consult with ADF&G on decisions to increase buffer width. <p>Note: the requirements for an 'along' easement also apply within the 50 feet of OHW.</p>
3. Freshwater Waterbodies Buffer Adjacent to waterbodies that are not protected under #2 but where a significant public use or resource is determined to	100 feet * Landward from ordinary high-water line along streams and lakes that are not covered in item #2 but are considered to have public significance or from the edge of the	Along freshwater waterbodies that are determined to have public significance but where the requirements of #2 do not apply.	Protect areas adjacent to freshwater waterbodies that are important riparian areas or may be important for other public purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed: Water Dependent uses or structures that do not require extensive de-vegetation and/or land clearing. This requirement applies to the first 60 feet 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

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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 waterbody, 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
exist.	waterbodies, including wetlands, that are to be protected.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed in areas greater than 60' measured from OHW. Prohibited: Water related uses within the first 60 feet measured from OHW. The width of riparian buffers may be increased along navigable or public waterbodies if recreation use is heavy, a wildlife corridor needs to be provided, or if increased protection of a riparian area is warranted. Consult with ADF&G on decisions to increase buffer width.
4. Sensitive Environmental Features Buffer	50 feet *** Measured from edge of sensitive environmental feature.	Areas of important environmental features. These may include hydrologic features (wetlands, marshes), sensitive habitat areas, or areas subject to geotechnical constraints.	Protect sensitive environmental features not otherwise protected under Public Access, Riparian Buffers, or Freshwater Waterbodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive environmental features may include wetlands, important upland habitat, prominent scenic features, and the like. The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. Prohibited: Residential (or other) structures and associated out buildings but not including utilities or minor accessory structures. Buffers can be created through the use of easements or building setbacks, or both. Where this easement is imposed as part of a municipal entitlement action, this width is also 50 feet. Areas greater than 50 feet (up to 100 feet) may be imposed on a case-by-case basis.
5. Building Setback Adjacent to all waters <u>except</u> anadromous and high-value resident fish waters (see guideline 6 below).	50 feet * Landward from ordinary high water.	Non-anadromous and non-high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams	Protect riparian habitat including access, recreation, and water quality along all waterbodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This requirement is imposed where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. It is preferred that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas. Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&G.
6. Building Setback Adjacent to anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	100 feet * Landward from ordinary high water.	Anadromous and high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams	Protect riparian fish habitat, water quality, and recreation values along anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This requirement may be imposed if necessary to achieve or protect riparian areas or other sensitive environmental features. The imposition of this requirement is discretionary and depends on the type and value of the area or resource that is to be protected. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. It is preferred that the area of the setback remain vegetated to maintain habitat values or protect riparian areas. Areas greater than 100 feet may be imposed on a case-by-case basis. Consult with ADF&G.

Where widths apply: * Freshwater areas

** Tidally influenced areas

*** Sensitive Environmental Features

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

Subsurface Resources

Goals

Opportunities for Subsurface Resource Exploration and Development. Provide opportunities through state land management for the exploration and development of non-metallic minerals such as coal, potassium and sodium, oil and gas, geothermal, and oil shale.

Job Opportunities and Economic Growth. Contribute to Alaska's economy by making subsurface resources available for development, which will provide job opportunities and stimulate economic growth.

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. Oil and Gas Resources. The planning and decision-making processes for oil, gas, and geothermal development occur under a separate section of Alaska Statutes (AS 38.05.180) and these processes are not included as part of area plans. For this reason, the area plan does not make any development decisions related to these resources and defers all decisions regarding licensing or leasing of oil and gas to ADNR's existing licensing and leasing processes. The land use designations of the plan are multiple use in character and do not preclude oil and gas development.

1. All state land is available for oil and gas exploration leasing except for state owned shorelands under the Gulkana River. The Gulkana River is a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System established under ANILCA. Adjacent federal lands are withdrawn from leasing.
2. It should be noted that mineral closing orders under AS 38.05.185 do not apply to oil and gas exploration and leasing, nor do they preclude reasonable surface access to these resources. However, rights reserved under AS 38.05.125 may not be exercised until the provision is made for payment for all damages sustained by the landowner in accordance with AS 38.05.130.
3. Geophysical exploration permits issued under 11 AAC 96 will conform to the maximum extent possible with the management guidelines in the applicable plans.

B. Access for Subsurface Development. Existing roads should be used for access to mine sites wherever feasible. Access across tundra, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas will be managed in a manner that minimizes damage and must be consistent with the

1 requirements of applicable administrative regulations, including 11 AAC 96.010 and
2 11 AAC 96.025.

3
4 **C. Geothermal Resources.** The presence of geothermal resources, to support renewable
5 energy development, may be likely within the planning area. The exploration and
6 development of geothermal resources follows the planning processes under AS 41.06, and
7 38.05.181. The land use designations of the plan are multiple use in character and do not
8 preclude geothermal leasing and resources development.

9
10 **D. Coal Resources.** The coal potential within the planning area is not fully understood. It
11 is possible that such resources may be exploited in the future, and it is therefore appropriate
12 to identify current regulatory requirements that affect coal extraction. Coal exploration,
13 development, and extraction are governed by a mix of statutory (AS 38.05.150 and
14 AS 27.21.010-.260) and administrative (11 AAC 85) requirements, which must be followed
15 for exploration and for subsequent extraction to be authorized. This plan does not impose
16 additional requirements of coal exploration and extraction to those cited in statute and
17 regulation. All areas, except within areas closed to such activity in legislatively designated
18 areas, are open to coal exploration, development, and extraction.

19
20 **E. Other Leaseable Minerals.** State land within the planning area may be leased or opened
21 for non-metallic mineral or coal exploration and development if the ADNR determines it is in
22 the best interest of the state to enter into a lease for such resources. Before authorization of a
23 lease, the ADNR will determine if the surface values are significant enough to warrant
24 restricting surface entry. The surface impacts of proposed underground mining shall be fully
25 considered as part of the permitting process.

26
27 **F. Other Guidelines Affecting Subsurface Resources.** Other guidelines will affect
28 subsurface resources. See other sections of this chapter.
29

Transportation and Infrastructure

Background

The majority of the infrastructure within the planning area is around the Richardson and Glenn Highways and along the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). The infrastructure present along these corridors are primarily supporting and maintenance facilities for the highway and pipeline system, including paved and unpaved roads and airport runways. Maintenance of transportation infrastructure is year-round in most places and is focused primarily around population centers within the region, including but not limited to Glennallen, McCarthy, and Chistochina.

Ground transportation throughout the planning area is centralized around the Glenn, Richardson, and Tok Cutoff Highways; the Lake Louise, Nabesna, and Edgerton Roads; and a number of small industry associated roads. The Glenn Highway was extended from the existing Palmer Road during WWII to establish military roads and bases along the road system from Palmer to Glennallen. The Richardson Highway was originally a trail established in the 1800s to access gold camps. In the 1920s roads were built to suit modern automobile standards and the growing freight demand in interior Alaska. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT/PF) is responsible for maintaining the highway and its associated structures. The highways and roads serve as an important transportation link for residents of local communities and access to recreational activities.

Portions of the land surrounding the Richardson Highway is federally owned lands managed by BLM. These lands are subject to Public Land Order (PLO) 5150 and were unavailable for State selection under its statehood entitlement. Section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) allowed the State to file future selection applications (so called top filings) on lands previously unavailable for selection which the state did on the lands subject to PLO 5150. The lands within PLO 5150 are the highest priority selections for the state. This plan establishes management intent for these lands in anticipation of their conveyance to the state.

The 800-mile Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) originates at Pump Station 1 in Prudhoe Bay and transports oil to the Valdez Marine Terminal. This pipeline runs generally parallel to the Richardson Highway and traverses a variety of terrain, crossing the Brooks, Alaska, and Chugach Ranges, with the highest point found at Atigun Pass. Of the 800-miles of pipeline, some 380 miles are buried while the remaining 420 miles are found above ground due to the presence of permafrost. Of those 800 miles, nearly 180 miles traverse the Copper River Basin Planning Area. Since TAPS was completed in May 1977, over 18 billion barrels of North Slope crude oil have passed through the pipeline. Oil and gas activity trends indicate that development throughout the region will likely increase in the future.

Goals

Support Plan Designations. Through coordination with other state agencies and local governments, devise transportation routes that integrate areawide transportation needs.

Minimize Costs. Encourage a transportation system, where appropriate, that should have the lowest possible long-range costs, including construction, operations, and maintenance. Avoid unnecessary duplication of transportation facilities.

Minimize Adverse Effects. The transportation system vehicle uses should have minimal adverse impacts on local residents, the environment, fish and wildlife resources, and aesthetic and cultural features.

Promote Efficiency. A transportation system should use land and energy resources efficiently and encourage compact, efficient development patterns.

Ensure Public Safety. The transportation system should have a high standard of public safety.

Management Guidelines

A. Access Plans for Land Offerings or Resource Development Projects. Before a land offering or the start of a resource development project, ADNR should consult with ADOT/PF to identify appropriate locations, if any are needed, for access and will also identify responsibilities for design, construction, and maintenance of any proposed transportation facilities. Access plans will be developed in consultation with affected local governments.

B. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities will be encouraged where it is feasible and prudent to do so. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication. The feasibility of using an existing route or facility should be evaluated before the use of a new route or facility is authorized.

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

- 1. Minimize Stream Crossings.** Stream crossings should be minimized. Crossings in specified anadromous fish streams or construction of a structure crossing a specified anadromous stream require permits from ADF&G. Where stream crossings are planned, they should be located within a stable reach of the stream. All crossings should be located so that they intersect the stream channel at the right angle and be sited to avoid adverse grades on either approach to prevent runoff from entering the

stream. Bridges are the preferred alternative to culverts and should be designed and constructed so that abutments, fill, or other materials are not located below the ordinary high-water line (OHW) of the stream and do not constrict the floodplain of the stream.

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

3. Rehabilitate Disturbed Stream Banks. Disturbed stream banks should be recontoured, restored, and revegetated employing bio-engineering techniques, or other protective measures taken to prevent soil erosion in adjacent waters.

D. Rehabilitating Disturbed Stream Banks. Disturbed stream banks shall be restored and revegetated employing bio-engineering techniques to adequately stabilize banks and prevent soil erosion into adjacent waters.

E. Winter Stream, Lake, and Wetland Crossing. During winter, snow ramps, snow bridges, or other methods should be used to provide access across frozen rivers, lakes, wetlands, and streams to avoid cutting, eroding, or degrading of banks. These facilities should be removed immediately after final use.

F. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Important fish and wildlife habitats such as riparian areas, wildlife movement corridors, important wintering or calving areas, and threatened or endangered species habitat or other important habitat areas should be avoided in siting transportation routes unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of construction shall be determined in consultation with ADF&G. ADF&G should be consulted for any projects that may affect anadromous or resident fish habitat.

G. Road Pullouts. Where road corridors intersect streams, habitat corridors, or other areas of expected recreational use and tourism, sufficient acreage should be retained in public ownership to accommodate public access, safety requirement, and expected recreational and tourism use. The size and location of pullouts should be determined in consultation with the DPOR, ADOT/PF, and ADF&G.

H. Timber Salvage from Rights-of-Way. All timber having high value for commercial or personal use should be salvaged on rights-of-way to be cleared for construction.

I. Roadless Areas. Some areas may be designated by the state or future local governments as roadless and managed to exclude construction of new roads to protect particular resources or forms of resource use. Settlement projects may be included in roadless areas. Roadless areas would be designated during transportation planning, the disposal project review process, or other interagency decision process conducted with public participation.

1 **J. Roads Near Wetlands.** To minimize impacts on riparian areas or wetlands, summer use
2 roads that do not use fill shall be located away from riparian zones and wetlands to
3 discourage the formation of parallel trails and very wide river crossings. Riparian and
4 wetland zones are defined in Table 2-1 in the *Shorelands and Stream Corridors* section in
5 this chapter. ADNR may authorize trails or roads across wetlands if it is determined that the
6 proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife
7 habitat, important ecological processes, or scenic vistas, a feasible and prudent alternative
8 does not exist, and it is determined to be in the state's best interest.

9
10 **K. Other Guidelines Affecting Transportation and Infrastructure.** Other guidelines
11 affect transportation and infrastructure. See other sections of this chapter.
12
13

Chapter 3

Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

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Chapter 3

Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for state uplands and shorelands within the planning area. Information on state lands is organized by region, of which there are six: Northern (N), Northwest (O), Central (C), Glenn/Richardson (H), Wrangell/McCarthy (W), and Chugach Mountains (M)

Within the planning area, there is more than 15.2 million acres of land, of which state lands comprise approximately 5 million acres. This plan's recommendations apply to the areas of state-owned land and state-selected land within the planning area across 6 main regions, and 126 management units. Most of this state land has been either tentatively approved or patented to the state, and the state exercises its management authorities over this land. However, nearly 800,000 acres of state selections exist within the planning area, for which the state has not yet received tentative approval or patent. It is unclear how much of this selected land the state will receive, and this will not be known until the adjudication of the remaining selections of both the state and Native corporations are finalized by the BLM, which is not expected for some time. The state exercises ANILCA 906(k) authority over the area of federal land affected by state selections, which requires that ADNR concur on certain actions by the Secretary of the Interior that occur on federal land selected by the state including the granting of leases, licenses, permits, rights of way or easements, or developing contracts affecting such conveyances.

The management requirements of this area plan do not apply to non-state lands, which includes, in the context of this plan, University of Alaska lands, Mental Health Trust Authority lands, federal lands not selected, or top filed by the state, and other state-owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF or ADF&G¹.

Organization of Chapter

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

¹ Some lands are administered by ADF&G under Limited State Holdings (LSH). Limited State Holdings are land in which the state has a limited (less than fee) property rights interest. Examples are easements, airspace easements, clear zone easements, rights of ways, leases, fish weir permits, conservation easements, equitable servitude, etc., acquired from other source authorities, such as direct purchase, donation, escheat, condemnation, and special congressional legislation.

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

Land Use Designations

A land use designation recognizes uses or resources that are of major importance in a particular management unit. Unit designations are based on current and projected future use patterns and the most significant resources identified in each unit. ADNR 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. ADNR will manage state land according to these designations and according to the equivalent land use classification.

Under AS 38.05.300, all designations are intended for multiple use. Uses other than those receiving primary designations for a given unit may still be authorized if they are not incompatible with the primary uses or resources for which a unit is designated. If ADNR determines that a proposed use is incompatible with a primary designation, the proposed use will not be authorized, or will be authorized in a manner that minimizes the incompatibility. Activities exempt from this guideline include *Generally Allowed Uses* listed under 11 AAC 96.020. Primary designated uses cannot take precedence over disposals of interest that have already occurred. Such disposals include property rights such as mining leases, land leases, and rights-of-way, that once issued, are protected by the Constitution. A primary designation, however, may take precedence over uses authorized by permits that were issued on a revocable at will basis.

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

Primary designated use. Most management units are assigned a primary designated use, which indicates, in a general way, how state land is to be used and managed (versus units designated Resource Management, which do not have a designated primary use). Primary

designated uses shall take precedence over other uses. Generally, however, ADNR allows multiple uses. ADNR initially presumes that all other uses are compatible with the primary use. However, if ADNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use should not be authorized, or it should be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists or the impacts from the proposed use have been effectively mitigated (from 11 AAC 55.040 (c)). The plan may assign a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

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

Designations are based on resource and use inventories. The best available information has been analyzed and mapped for the following resources and uses:

- fish and wildlife habitat and harvest;
- recreation areas and facilities;
- mineral potential and material sites;
- access and transportation;
- heritage resources;
- timber resources;
- waterfront development and shoreline use.

In some cases, the plan assigns a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

Designations Used in This Plan

Ag – Agriculture. Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development

1 and that is intended for present or future agricultural use. Land designated Agriculture may
2 be conveyed out of state ownership to individuals or other entities. When agricultural land is
3 disposed of, the land will be subject to agricultural covenants under AS 38.05.321 that limit
4 the use of the land for agricultural purposes.

5
6 This designation converts to a land classification of Agricultural Land as defined by 11 AAC
7 55.050.

8
9 **F – Forestry.** Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest
10 management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will
11 remain in state ownership. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in
12 compliance with the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 and 11 AAC 95), the
13 specific management guidelines in the Forestry section of Chapter 2, and any specific
14 requirements that might apply at the management unit level identified for a particular
15 management unit. Forest Land is to be retained by the state, although timber sales, a type of
16 disposal, are recognized as appropriate.

17
18 Certain sites within the plan area contain both habitat and forestry values and, as such, are
19 co-designated Forestry and Habitat. In these instances, while forest management projects are
20 recognized as appropriate uses, any proposed activity must take into consideration the
21 impacts upon wildlife, fisheries, and their associated habitats.

22
23 This designation converts to a land use classification of Forest Land as defined by 11 AAC
24 55.070.

25
26 **Ha – Habitat.** This designation applies to areas of varied size for fish and wildlife species
27 during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance
28 could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species or that contain
29 a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional or statewide
30 significance.

31
32 Lands classified Habitat will remain in state ownership except for areas where a tidelands
33 conveyance to a municipality is allowed under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. These lands
34 are not available for selection or conveyance to a municipal entity unless specifically
35 addressed in the management intent for a unit.

36
37 This designation converts to a land use classification of Wildlife Habitat Land as defined by
38 11 AAC 55.230.

39
40 **Hv – Harvest.** This designation applies to areas that are localized, traditional harvest areas
41 of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to
42 traditional users; or areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has or is projected to
43 reach the harvestable surplus for the resource.

1 This designation converts to a land use classification of Wildlife Habitat Land as defined by
2 11 AAC 55.230.

3
4 **Hr – Heritage Resources.** This designation applies to land where there is active
5 preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other
6 cultural values, or where there is a reason to believe that these values exist. Land designated
7 Heritage Resources will remain in state ownership.

8
9 This designation converts to a land use classification of Heritage Resources Land as defined
10 by 11 AAC 55.095.

11
12 **Ma – Materials.** Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties
13 of sand, silt, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. This land will
14 remain in state ownership until the material on the site is no longer required for state
15 purposes (such as road construction and maintenance, materials storage, and public or state
16 facilities) after which these lands may be conveyed to municipalities. These lands cannot be
17 sold without redesignation and reclassification although some sites may be suitable for
18 settlement after material resources are exhausted. This designation applies to uplands only.

19
20 This designation converts to a land use classification of Material Land as defined by 11 AAC
21 55.120.

22
23 **Mi – Minerals.** Areas considered to have mineral potential and for which mining is
24 considered an appropriate use, are designated Minerals. See the “Explanation of Mineral
25 Designations” at the end of this list of designations. Land designated Minerals is to be
26 retained in state ownership, except as may be provided for under AS 38.05.195-.275.

27
28 This designation converts to a land use classification of Mineral Land as defined by 11 AAC
29 55.130.

30
31 **Pr – Public Facilities-Retain.** These sites are reserved for specific infrastructure to serve
32 state interests. This may include green infrastructure values open space or to function as
33 riparian buffers. Land with this designation is to remain in state ownership except that it is
34 selectable by municipalities under the special provisions of AS 38.05.810 and addressed in
35 the management intent for that unit. This designation applies to uplands only.

36
37 This designation converts to a land use classification of Reserved Use Land as defined by
38 11 AAC 55.170.

39
40 **Pt – Public Facilities-Transfer.** This designation applies to specific infrastructure to serve
41 the public at large. These sites are to be developed and managed consistent with the
42 purposes outlined in the plan for some type of public purpose. Lands designated Public
43 Facilities-Transfer are conveyable to individuals or public and charitable entities.

1 This designation converts to a land use classification of Settlement Land as defined by
2 11 AAC 55.202.

3
4 **Rd – Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed.** This designation applies to those areas
5 that offer or have a high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism and where desirable
6 recreation conditions are scattered or widespread rather than localized. Some level of
7 development or activities that facilitate dispersed recreation is anticipated and may include
8 remote airstrips, trapping cabins, trails, and primitive campsites among other uses and
9 activities. Permits, easements, material sales, leases, and other types of less-than-fee
10 disposals of state lands may be authorized if impacts to the identified resources can be
11 avoided or minimized through stipulations contained in an authorization. Linear
12 transportation facilities, pipelines, communication infrastructure, and other types of
13 infrastructure or developments that serve a public purpose or are in the interest of the state
14 may be authorized and must consider the values identified for the unit.

15
16 This designation can also apply to tidelands. If used as a tideland designation, it applies to
17 areas that are widely used for recreation by either commercial recreation operators or the
18 public and are usually associated with the use of fisheries or the viewing of a unique or
19 scenic area. Areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are to be retained in state
20 ownership except that such areas may be conveyed to municipalities under AS 29.65 or as
21 may be provided for in the management intent for specific units.

22
23 This designation converts to a land use classification of Public Recreation Land as defined by
24 11 AAC 55.160.

25
26 **Rp – Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site.** This designation applies to areas
27 used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists compared to the rest of the planning area;
28 or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationists and tourists. These
29 areas offer localized attractions, or ease of access, or developed facilities. Examples include
30 cabins, lodges, anchorages, scenic overlooks, road-accessible shore locations that are used
31 for picnicking, sports and fishing. The recreation and tourism uses for which these units are
32 designated may be either public or commercial. The primary management intent for these
33 sites is to protect the opportunity of the public to use these sites, and their public values for
34 recreation. Many of these sites require additional management attention because of the
35 public use they are now receiving. This land will remain in state ownership unless otherwise
36 noted in the management intent for the unit.

37
38 This designation converts to a land use classification of Public Recreation Land as defined by
39 11 AAC 55.160.

Rm – Resource Management.² Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design controls. This designation may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. Areas designated Resource Management may be conveyed to municipalities but must be reclassified to Settlement prior to disposal to individuals. In certain instances, areas designated Resource Management may be retained in state ownership; when this occurs, it is noted. Most management units that are so designated are often situated in remote, inaccessible areas where known natural resources are not present and for which no economic demand is likely during the planning period. The management intent for such units is to indicate that development is not intended although certain types of projects that provide public benefits (roads, transmission lines, and the like) may be authorized. Other projects may be authorized, if determined to be in the best interest of the state.

This designation converts to a land use classification of Resource Management Land as defined by 11 AAC 55.200.

Rp – Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites. These are areas used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists compared to the rest of the planning area, or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationists and tourists. These areas offer localized attractions, or ease of access, or developed facilities. Examples include camping sites, marinas, cabins, lodges, anchorages, scenic overlooks, and road-accessible shore locations that are used for picnicking, sports and fishing. The recreation and tourism uses for which these units are designated may be either public or commercial. The primary management intent is to protect the opportunity of the public to use these sites, and their resource values for recreation. This land will remain in state ownership unless otherwise noted in the management intent for the management unit.

This designation converts to a land use classification of Public Recreation Land as defined by 11 AAC 55.160.

Rs – Reserved Use. These sites are reserved to serve state or other public interests.

This designation converts to a land use classification of Reserved Use Land as defined by 11 AAC 55.170.

Sc – Settlement-Commercial. This designation applies to uplands suitable for the sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private commercial, industrial, recreational, or community use. Residential use may also be appropriate in portions of an area designated

² This plan uses the term Resource Management as a designation instead of General Use. This change was made to avoid the confusion that often existed between the designation of General Use and the classification of Resource Management, which are equivalent.

1 Settlement-Commercial. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for
2 land offerings for industrial or commercial uses. Unsettled or unsold land will be managed
3 for uses compatible with eventual commercial or industrial activities. Land designated
4 Settlement-Commercial shall be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be
5 conveyed to municipalities and individuals.

6
7 This designation converts to a land use classification of Settlement Land as defined by
8 11 AAC 55.202.

9
10 **Se – Settlement.** This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or
11 permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be
12 used for areas appropriate for land offerings for residential uses. Unsettled or unsold land in
13 the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as
14 selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, identifying greenbelts through
15 subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing
16 easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas
17 designated Settlement shall be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be
18 conveyed to municipalities and individuals.

19
20 This designation converts to a land use classification of Settlement Land as defined by
21 11 AAC 55.202.

22
23 **Tc – Transportation Corridor.** This designation applies to land identified for the location
24 of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline, or
25 utility corridors or is under consideration for a right-of-way lease. This designation reflects
26 the need for efficient inter-regional infrastructure, the need for intra-regional access to
27 resources on state and non-state land, and consideration of the impacts of increased access on
28 resource uses. The intent is to provide a reserve of state land for the eventual development of
29 easements and rights-of-way, including transportation, pipeline, or utility corridors or other
30 linear transportation projects. As used in this plan, it refers to portions of the Glenn,
31 Richardson, and Edgerton Highways and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System but also includes
32 remnant pieces of state land adjoining these facilities. This land will remain in state
33 ownership unless otherwise noted in the management intent for the management unit.

34
35 This designation converts to a land use classification of Transportation Corridor Land as
36 defined by 11 AAC 55.205.

37
38 **Wr – Water Resources.** This designation applies to important watersheds, or portions
39 thereof, that are suitable for water sources, watershed protection, or hydropower sites. In this
40 plan, it also includes important wetland areas that may be immediately adjacent to a
41 waterbody. It is intended that this type of land will be retained in state ownership in an
42 undisturbed, natural state. Permits, easements, material sales, leases, and other types of less-
43 than-fee disposals of state lands may be authorized. The identified values for which these
44 lands are designated shall be maintained to the greatest extent practicable. If impacts to these
45 values cannot be avoided, they should be minimized through stipulations contained in an

1 authorization. Linear transportation facilities, pipelines, communication infrastructure, and
2 other types of infrastructure or developments that serve a public purpose or are in the interest
3 of the state may be authorized and must consider the values identified for the unit. Dispersed
4 recreation is recognized as a compatible use.

5
6 This designation converts to a land use classification of Water Resources Land as defined by
7 11 AAC 55.222.
8
9

10 **Explanation of Mineral Designations**

11
12 Except where state land is closed to mineral entry, ADNR will treat mining as if it is
13 compatible with the principal surface use. This is important to note because ADNR area
14 plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations to large areas. This plan does,
15 however, apply a surface designation for minerals to some uplands where resource
16 information indicates access for mineral exploration or development is likely to occur.
17 Chapter 2, Subsurface Resources, also includes additional guidelines and a summary of
18 statutes regulating mining and reclamation activities.
19
20

21 **Management Intent**

22
23 The plan provides management intent for both the resources and types of authorizations that
24 are expected to occur within the planning area for the specific management units.
25 Management intent describes how the Department intends to manage a resource or
26 management unit and may describe what is intended to occur as well as what is not intended
27 to occur. It may also identify specific management direction. Also, the plan may provide
28 management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan may
29 address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area or through areawide
30 guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the conditions
31 for using undesignated resources.
32

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

42 In some cases, the plan may also identify prohibited uses. These are uses that have
43 significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan
44 amendment. Prohibited uses are not often identified, because the plan seeks to minimize land
45 use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions, but in those

instances where a prohibited use occurs, it is noted in the management intent in a management unit. In these instances, a prohibited use cannot be authorized without a plan amendment.

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

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

In this plan, the land use designation is the general indicator of whether land should be retained in state ownership³ or made available for disposal. Units designated Habitat, Public Facilities-Retain, Forestry, Minerals, and Public Recreation-Dispersed are intended to be retained in state ownership. Units designated Settlement, Public Facilities-Transfer, or Agriculture are considered appropriate for disposal. Units designated Materials, Resource Management, or Public Recreation-Dispersed, may be appropriate for conveyance out of state ownership under certain conditions. In addition, units already under management agreements with other state agencies are usually not available for conveyance. Shorelands must also be retained in state ownership unless law requires conveyance or the conveyance is to a political subdivision of the state, and such conveyances are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine, described at the end of this chapter. Finally, the Mineral Estate must always be retained by the state; the only exception being conveyances to other state agencies or entities.

There are some units with management intent that precludes disposal, although the designation and classification might otherwise allow it. When this occurs, this restriction is noted in the management intent statement specific to the management unit in the Resource Allocation Table. Such units are intended to be retained in state ownership and a plan amendment is required to vary from this guideline. This includes units already under

³ Note to adjudicators: The recommendations on retaining state land are related to the conveyance of land out of state ownership. This usually involves the Land Estate and sometimes the Fee Estate. [ADNR is required to retain the Mineral Estate except for conveyances to other state agencies (AS 38.05.125)]. Many of the authorizations issued by ADNR are in the form of permits and similar authorizations that are temporary in nature. The plan does not view these as permanent disposals of interest and therefore such actions do not contradict the requirement for state land to be retained, that is stated in the definition of plan designations or the management intent of specific management units. Examples of such authorizations would include guide camps, man camps, boat storage facilities, equipment staging, and the like. Within the context of this plan, the issuance of easements also will not contradict the requirement to retain land in state ownership.

1 management by another state agency or that contain certain unique or sensitive uses or
2 resources that merit retention by the state.

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

11 12 13 **Management Guidelines**

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

25 26 27 **Duration and Flexibility of Plan**

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

38
39 The land use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible.
40 ADNR may permit uses not originally designated if ADNR determines they are consistent
41 with the management intent for the unit and consistent with applicable management
42 guidelines. However, the decision document must provide an explanation and justification
43 for this.

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

Glossary

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

Plan Structure

Plan Regions

The planning area, consisting of more than 5.2 million acres of state land, is divided into six principal regions. Regions are geographic areas characterized by large blocks of state land, often contiguous to each other, and located within an area with distinctive characteristics. They are often demarcated by major topographic or hydrologic features and infrastructure. The six regions contain state-owned and state-selected land, which is the primary focus of area plans. The regions have been modified from the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan.

The six principal regions are: Northern, Northwest, Central, Glenn/Richardson, Wrangell/McCarthy, and Chugach Mountains. The Northern Region contains nearly 1.4 million acres, of which nearly 990,000 acres are state-owned, and is comprised of large blocks of state land that cover nearly the entire area with smaller blocks of state-selected parcels along its western boundary. The Alaska range stretches into the northern and northeastern portions of the region where mining claim activity exists. Three notable rivers, the Gulkana, Gakona, and Chistochina rivers flow southward into the Copper River. The largest community in this region is Mentasta Lake located in the far northeast corner of the region.

The Northwest region contains over 1.4 million acres, of which approximately 980,000 acres are state-owned with state-selected lands concentrated primarily in the north and western portions of the region. The Gulkana River traverses the region just prior to joining with the Copper River. The Lake Louise East remote recreational cabin staking area as well as two land sale projects in the Crosswind Lake area are in the southern part of the region.

The Central region is comprised of over 960,000 acres of which nearly 630,000 acres are state-owned. Most state-owned lands are in the western, central, and southeast portions of the region with state-selected land located in proximity to the communities of Glennallen and Copper Center. The majority of the planning areas forestry resources are found in this region. Two large lakes are in this region, Tazlina Lake and Klutina Lake, with a large project area established along the banks of Klutina Lake.

1 The Glenn/Richardson region contains over 900,000 acres of which the state owns
2 approximately 330,000 acres. The region is approximately five-mile-wide corridor that
3 extends approximately 2.5 miles on either side of the centerline of the Richardson, Glenn,
4 Tok Cutoff, and Edgerton highways. In areas where the Trans-Alaska Pipeline is within this
5 corridor, the region boundary is extended approximately 2.5 miles from the center of the
6 pipeline. On the Edgerton highway past Chitina and on the Nebesna road, the corridor is
7 reduced to a width of approximately 500 feet (250' each side of the centerline). The Copper
8 River runs through this region and the communities of Glennallen, Copper Center, Gulkana,
9 Gakona, Chistochina, Kenny Lake, and Chitina are all within this region. There are multiple
10 land sale and agricultural land sale projects located here as well.

11
12 The Wrangell/McCarthy region is isolated within the boundaries of the Wrangell St. Elias
13 National Park and Preserve. This region is the largest at more than 9.2 million acres but
14 contains just over 340,000 acres of state-owned land. The region contains expansive alpine
15 and glacial peaks that makes much of the area rugged and inaccessible. The two largest
16 population centers within this region are McCarthy and Nabesna.

17
18 The Chugach Mountain region is a popular recreation destination. It contains more than
19 1.2 million acres of which nearly 980,000 acres are state-owned land. Several scattered and
20 smaller rivers and lakes occupy the region, including Klutina River and Tonsina Lake. The
21 Thompson Pass Special Use Area is within this region.

22
23 This plan provides plan designations, management intent, and, sometimes, management
24 guidelines for each of the management units in the six regions. Additionally, area plans
25 provide management guidance for federal land that is selected by the state for potential
26 conveyance in fulfillment of the state's land entitlement from the federal government.

27
28 Note: The small state recreation sites that are situated within the plan boundary contain land
29 administratively withdrawn from the public domain and are not Legislatively Designated
30 Areas. These sites, which are small and scattered within the six regions, are included as
31 management units in each of the regions. In general, these units are to be managed for public
32 recreation purposes consistent with DPOR requirements for State Recreation Sites.

33 34 35 **Management Units**

36
37 In this plan, portions of state uplands and shorelands have been separated into smaller
38 geographic units called management units. State resource management is specific to this
39 level. Management units may be large or small⁴ but usually have generally similar attributes.
40 They may be specific legal management units, like a tract within a residential subdivision, or
41 they might be a discrete area of state land affected by a management agreement that is to be
42 administered for a public purpose, such as a communication site, a school, or airport.

⁴ Some areas can be over 800,000 acres and some, less than one acre in size.

All units have a discrete identifying number (unit number). These are depicted on the plan maps and are included in the Resource Allocation Table specific to each region. This number provides a cross-reference between the plan maps and the tables containing information about the management unit. The Tables contains information on management unit designation, management intent, management guidelines, and management unit resources and uses.

Management unit numbers consist of a two-part identifier where the first part is an alpha character that indicates the Region in which the unit is located, and the second part is the unit number. Generally, management units are numbered from north to south and from west to east within the regions. For this plan, the following convention is applied: N represents the Northern region; O, the Northwest; C, the Central; H, the Glenn/Richardson; W, the Wrangell/McCarthy, and M, the Chugach Mountains. For example, a parcel in the Northern region has the identifying number N-1. Shorelands, which in this plan are the major rivers, are addressed under the Navigable Rivers and Lakes section later in this chapter.

Region Descriptions

The regions are described in this section of the plan. These descriptions are necessarily generalized and indicate only the general features or characteristics of an area and only give an overview of how the region is to be managed by the Department.

Included in these descriptions for the major regions are the following:

General: This component provides a description of the planning boundaries, overall acreage, number of communities in a region, and related geographic information.

Amount and Distribution of State Land: The distribution of state-owned and state-selected lands within the region is explained.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land: Access, resources and uses of state-owned and state-selected land are described in this component. Access is described in terms of major road access but also the type of access that exists more generally within a region, including the types of access methods (i.e., snowmachines, all-terrain vehicles, etc.). Resources and uses include descriptions of recreation uses, settlement, habitats, water resources, minerals, agriculture, and timber resources, if present.

Management Planning Constraints: Local, state, and federal land and resource plans affecting the management unit are identified, if considered applicable to state land management.

Management Summary: This section describes the general way that state land is to be managed within the region. This generalized description provides an indication of how the major resources and land uses are to be managed within the region and also provides an

1 indication of where this is to occur. Detailed land management is provided at the
2 management unit level, described in the Resource Allocation Tables of this Chapter.

3 4 5 **Plan Maps**

6
7 There are 16 plan maps that cover the Copper River Basin Area Plan. These maps indicate
8 the plan boundary (external boundary of the area plan), the boundaries of the six regions, and
9 the boundaries of the individual management units.

10
11 The plan maps show land ownership, unit numbers, and plan designations. It should be
12 reemphasized that while the land use designations provide the general management intent for
13 each unit, management intent and guidelines (both the management unit and areawide) must
14 be considered for a complete explanation of the management policy and requirements
15 affecting particular units. This is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the
16 management intent contained in the area plan as it pertains to a specific unit. The
17 management intent and guidelines contained in Chapter 2 are particularly critical and must be
18 consulted when adjudicating decisions affecting individual parcels of state land.

19 20 21 **Land Status Depicted in Plan Maps**

22
23 The maps in this chapter are not intended to be detailed land ownership maps. Instead, they
24 are a representation of state and federal land records current to the date of plan preparation.
25 Caution should be used when using these maps since there may be inaccuracies in the source
26 data or constraints imposed through the Geographic Information System. Land status for
27 upland parcels, including private, Native corporation, municipal, and federal land are derived
28 from the Department's GIS land status coverage. This information is generalized and for this
29 reason the land status for a particular land area can be misleading. For complete information,
30 consult the land records of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of
31 the Interior Bureau of Land Management, and Ahtna, Inc. the Alaska Regional Native
32 Corporation for the region.⁵ Because of the presence of Mental Health Trust land and
33 University land, it is also necessary to consult these entities at times.

34
35 The plan maps show general patterns of land ownership by color. This includes the various
36 types of state land (general state land, Mental Health Trust land, University of Alaska, and
37 lands under management agreement to another state agency) as well as private lands.
38 However, because of the way GIS maps are created, which entails a decision hierarchy on
39 what land status to represent in priority sequence, the colors that represent an ownership

⁵ Ahtna, Incorporated is one of 13 Alaska Native Regional Corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Ahtna region covers the entire Copper River Basin Area Plan planning area; encompassing the entire Copper River Basin bordered by the Alaska Range to the north, the Canadian border to the east, Denali National Park to the west, and the Chugach Mountains to the south.

pattern may not accurately describe all of the land uses that may occur in a given area and may not coincide with the actual pattern of such ownership. The Department has tried to make general land status on the plan maps as accurate as possible, but the ownership patterns of other entities may be incorrect.

The location of state-owned or state-selected parcels is derived from information in the Department's land status records and the federal Master Title Plat. Both the status and spatial boundaries of these parcels are accurately represented at the time of plan preparation (2021). However, because state land status changes with time, the same caution exists for these areas as for areas of non-state land. Both color and a distinct external boundary line indicate areas of state and state-selected land. If there is a conflict between the land status depicted by color and that indicated by a boundary line, the boundary line is correct. This line supersedes the color representations of land ownership.

Resource Allocation Table

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

The tables are organized by region and for each unit it gives the unit identification number, size expressed in acreage, and associated map. Also included is a description of the resources and uses of a parcel, the designation(s), management intent, and management guidelines.

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

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

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

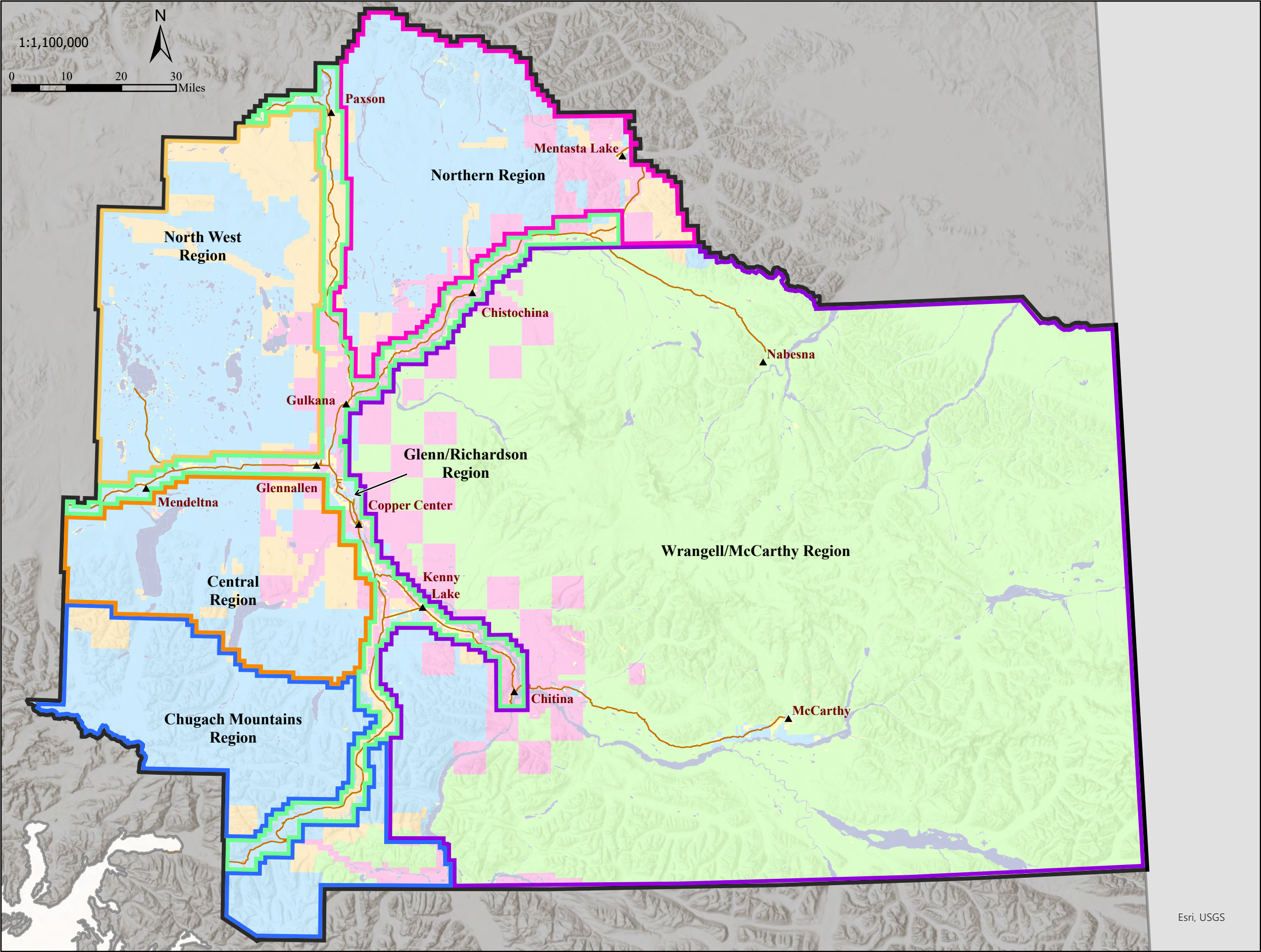
Acreage: The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

Map(s): The map number of the associated map(s) is indicated.

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 in chapter 2 regarding plan designations and
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, forest management activities, or other forms of development or use. In some
13 instances, the development of a parcel is not appropriate during the planning period and,
14 when this occurs, this is also stated. This is usually associated with units affected by the
15 Resource Management designation since these units are often located in remote, inaccessible
16 locations and their development is not considered likely or appropriate during the planning
17 period.

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

1
2



**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 3-1
Planning Area Boundary
and Region Boundaries**

- ▲ Community
- Roads
- Central Region
- Chugach Mountains Region
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- Northwest Region
- Northern Region
- Wrangell/McCarthy Region



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Esri, USGS

Northern Region (N)

General

The Northern Region encompasses an area of over 1.4 million acres, of which state-owned and state-selected land comprises approximately 1.1 million acres. The region is sparsely populated with the largest community being the village of Mentasta Lake located in the far northwest corner of the region. The large undeveloped areas provide opportunities for recreation and mining as well as constitute significant habitat areas, particularly for caribou, bear, and moose. The region boundary runs from the intersection of the Richardson and Glenn Highway-Tok Cutoff in the south, then heads northwest from that intersection, runs west following the Richardson highway, heads northeast from the intersection, and follows the Glenn Highway-Tok Cutoff in the east.

Like most areas in Alaska, waterbodies are important for access, recreation, and subsistence uses. The Chistochina, East Fork Chistochina, Gakona, Middle Fork Chistochina, and West Fork Chistochina Rivers are the largest in this region. Chisna River, Gunn Creek, Mabel Creek, Mentasta Creek, Natat Creek, Slana River, Slana Slough, Suslota Creek, and Tulsona Creek are a partial list of the tributaries in the region. The region is also dotted with lakes. Some of the larger ones include Mankomen Lake and Mentasta Lake. These waterbodies are a source of food, recreation, and transportation for the local communities and visitors.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. Within this region the state of Alaska has approximately 989,394 acres of patented or tentatively approved state land and 113,263 acres of selected land. State-owned lands are mostly located in the region's interior, with most selected lands along the region borders. Blocks of selected lands occur near the communities of Mentasta Lake and Slana towards the east. The plan also applies to approximately 50,689 acres of state-owned shorelands within this region. There are no tidelands within this region. Most of the recommendations of area plans affect the surface uses of land.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

This region is one of the least populated in the planning area. Most of the development within the region is located close to the Richardson and Tok Cutoff highways that frame the region on its west and east boundaries. These are both regional routes providing access to

the rest of the state road system. The rest of the region is remote with limited access served by off-road vehicles using local and regional trails, or frozen rivers in the winter. There are RS 2477 trails in the region, but their physical existence or condition cannot be confirmed (See Table 3-2 for a list of RS 2477's in the region). Other access options are float or wheeled fixed wing aircraft using either private airstrips, waterbodies, or gravel bars for landing. Fly-in access is often limited by local weather conditions.

The Northern area generates a demand for recreation and in large part that recreation takes place on state land within the planning area. Recreation activities include fishing, boating, hiking, climbing, snowmachining, and cross-country skiing. All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are permitted within the region; this plan does not recommend the creation of areas of special use designation in this region that could restrict such uses.⁶

The resources of this region, related to economic resources, are limited. The region is not conducive to agriculture, grazing, or forestry. Land in the upper Chistochina River drainage has moderate to high mineral potential. The Slate Creek - Chisana River area is intensively mined and has numerous patented mineral surveys and state mining claims. The area has been mined since the early 1900's; primary minerals produced are gold and silver.

A significant portion of the region's resources are related to its wildlife and associated habitat. Brown bear can be found throughout with spring concentrations throughout the northern half and near the banks of the Gakona River. Caribou are distributed throughout with rutting, wintering, and calving habitat in the southern half of the region. Dall Sheep are found within the northern mountainous regions. Moose are found throughout the unit, with calving, rutting, and wintering habitat interspersed throughout. Trumpeter Swan can be found here during summer and breeding habitat can be found throughout.

Management Planning Constraints

There is one state land use plan that affects this region: the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan, which is being revised with this update. Many of the land uses recommended in the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan are still applicable.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region is similar to the original recommendations of the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan with changes to overall unit configurations. This revision maintains the balance of land that should be available for settlement and the preservation of habitat, recreation, and other values on other lands. Land throughout this

⁶ This statement is not intended to preclude the creation of such special use designations in the future, should they be warranted.

1 region will be managed for multiple use with emphasis on mining, wildlife habitat, hunting,
2 and dispersed recreation. The focus of management is the continuation of the present
3 patterns of land development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources, and the
4 protection of key habitats, fisheries, and wildlife populations. The entire region, except for a
5 few segments of a few rivers and streams, is open to mineral entry, and mining is recognized
6 as an allowed use.

7
8 The plan identifies which areas are to be retained in and conveyed out of state ownership.
9 Areas that are designated Settlement may be conveyed out of state ownership. The
10 remaining areas are to be retained in state ownership unless otherwise stated in the
11 management intent.

12
13 The areas of state land that are designated Settlement or Minerals should experience some
14 level of use and development during the planning period. The amount of use will depend on
15 cost, demand levels, and the availability of similar resources at lower cost. The use of these
16 areas will, similarly, be affected by access, the proximity of infrastructure, and the level of
17 demand for such types of land. The development of these areas will also be a function of the
18 availability of similar types of land that are better situated and are closer to infrastructure.
19 Settlement activity that does occur on state land is likely to be focused on areas with good
20 access, the presence of suitable soils and terrain, and the presence of attractive features such
21 as access to streams and lakes or that have excellent views, such as the immediate vicinity of
22 Mankomen Lake.

23
24 The remaining lands in this region are designated Habitat, Public Recreation and Tourism-
25 Dispersed, Minerals, Reserved Use, and Resource Management. These areas are to be
26 managed for their recreation, habitat, or mineral values, for multiple uses, or to serve some
27 other state or public interest. Areas designated Habitat are to be managed to protect their
28 important wildlife and habitat resources and are to be retained in state ownership. Areas
29 designated Habitat generally coincide with the principal hydrologic features within the region
30 and with the distribution of moose rutting, wintering and calving areas, and caribou calving
31 and wintering areas in those parts of the region. Areas designated Public Recreation and
32 Tourism-Dispersed are important for recreation and tend to coincide with areas important for
33 habitat. Areas designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed are to be retained by the
34 state. Areas designated Minerals are considered to have mineral potential and are appropriate
35 for mineral exploration and development. Areas designated Minerals are to be retained in
36 state ownership. Areas designated Reserved Use are sites reserved to serve state or other
37 public interests and are to be retained by the state. Areas designated Resource Management
38 do not have a dominant resource value, or there is a lack of resource, economic, or other
39 information used to assign a specific designation and are considered multiple use.
40 Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote (in comparison to the other units in the region),
41 lack access, and often contain terrain and soils that are not conducive to development. These
42 areas may be retained in state ownership with only limited, public or utility improvements
43 considered appropriate when stated in the management intent. Multiple use development that
44 entails some amount of disposal may be appropriate in these areas. Other forms of

development may be appropriate if in the best interest of the state, but widespread development of areas designated Resource Management is not intended. State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated through management intent found in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3 and the applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapter 2. Some lands have one designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table 3-1 provides a quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this region, and the acreages of designation(s).

Table 3-1: Unit Designations and Acreages - Northern Region

Designation or Co-Designations	Acreage
Habitat, Harvest	8,218
Minerals	29,405
Public Recreation-Dispersed, Habitat	863,826
Reserved Use	1
Resource Management	215,215
Settlement	10,066

Resource Allocation Table - Northern Region (N)

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
N-1	Rm	147,457	3-2	<p>This unit is to be managed for a variety of uses, including protection of fish and wildlife habitats, dispersed recreation, and minerals exploration and development. Some forms of recreation use, including commercial recreation and tourism, may be appropriate subject to the fish and wildlife habitat and harvest protections in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Development projects that provide a general public benefit may be authorized subject to the guidelines in Chapter 2. Intensive development is not intended within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations associated with recreation uses and mineral exploration and development. This unit is not appropriate for Settlement. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is split into two sections located along the northern boundary of the planning area. The land is steep, mountainous terrain with many small glaciers and a few large glaciers that feed major rivers including the Chistochina and Gakona Rivers. Multiple RS 2477 trails provide access within the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear spring concentration areas are found throughout the unit. Caribou are concentrated in the southern half of the westerly section of the unit. Moose are generally distributed in the southern half of the unit, with rutting habitat concentrated along the rivers and valleys. Dall sheep are localized in the eastern portion of the unit. Trumpeter swan summer around Lower Fish and Gunn lakes. Gunn creek and the Gakona river are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>
N-2	Mi	29,405	3-2	<p>Unit is to be managed for the exploration and development of mineral values and resources, while ensuring the protection of important habitat and harvest areas, subject to state permitting requirements. Mineral development should not interfere with dispersed recreation, or the use of RS 2477 routes. Any proposed development authorization must consider potential impacts to moose rutting areas and either avoid such areas or include stipulations that will reduce impacts to the maximum extent practicable. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific guidelines related to Minerals.</p> <p>Portions of this unit include private and federal land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is situated southwest of Mount Kimball on the headwaters of the Chistochina River with the Chistochina glacier at the northeast corner. Historical and active mining activities comprise much of the region, including Big Four Creek, Miller Gulch, Slate Creek, and Treasure Gulch. Geological surveys have identified mineral deposits dispersed throughout the unit, including gold, silver, and copper. This unit has strong potential for future discoveries and mining activity.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear can be found throughout the entire unit and caribou are generally distributed throughout the southern half. Moose are generally distributed throughout most of the unit with rutting habitat concentrated in the river valleys. Moose subsistence occurs in this unit.</p> <p>Numerous RS 2477 trails provide access throughout the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
N-3	Rd, Ha	863,826	3-2	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation, and the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state.</p> <p>Authorizations shall consider siting requirements that avoid or minimize impacts to principal recreation areas as well as to caribou and moose rutting and calving areas. Such authorizations shall also ensure that impacts to anadromous streams are minimized and consistent with the requirements for such uses in Chapter 2. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include private and federal lands; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This large unit is framed by the Richardson highway from mile post 139 to 193 on the west and the Tok Cutoff in the south. The southern and central portions are flat and slopes form moving north and northeast. Several rivers, including the Gakona and Chistochina, flow southward through the unit. The unit occupies varied riverine forests and mountains that support many habitat and recreational values, such as rafting, dog mushing, and hiking. There are multiple RS 2477 trails within the unit and several 17(b) easements providing access to and within the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear can be found throughout with spring concentrations throughout the northern half and near the banks of the Gakona River. Caribou are distributed throughout with rutting, wintering, and calving habitat in the southern half of the unit. Dall Sheep are found within the northern and eastern mountainous regions. Moose are found throughout the unit, with calving, rutting, and wintering habitat interspersed throughout. Trumpeter Swan can be found here during summer and breeding habitat can be found in the southern corner of the unit. Landbird habitat is found throughout the southern half of the unit.</p> <p>This unit contains multiple anadromous streams, including The Gakona River, Eagle Creek, the East Fork Chistochina River, the Chistochina River, Spring Creek, and Fish Creek.</p> <p>Subsistence berry picking in primarily the Chistochina river valley area as well as around Gunn Lake, Swampy Lake, Rock Lake and Upper Fish Lake. Black and brown bear hunting around Gunn Lake, Swampy Lake, Rock Lake and Upper Fish Lake. Caribou hunting along the western and southern boundaries of the unit. Dall sheep hunting in the mountains north of Mankomen lake. Moose hunting throughout the unit. Small land mammals are hunted in the central portion and upland game birds along the Chistochina river valley as well as the Gunn Lake, Swampy Lake, Rock Lake and Upper Fish Lake area.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for Sinona Creek within this unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
N-4	Se	10,066	3-2	<p>This unit is to be managed for remote settlement consistent with existing land offerings for Mankomen Lake RRCS (ADL 231542). New project development and staking programs must ensure that recreational values and public access are not compromised. Staking areas or land offerings shall exclude wetland areas. See the Settlement Section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Development shall not impede public access to the East Fork of Chistochina River. Appropriate riparian buffers shall be observed around Mankomen Lake and the Chistochina River. For building setback information see Table 2-1 of the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Impacts to moose rutting and Trumpeter swan habitat are to be taken into consideration during the development review phase. Adjudicators should consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit contain private land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is in the immediate vicinity of Mankomen Lake and contains the Mankomen Lake RRCS area. Terrain is hilly and vegetation consists of both evergreen and deciduous cover with areas that are flat and clear of vegetation. Access is by means of ORV or floatplane.</p> <p>The Mentasta - Slate Creek trail RST 440 runs north of Mankomen Lake, east to west through the unit.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear are found throughout the unit, as well as general distributions of caribou. Moose are found throughout, with moose rutting and wintering habitat present. Trumpeter swan summering habitat is found throughout the unit.</p> <p>The East Fork of the Chistochina River is anadromous.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511. The unit is closed to mineral entry under MO 1209.</p>
N-5	Ha, Hv	8,218	3-2	<p>This unit is to be managed in its natural state in order to protect habitat resources and maintain subsistence uses. Dispersed recreation uses are considered appropriate. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is unlikely within this unit and is generally inappropriate except for certain utilities, roads, and similar projects that provide a general public benefit. Authorizations shall consider siting requirements that avoid or minimize impacts to caribou and moose rutting and calving areas. Uses inconsistent with this management intent are not to be authorized, including leases, land disposal, and other uses and structures requiring a permanent structure. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Fish and Wildlife Habitat.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, federal land and Native allotments; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit occupies the remote, mountainous northeast corner of the planning area south of Burnt Lake. The Sikonsina Pass RST 1693 provides access through the western boundary of the unit.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear are found throughout the unit. Caribou are found throughout the unit, with calving and wintering habitat located in the south. Dall sheep are found in the mountainous portions. Moose are found throughout the unit, with calving and wintering habitat located southward and rutting habitat northward. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat are in the southern portion of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence use of caribou and moose occurs throughout the unit. Migratory waterfowl and upland game bird subsistence use takes place in the lower elevations in the southern portion of the unit. Non-salmon fishing in Fish Creek and an unnamed lake in the west side of the unit, and upland game birds occur here.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
N-6	Rs	1	3-2	This unit is to be managed consistent with the standards and conditions given in the Management Agreement for ADL 68018. Retain in state ownership.	This unit comprises the Mentasta Lake school site.
N-7	Rm	67,758	3-2	<p>This unit is to be managed in its natural state in order to protect habitat values, riparian areas, and subsistence opportunities. Dispersed recreation is an appropriate use. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is unlikely in this unit and generally inappropriate except for certain types of projects that provide a general public benefit such as utilities, communication facilities, and roads. Authorizations shall consider siting requirements that avoid or minimize impacts to caribou and moose rutting and calving areas. Such authorizations shall also ensure that impacts to anadromous streams are minimized and consistent with the requirements for such uses in Chapter 2. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization. See the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This remote unit consists of three parts located in the Mentasta mountains. The Mentasta-Slate Creek RST 440 runs east to west across the northern region of the unit. The Slana-Tanana Crossing RST 188 runs north to south through the center of the unit, intersecting the Tok Cutoff highway. Several 17(b) easements provide access to the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear can be found in the eastern regions with spring concentrations towards the west. Caribou are found throughout the west regions while calving and winter habitats are more eastward. Dall Sheep are found in the mountains north of the Slana river, south of the West Fork and east of Suslota lake. Moose are found throughout the unit, with rutting and wintering habitat interspersed. Trumpeter Swan summering habitat occur throughout the center of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence use of caribou takes place in the southern and eastern portions of the unit alongside and north of Suslota creek. Dall sheep are hunted west of the Tok Cutoff between milepost 67 and 72, and subsistence use of migratory waterfowl occurs east of the Tok Cutoff between milepost 73 and 76. Moose subsistence hunting occurs throughout the unit. Fishing for non-salmon fish in numerous lakes along the Tok Cutoff between milepost 73 to 76.</p> <p>Suslositna Creek, Slana River, and Suslota Creek are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>

1 **Table 3-2: RS 2477 Trails - Northern Region**

RST File Number	Name
48	Chistochina-Slate Creek
188	Slana-Tanana Crossing
248	Paxson-Slate Creek
253	Ahtell Creek Trail
307	Mentasta-Tetlin Trail
437	Chistochina-Mankomen Lake Trail
440	Mentasta-Slate Creek
609	One Mile Trail
1554	Indian Creek Trail
1555	Canyon Creek Trail
1674	Delta River Trail
1693	Sikonsina Pass
1717	Richardson Highway-Fish Lakes Trail
1819	Chisana - Slate Creek

2

3

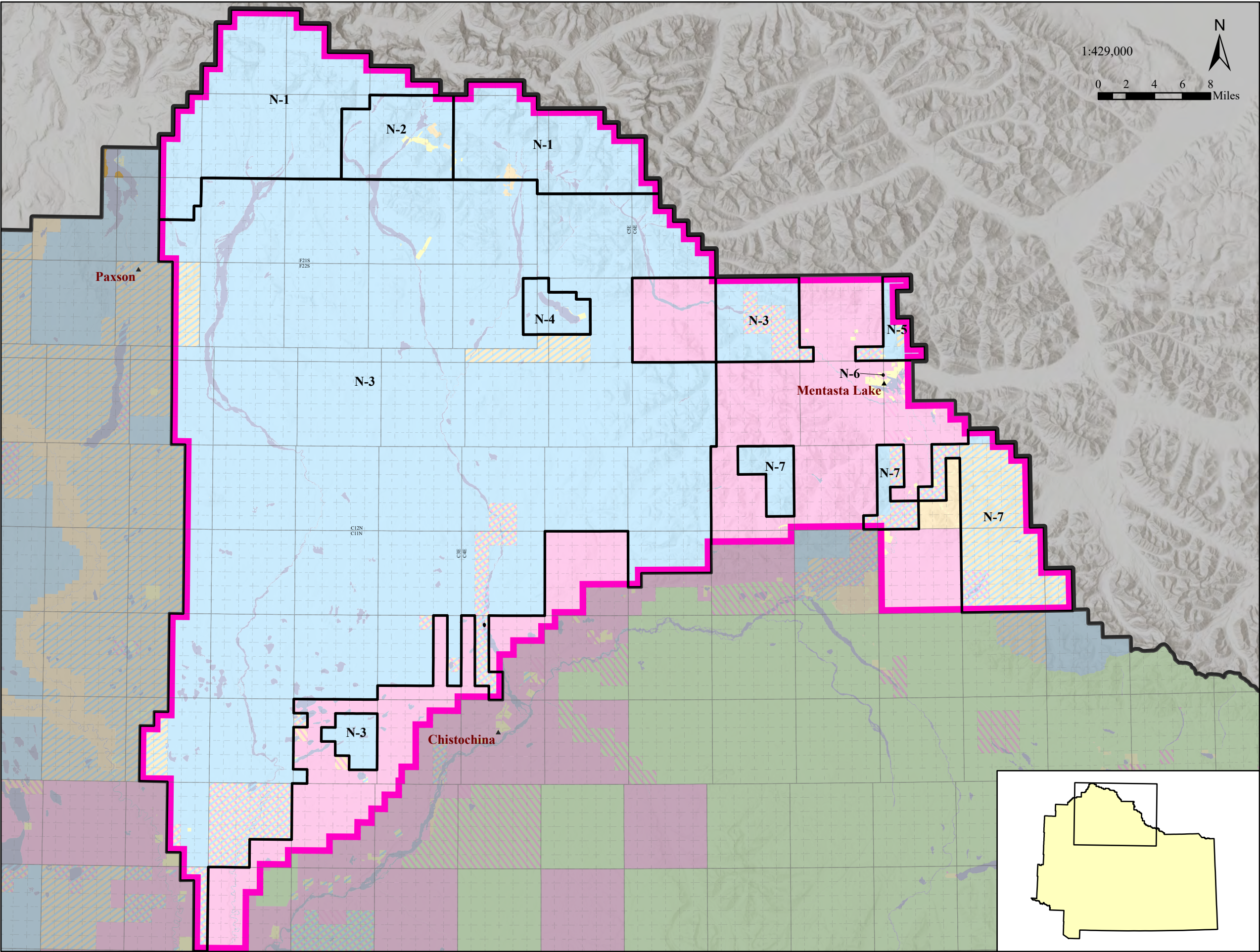
4 **Table 3-3: Northern Region Reservations of Water**

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ Applying agency	Description
N-3	Sinona Creek	26216	3-2	Cheesh'Na Tribal Council	Application Pending Sinona Creek and its associated sloughs and floodplains, from the mouth at Copper River up stream to where the east and west forks enter the creek.

5

6

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2



**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 3-2
Northern Region Boundary
and Unit Boundaries**

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Northern Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

Unit Designations

N-1	Rm	N-5	Ha, Hv
N-2	Mi	N-6	Rs
N-3	Rd, Ha	N-7	Rm
N-4	Se		



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Northwest Region (O)

General

The Northwest Region encompasses over 1.4 million acres, of which over 1.2 million acres are state-owned or state-selected. The region extends from its shared western boundary with the Matanuska Susitna Borough to the Glenn/Richardson region along the Richardson Highway in the east. The northern boundary borders the Alphabet Hills and Sugarloaf Mountains and the southern boundary is shared with the Glenn/Richardson region along the Glenn Highway. Recreation opportunities abound in the area from river and lake fishing to hiking, hunting, and trapping. Access to most of the region is limited to local trails, rivers, and floatplanes, with those portions near the Glenn Highway accessible by Lake Louise Road. In the winter, snowmachine access is on established trails, or frozen rivers and lakes. There are several RS 2477 trails in the region.

Like most areas in Alaska, waterbodies are important for access, recreation, and for subsistence uses. Major rivers in the region include the Gulkana River and its Middle, West, and South Forks. Several smaller tributaries within the region include Dog Creek, Raintree Creek, Tangle River, Tolsona Creek, and Tyone River. The region contains numerous lakes used for a variety of activities. Major lakes within the region include Crosswind Lake, Ewan Lake, Lake Louise, Old Man Lake, Susitna Lake, Tangle Lakes, and Tyone Lake. Minor lakes within the region include Dickey Lake, Fish Lake, Game Trail Lake, Middle Lake, and a portion of Paxon Lake. These waterbodies are a source of food, recreation, and transportation for the local communities and visitors and are significant features within the region.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. Within this region the state of Alaska has approximately 980,165 acres of patented or tentatively approved state land and 231,785 acres of selected land. Patented state land constitutes most of the region's area while selected land is localized on the northern and eastern boundaries along the Gulkana River. The plan also applies to 132,804 acres of state-owned shorelands within this region. There are no tidelands within the region.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

This region is sparsely populated, but the area has many pockets of remote settlement. The areas around Lake Louise and Crosswind Lake are valuable areas of Settlement land. Most of the development within the region is located close to the Glenn and Richardson highways that frame the region on its southern and western boundaries. These are both regional routes providing access to the rest of the state road system. The rest of the region is remote with limited access served by off-road vehicles using local and regional trails, or frozen rivers in the winter. There are RS 2477 trails in the region, but their physical existence or condition cannot be confirmed (See Table 3-5 for a list of RS 2477's in the region). Other access options are float or wheeled fixed wing aircraft using either private airstrips, waterbodies, or gravel bars for landing. Fly-in access is often limited by local weather conditions.

The Northwest region generates a significant demand for recreation and in large part that recreation takes place on state land within the planning area. Recreation activities include fishing, boating, hiking, climbing, snowmachining, and cross-country skiing. The region includes the Gulkana River which is designated a National Wild and Scenic River. This designation includes the river corridor itself as well as numerous lakes and has a special use designation under ADL 224876.

All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are permitted within the region; this plan does not recommend the creation of additional areas of special use designation in this region that could restrict such uses.⁷

The resources of this region, related to economic resources, are limited. The region is not conducive to agriculture, grazing, or forestry. Most of the region's resources are related to its wildlife and associated habitat. Brown bear can be found throughout with spring concentrations throughout the northern half and near the banks of the Gulkana River. Caribou are distributed throughout with rutting, wintering, and calving habitat in the southern half of the region. Dall Sheep are found within the northern mountainous regions. Moose are found throughout the unit, with calving, rutting, and wintering habitat interspersed throughout. Trumpeter Swan can be found here during summer and breeding habitat can be found throughout.

Management Planning Constraints

Several local management plans affect this region and were consulted in the development of recommendations for the Northwest Region. Local plans include the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Comprehensive Development Plan and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's Louise, Susitna, and Tyone Lakes Comprehensive Plan.

⁷ This statement is not intended to preclude the creation of such special use designations in the future, should they be warranted.

1 There are two state land use plans that affect this region: the 1985 Susitna Area Plan and the
2 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan, both of which are being revised with this update.

3
4 Also in effect is the Bureau of Land Management's 2006 Gulkana River Management Plan
5 Revision.

6 7 8 **Management Summary** 9

10 Despite the changes in unit configuration, the overall management intent for this region
11 remains similar to that of the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan. There is an increase in the
12 amount of state land classified in the region and a consolidation of the classified lands
13 compared to the previous plan. This revision maintains the balance of land that should be
14 available for settlement and the preservation of habitat, recreation, and other values on other
15 lands. The focus of management is the continuation of the present patterns of land
16 development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources consistent with the public
17 interest, and the protection of key habitats, fisheries, and wildlife populations. The entire
18 region, except for those areas specifically affected by mineral closing orders such as select
19 rivers and streams, is open to mineral entry, and mining is recognized as an allowed use.

20
21 The plan also identifies which areas are to be retained in and conveyed out of state
22 ownership. Areas that are designated Settlement may be conveyed out of state ownership.
23 The remaining areas are to be retained in state ownership unless otherwise stated in the
24 management intent.

25
26 Portions of state land that are designated Settlement should experience some level of use and
27 development during the planning period. The amount of use will depend on cost, demand
28 levels, and the availability of similar resources at lower cost. The use of areas designated
29 Settlement will, similarly, be affected by access, the proximity of infrastructure, and the level
30 of demand for such types of land. The development of these areas will also be a function of
31 the availability of similar types of land that are better situated and are closer to infrastructure.
32 Such settlement activity that does occur on state land is likely to be focused on areas with
33 good access, the presence of suitable soils and terrain, and the presence of attractive features
34 such as access to streams and lakes or that have excellent views, including areas immediately
35 around and along roadways towards Lake Louise and Crosswind Lake.

36
37 The remaining lands in this region are designated Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed,
38 Materials, Public Facilities-Retain, Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites, and
39 Reserved Use. These lands are to be managed for their fish and wildlife habitat values,
40 dispersed recreation, to serve state or public interests and multiple use. Areas designated
41 Habitat are to be managed to protect their important wildlife and habitat resources and are to
42 be retained in state ownership. Areas designated Habitat generally coincide with the
43 principal hydrologic features within the region and with the distribution of moose and
44 caribou rutting, wintering, and calving areas in those parts of the region. Areas designated
45 Public Recreation-Dispersed are areas important for their scenic and recreation values, tend

to coincide with areas important for habitat, and are to be retained by the state. Areas designated Materials are suitable for the extraction of materials and are to be retained in state ownership. Areas designated Public Facilities-Retain are to be managed for the specific infrastructure to serve state interests and are to be retained by the state. Areas designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites are areas used by concentrations or recreationalists or tourists compared to the rest of the planning area or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationalists. These areas may contain localized attractions, have developed facilities, and are often easily accessible for recreational use by the public. Areas designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites are to be retained by the state and managed to protect the opportunity for public use of these sites and recreational resources present. Areas designated Reserved Use contain values reserved to serve state or other public interests and are to be retained by the state.

State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated through management intent found in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3 and the applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapter 2. Some lands have one designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table 3-4 provides a quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this region, and the acreages of designation(s).

Table 3-4: Unit Designations and Acreages - Northwest Region

Designation or Co-Designation	Acreage
Habitat	108,766
Habitat, Harvest, Public Recreation-Dispersed	32,161
Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed	96,199
Materials	81
Public Facilities-Retain	333
Public Recreation-Dispersed, Habitat	689,046
Public Recreation-Dispersed, Habitat, Settlement	246,930
Public Recreation-Dispersed, Settlement	180,125
Public Recreation-Public Use Site	370
Reserved Use	7
Settlement	37,493

1 **Resource Allocation Table - Northwest Region (O)**
2

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
O-1	Rs	5	3-3.1	This unit is to be managed for the purposes of supporting communication sites consistent with the stipulations of ADLs 230601 and 230602. Retain in state ownership.	This remote unit comprises two parcels reserved for the use of communication sites operated by the ADOA.
O-2	Rd, Ha	684,566	3-3.1, 3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for its dispersed recreation and protection of habitat values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state.</p> <p>Authorizations shall consider siting requirements that avoid or minimize impacts to principal recreation areas as well as to caribou and moose rutting and calving areas. Such authorizations shall also ensure that impacts to anadromous streams are minimized and consistent with the requirements for such uses in Chapter 2. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This is a large unit surrounding the branches of the Gulkana River. The lands within are characterized by mostly flatter terrain dotted with lakes in its central and southern portions and rugged, remote, and mountainous terrain in the north. Numerous RS 2477 trails provide access throughout the unit.</p> <p>Brown bears are distributed throughout with spring concentrations found mainly along the many rivers and creeks. Caribou calving, rutting and winter use occurs throughout the unit. Moose calving and rutting, and Trumpeter swan habitat occur here.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting for black and brown bear, caribou and other small game occurs as well as berry picking and fishing for salmon, trout, arctic grayling and whitefish.</p> <p>Numerous anadromous streams exist within the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>
O-3	Ha, Rd	96,199	3-3.1, 3-3.2	Unit is to be managed to protect the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, and other similar values of the Gulkana National Wild River corridor consistent with the provisions of the Gulkana River Shorelands and Waters Special Use Land Designation (ADL 229819) and the Gulkana National Wild River Memorandum of Understanding between ADNRR and BLM (ADL 224876). The Gulkana River Shorelands and Waters Special Use Land Designation restricts some uses that would otherwise be allowed without a permit under 11 AAC 96.020, Generally Allowed Uses. The 1985 MOU provides a mechanism for cooperative management of the lands and waters in the Gulkana River area between ADNRR and BLM consistent with protection of river values but also allows access and uses consistent with the provisions of ANILCA. Retain in state ownership.	<p>This unit consists of the shorelands, waters, and uplands in the Gulkana River corridor according to the maps for the Gulkana River Shorelands and Waters Special Use Land Designation (ADL 229819) and the external boundaries of the Gulkana National Wild River (ADL 224876), a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The unit is accessible by road and the numerous RS 2477s that traverse the unit.</p> <p>The Gulkana River corridor has been recognized as having outstanding public recreation values, scenic resources, and important habitat for fish and wildlife. The area is a popular recreation area for a variety of activities including fishing, rafting, camping, and hunting. The upper portion of the Gulkana River, including the Middle Fork and the West Fork have been designated as a Wild and Scenic River under ANILCA, and that portion upstream from the Copper River, including all lands under all navigable waters of the Middle and West Forks of the Gulkana</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include private and federal lands; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>have been designated as a State Wild and Scenic River as provided by AS 38.04.070(4).</p> <p>All state waters and shorelands along the Gulkana River are closed to mineral entry and oil and gas leasing under MCO 511.</p>
O-4	Ha, Hv, Rd	32,161	3-3.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for its habitat, harvest, and public recreation values. Management will focus on maintaining habitat for bear, caribou, and moose; and protecting subsistence opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated, and authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety, or recreation such as trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if habitat, harvest and recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>This unit contains mixed land ownership; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>The terrain is low slopes with interspersed rivers and lakes. The area is a popular subsistence and hunting destination for large game such as moose and caribou. The area can be accessed from the Richardson Highway, Gulkana River, Sourdough Creek Campground or boat launch, Sourdough and Haggard Creeks, Middle Fork, and Haggard Creek trails.</p> <p>Brown bears occur throughout the unit, with spring concentrations localized around the Gulkana River. Caribou are distributed throughout the area, as well as calving and wintering habitat. Moose occur throughout the unit, with calving and wintering habitat dispersed and rutting habitat occurring in the north. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat occurs mostly towards the east and south.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting for bear, caribou and moose occurs throughout the unit. Hunting for upland game birds in the far northern portion near the banks of the Gulkana river, and berry picking along Gillespie creek.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for the Gulkana River within this unit.</p>
O-5	Rs	2	3-3.1	<p>Unit is to be managed according to the terms of the Donation Agreement for Land Adjacent to Gulkana River Griggs Parcel (ADL 233995), with a management right issued to ADF&G to manage the property to support its sport fisheries in a manner that is consistent with the goals and policies of the Wild Arctic Grayling Management Plan (5 AAC 52.055), Copper River King Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 24.361), Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries, and the Cook Inlet and Copper River Basin Rainbow/Steelhead Trout Management Policy. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>The Griggs parcel is located off of the shores of the Upper River Segment of the Gulkana River approximately 1.50 miles north of the confluence of the Lower West Fork Segment and the Upper River Segment. The parcel was donated to the state (OSL 1657) for the purpose of having a management right issued to ADF&G under ADL 233995.</p>
O-6	Se, Rd	180,125	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed to support settlement and protect dispersed recreation values. Unit is comprised of previous land offerings and homestead parcels. Development shall conform to the requirements for Remote Settlement, consistent with the disposal decisions authorizing prior offerings. Potential impacts to dispersed recreation uses and access are to be evaluated in the Preliminary Decision and particularly heavily used areas that are related to access are to be avoided or impacts</p>	<p>The unit is popular recreational territory used for a variety of adventures and outdoor activities. Varied terrain and habitats with numerous trails facilitate ATV and snowmachine riding, camping, hiking, and hunting. There is road access to the unit via the Lake Louise Road and access throughout the unit is provided by numerous RS 2477 trails and public access easements.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>reduced to the maximum practical extent. Avoid significant disturbances to caribou and moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitats.</p> <p>New development must ensure public access, recreational opportunities, and sensitive habitats are not compromised. Lots identified through the sale process as open space, buffers, or access routes should be retained. Staking areas or land offerings shall exclude wetland areas. A riparian buffer of at least 100' landward from the ordinary high-water line shall be maintained along anadromous waterbodies. See the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section in Chapter 2 for more information.</p> <p>Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitats prior to issuing an authorization. See the Settlement and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit contain private and native land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>The unit is characterized by relatively flat or rolling treed terrain interspersed with many lakes with Lake Louise and Susitna lakes being the largest. Multiple public easements and RS 2477 trails provide access in the area.</p> <p>Brown bears are generally distributed throughout the unit. Caribou are found throughout the northern portions of unit, with known calving, rutting, and wintering habitat dispersed throughout. Moose are interspersed throughout the northern portions, with calving, rutting, and wintering habitat occurring around the region west, east, and south of Lake Louise. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat occur throughout the unit as does breeding habitat of migratory landbirds in the southern section. Black bear, small land animals, upland game birds, and migratory waterfowl habitat is also present. There are multiple anadromous streams. Lake stocking operations occur in the unit at North Jans Lake, Round Lake, Tolsona Mountain Lake.</p> <p>Subsistence berry picking, plants, greens, and mushroom collection, and firewood collection occur here. Subsistence hunting for moose, bear, upland game birds and other small mammals also occur within this unit. Fishing for arctic grayling, burbot, lake trout, longnose sucker, and whitefish occur throughout the riverine regions of the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are affected by MCO 127, 283, 295, 387, and MO 1127.</p>
O-7	Pr	333	3-3.2	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF as the Lake Louise Airport consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 227094. Material extraction is an allowed use. Retain in state ownership.	This unit of state land acquired through LSH 205 and LSH 206 is located at milepost 18 on Lake Louise Road and contains the Lake Louise Airport.
O-8	Rp	370	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Lake Louise State Recreation Area consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreements for ADLs 65591, 215412 and 227391. Retain in state ownership for recreational purposes consistent with the provisions contained in the conveyance documents for OSL 755 and OSL 446.</p> <p>See the Management Guideline for "Public Use Sites" in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	This unit of state land acquired through OSL 755 and OSL 446 is located at milepost 17 on Lake Louise Road contains the Lake Louise State Recreation Area and related facilities.
O-9	Rd, Ha, Se	246,930	3-3.2	Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to protect habitat and riparian values and uses. Management should prioritize access to	The unit is popular recreational territory used for a variety of adventures and outdoor activities. Varied terrain and habitats with numerous trails

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>encourage a variety of recreational uses.</p> <p>Intensive development is not intended during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations. Authorizations related to public facilities, commercial recreation, access, utilities, communication sites, and other projects providing a public benefit may be appropriate subject to the requirements of Chapter 2, and consistent with the management intent for this unit. See the Recreation and Scenic Resources and the Fish and Wildlife sections in Chapter 2 for additional information. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>This unit contains scattered lots from prior land offerings and homesteads. Reoffering of lots included in existing subdivisions or from past land disposal programs that return to state ownership may be resold. Retain lots that were identified through the sale process as public space, buffers, or access routes. Development of new settlement areas is prohibited.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and contain private land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>facilitate ATV and snowmachine riding, camping, hiking, and hunting. There is road access to the unit via the Lake Louise Road and access throughout the unit is provided by numerous RS 2477 trails and public access easements.</p> <p>Brown bear are distributed throughout the unit. Caribou calving and wintering habitat is present throughout, with rutting habitat localized in the northern portion of the unit. Moose calving and winter use habitat is found primarily in the southern portion of the unit while rutting habitat is scattered throughout. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat as does breeding habitat of migratory landbirds occurs throughout.</p> <p>Subsistence gathering of berries, plants, greens, and mushrooms occurs here, as well as hunting for brown and black bear, caribou, moose, migratory waterfowl, upland game birds and other small land mammals. The unit is also a popular area for firewood collection.</p> <p>Fishing occurs on the many lakes within the unit. Dog creek, Tolsona creek, and Mendeltna creek are all anadromous streams. Round Lake, Peanut Lake, Old Road Lake, Tolsona Mountain Lake are stocked by ADF&G.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are affected by Mineral Closing Orders 154, 308, 338, and 511.</p>
O-10	Se	31,365	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for Remote Settlement consistent with prior offerings for the Crosswind Lake area. New development must ensure public access, recreational opportunities, and sensitive habitats are not compromised. Lots identified through the sale process as open space, buffers, or access routes should be retained.</p> <p>Project design for new development along Crosswind Lake should include a public use site of at least six contiguous acres reserved for public access, and a riparian buffer of at least 100' landward from the ordinary high-water line shall be maintained along anadromous waterbodies. Wetland areas should be avoided. Impacts to important caribou and moose habitat must be avoided or mitigated. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitats. See the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section and the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of previous land offerings including Crosswind Lake RRCS, Crosswind Highlands RRCS, and Crosswind Lakes Remote subdivision. Crosswind lake is the most prominent feature in this unit and is a popular fishing and camping destination. The terrain is relatively flat with interspersed coniferous and deciduous trees. There are two RS 2477 trails and multiple public easements providing access throughout the unit.</p> <p>Caribou calving and winter use habitat are present throughout the unit, with rutting areas present in the southern half of the unit. Brown bear are distributed throughout. Moose are distributed throughout with rutting habitat occurring in the western central portion. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat are found throughout the entire unit. Subsistence hunting for caribou, moose, and migratory waterfowl occurs in the areas surrounding Crosswind Lake. Hunting for other small land mammals occurs in the northwest portion of the unit. Upland game birds are hunted in the western portion of the unit. Crosswind Lake supports</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit contain private land and native allotments; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>multiple species of fish including arctic grayling, burbot, lake trout, whitefish, and longnose sucker.</p> <p>Dog creek is an anadromous stream.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511. Portions of this unit are also affected by MCO 307.</p>
O-11	Ha	108,766	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed to protect in an undisturbed, natural state to protect fish and wildlife habitat resources and uses. Dispersed recreation is an appropriate use. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is unlikely and authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if habitat functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state.</p> <p>Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization. See the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, as well as a Native allotment; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is west of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) corridor and is composed of relatively flat and undeveloped land. Many lakes and tree stands dot the landscape, supporting the numerous habitat resources present here. RS 2477 trails traverse the unit, and one 17(b) easement provides access to the unit's southern boundary.</p> <p>Brown bear and moose are generally distributed throughout the unit. Caribou calving and winter use habitat occurs throughout the entire unit, with rutting habitat in the northern portions. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat are found throughout the unit as well as habitat for landbirds.</p>
O-12	Ma	81	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for its material values and resources consistent with any authorizations issued by ADNRR or derived for federal patent. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See the Material Sites Section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p>	<p>This unit is made up of multiple material sites along Lake Louise Road.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
O-13	Se	1,263	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for disposal of state lands for settlement purposes. Lands within the unit are considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period.</p> <p>Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitats prior to authorizations. Development shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 2, particularly those found in the Settlement and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections.</p>	<p>This unit is located east of Lake Louise Road and north of the intersection of the Glennallen highway and Lake Louise Road. The relatively flat terrain is broken up by interspersed trees and waterbodies.</p> <p>Habitat resources include brown bear, caribou and moose calving and wintering habitat, trumpeter swan breeding habitat, and migratory land birds. Subsistence uses include berry picking and gathering of firewood, plants, greens, and mushrooms, as well as caribou, moose, and upland game bird hunting.</p>
O-14	Se	4,864	3-3.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for disposal of state lands for settlement purposes. Lands within the unit are considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Most of the land from the Small Lakes Oddlots sale have been conveyed into private ownership. Remaining parcels of state-owned land depicted in Plat 83-23 Chitna Recording District have been consolidated to create the Small Lakes Subdivision. The back part of the unit is not surveyed, however there is a 5-acre lot located on the shore of an unnamed lake surveyed through USS 5662. Access to the eastern portion of the unit from Lake Louise Road should be created and reserved. Development shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 2, particularly those found in the Settlement, and the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections.</p> <p>Portions of this unit include private land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>Located at milepost 6 of Lake Louise Road, this unit is comprised of a previous state land offering for Small Lakes Oddlot offered in Plat 83-23, Chitna Recording District. The subdivided portion of this unit has had a conveyable classification since 1983. One RS 2477 runs through the east side of the unit. RST 1511 Lake Louise Road to Ewan Lake.</p> <p>Brown bear, caribou calving and winter concentration areas, moose calving and winter concentration areas, and Trumpeter swan breeding habitat is dispersed throughout the unit. Trumpeter swan summer in the eastern portion of the unit.</p> <p>A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 324.</p>

1 **Table 3-5: RS 2477 Trails - Northwest Region**

RST File Number	Name
82	Meiers Lodge-Dickey Lake
232	Swede Lake-Little Swede Lake-Denali Hwy
275	Ewan Lake Seismic Trail
294	Gulkana-Denali (Winter)
295	Gulkana-Valdez Creek (summer)
565	Copper Center-Nelchina
1383	Slide Mountain Trail
1511	Lake Louise Road to Ewan Lake
1522	Lake Louise Trail
1533	Crater Lake Access Trail
1746	Old Man Lake Trail

2

3

4 **Table 3-6: Northwest Region Reservations of Water**

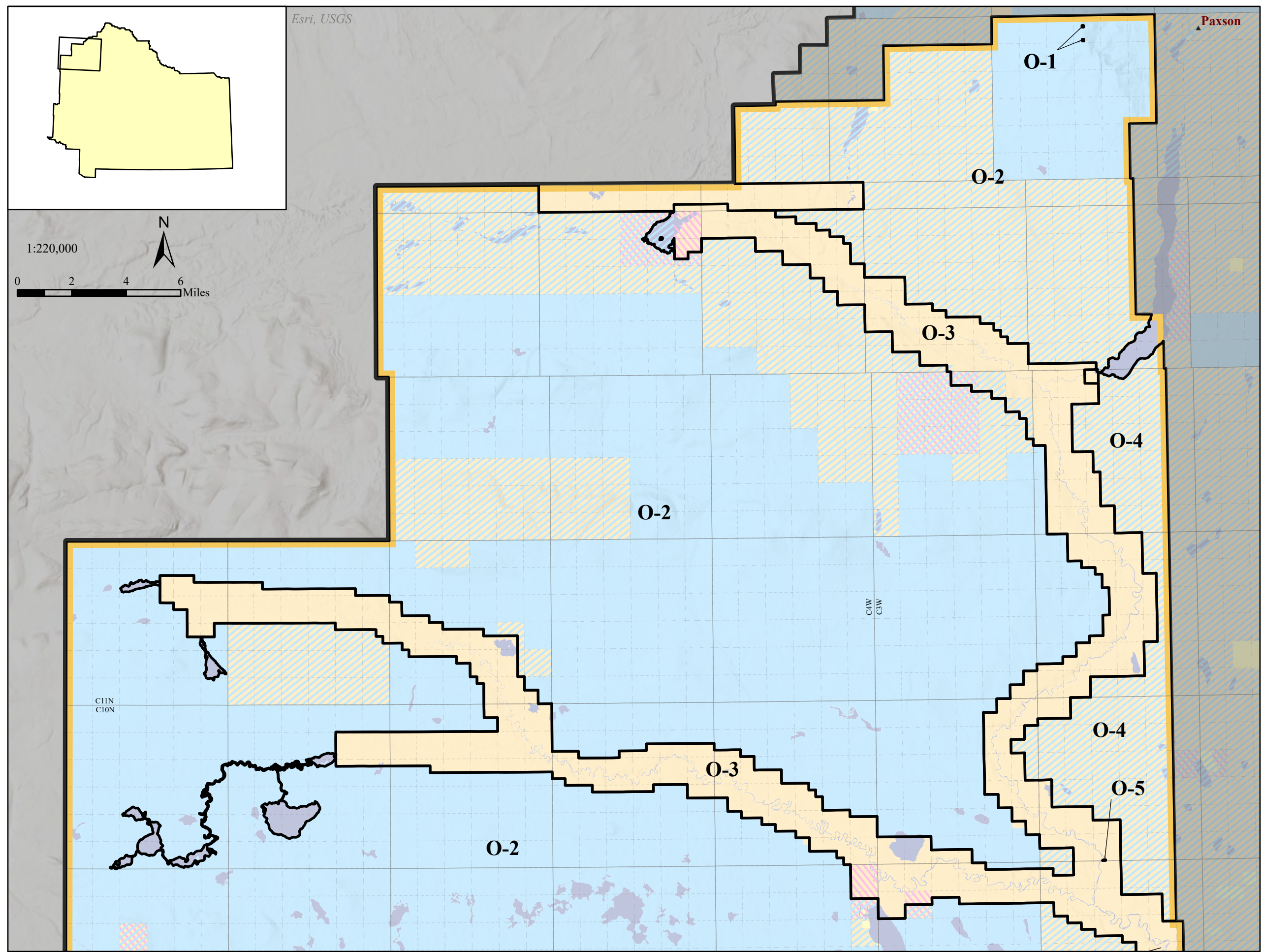
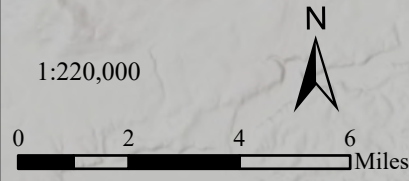
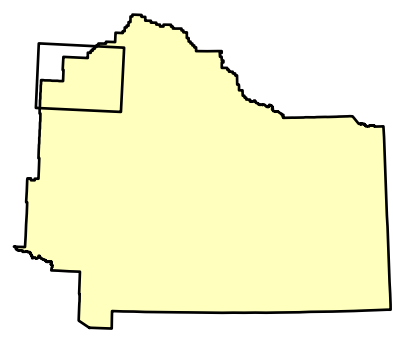
Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
O-2	Tangle/Delta River	27529	3-3.1	BLM	Application Pending The upper reach of the Delta River, from the upper Tangle Lakes near Dickey Lake to Wildhorse Creek just below the falls.
	Gulkana River	20502	3-3.1 3-3.2	BLM	Application Pending Main stem, instream flow
		20503	3-3.1 3-3.2		Application Pending West fork instream flow
O-3		20502	3-3.1 3-3.2		Application Pending Main stem, instream flow
		20503	3-3.1 3-3.2		Application Pending West fork instream flow
		20504	3-3.1 3-3.2		Application Pending Middle fork instream flow

5

6

1
2

Esri, USGS



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-3.1 Northwest Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Northwest Region
- State Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- State Selections
- Native Selections

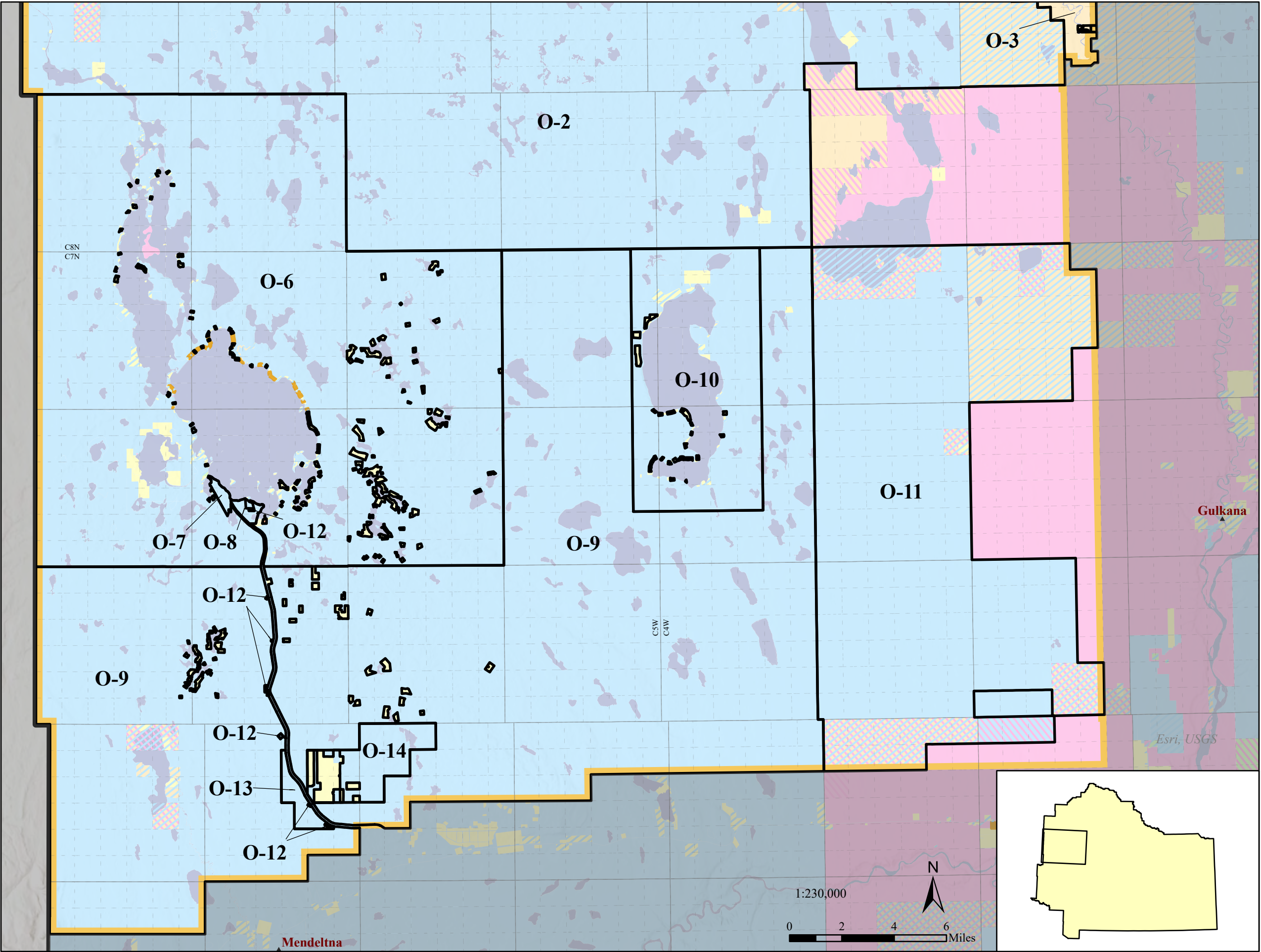
Unit Designations

- O-1 Rs
- O-2 Rd, Ha
- O-3 Ha, Rd
- O-4 Ha, Hv, Rd
- O-5 Rs



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North



**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 3-3.2
Northwest Region Boundary
and Unit Boundaries**

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Northwest Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

Unit Designations

O-2	Rd, Ha	O-10	Se
O-3	Ha, Rd	O-11	Ha
O-6	Rd, Se	O-12	Ma
O-7	Pr	O-13	Se
O-8	Rp	O-14	Se
O-9	Rd, Ha, Se		



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Central Region (C)

General

The Central Region encompasses an area of more than 960,000 acres, of which approximately 700,000 acres are state-owned or state-selected. The region's western boundary is shared with the western border of the planning area and is adjacent to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's border. The northern and eastern boundary of the Central Region borders the Glenn Highway and Richardson Highway branches of the Glenn/Richardson Region respectively. The region's southern boundary is defined by the Chugach Mountains Region.

There are numerous lakes, creeks, and rivers in this region. The two largest lakes are Tazlina Lake and Klutina Lake. Other smaller lakes include Kaina Lake, Saint Anne Lake, Tonsina Lake, and Hudson Lake. Creeks and rivers include Bottley Creek, Tokiana Creek, Kaina Creek, Saint Anne Creek, Nickel Creek, Manker Creek, Willow Creek, Squirrel Creek, Dust Creek, and Tazlina River, Tonsina River, Mahlo River, Klutina River, Hallet River, and Nelchina River. Most of the region is remote with limited access. In the summer all-terrain vehicles are used on local trails. Boats and fixed-winged aircraft are used to access lakes and rivers. In the winter snowmachines are used for travel on frozen riverbeds, lakes, and tundra. There are RS 2477 trails in the region, but their physical existence or condition cannot be confirmed.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. Within this region the state of Alaska has approximately 630,862 acres of patented or tentatively approved land and 71,740 acres of selected land. State-owned land within the region is localized along the major lakes of the region, namely Klutina and Tazlina Lake. State-selected land is primarily located in the northeast corner of the region. The plan also applies to 72,217 acres of state-owned shorelands within this region. There are no tidelands in the region.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access to and within the Central Region is limited. Current access includes motorized vehicles, ORV/ATVs, snowmachines, and watercraft. Despite the proximity of the region to the Glenn and Richardson Highways, there are few established roads that provide access to

the region. The Klutina Lake Road is a 17(b) easement that runs approximately 23 miles along the Klutina River from the community of Copper Center to the banks of Klutina River. The Klutina Lake Road is often muddy and requires vehicles with high clearance and/or 4-wheel drive. Traversal via floatplane and watercraft is common, with both Tazlina and Klutina Lakes supporting air and boat traffic.

Numerous RS 2477 routes provide overland access throughout the region. See Table 3-8 for a list of RS 2477 trails within the region. Winter travel within the region can be easier than in summer as frozen creeks and rivers offer easy access via snowmachine, dog team, snowshoes, cross-country skis, and ski-equipped aircraft.

Considerable forestry resources and opportunities exist within the region, especially near the northern and eastern boundaries. Species present with pole timber harvest potential include Black and White Spruce, Aspen, Balsam Poplar, and Birch. Those forestry resources present may be limited by access.

Recreation occurs at different levels and densities throughout the region; however, some areas are more heavily utilized by the public due to accessibility. People recreate on the region's rivers and lakes throughout the year, especially Klutina, Tazlina, and Twin Lakes. Current uses include hunting, sportfishing, backpacking, sightseeing, pack trips, mountaineering, and river running. The numerous trails within the region provide opportunities for day and extended recreational trips. All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are allowed within the region.

Existing and planned areas of settlement are generally located on or near the major lakes within the region, especially Klutina, Tazlina, and Twin Lakes. Limited access to developable land restricts the kinds of feasible land development. Those lands available within the region are generally available for remote recreational cabin staking.

Extensive areas of habitat exist within this region. Brown bear frequent the area and concentrate during the springtime along the banks of the Tazlina and Klutina Rivers. Caribou activity is limited to calving and wintering habitats and to those portions of the region closest to the Glenn Highway. Dall sheep and mountain goat are commonly found throughout the mountainous portions of the region, concentrated around the peaks of the Chugach Mountain Range. Moose habitats are varied within the region, with rutting and wintering habitat occurring primarily around the banks of Tazlina and Klutina lakes and along Manker Creek, Mahlo River, Chultikana Creek, and Cache Creek. Conversely, moose calving habitat is found primarily around Tonsina River and north of Sucker Lake. Trumpeter swan also frequent the region, with breeding territory concentrated around the northern portions of the Tazlina River and Tazlina Lake and along the northeast portion of the region. Trumpeter swan can also be found summering along Tazlina Lake, Kaina and St. Anne Lake, and along the valleys formed around the Klutina River and Manker Creek. Numerous rivers and streams throughout the region are known to be anadromous, and include the Klutina, Tazlina, and Mahlo Rivers as well as Kaina, Saint Anne, Manker, Durham, and Nickle Creeks.

1 A variety of fish populations are found throughout the region. Klutina Lake and its
2 associated waterbodies house Dolly Varden and Sockeye salmon, while the Tazlina
3 watershed contains Dolly Varden, Sockeye salmon, various trout, arctic grayling, burbot,
4 slimy sculpin, and various whitefish species. Chinook salmon notably populate Kaina Lake
5 and its contributing waterways.
6
7

8 **Management Planning Constraints**

9

10 There is one state land use plan that affects this region: the 1986 Copper River Basin Area
11 Plan, which is being revised with this update. Many of the land uses recommended in the
12 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan are still applicable.
13
14

15 **Management Summary**

16

17 The overall management intent for this region emphasizes the development of conveyable
18 land offerings while consolidating the boundaries of areas reserved for forestry, habitat, and
19 recreation when compared to the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan. This revision
20 maintains the balance of land that should be available for settlement and the preservation of
21 habitat, recreation, and other values on other lands. Some land throughout this unit will be
22 retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on wildlife habitat,
23 forestry, and dispersed recreation. The focus of management is the continuation of the
24 present patterns of land development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources,
25 and the protection of key habitats and wildlife populations. The entire region, except for
26 those areas specifically affected by mineral closing orders such as select rivers and streams,
27 is open to mineral entry, and mining is recognized as an allowed use.
28

29 The areas of state land that are designated Settlement are available for conveyance out of
30 state ownership and should experience some level of use and development during the
31 planning period. The amount of use will depend on cost, demand levels, and the availability
32 of similar resources at lower cost. The use of areas designated Settlement will, similarly, be
33 affected by access, the proximity of infrastructure, and the level of demand for such types of
34 land. The development of these areas will also be a function of the availability of similar
35 types of land that are better situated and are closer to infrastructure. Such settlement activity
36 that does occur on state land is likely to be focused on areas with good access, the presence
37 of suitable soils and terrain, and the presence of attractive features such as access to streams
38 and lakes or that have excellent views, especially those areas immediately adjacent to the
39 Tazlina and Klutina Lakes.
40

41 The remaining lands in this region are designated Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed,
42 Forestry, and Resource Management, and are to be managed for their habitat, wildlife, and
43 forestry values, or are to be managed for multiple uses. Areas designated Habitat are to be
44 managed to protect their important wildlife and habitat resources. Areas designated Habitat
45 are to be retained by the state and generally coincide with the principal hydrologic features

within the region and with the distribution of moose and caribou rutting, wintering and calving areas in those parts of the region. Areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are important for recreation and tend to coincide with areas important for habitat. Areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are to be retained by the state. Areas designated Forestry are to be retained by the state and contain important forestry values for potential timber harvest and sale. These areas tend to coincide with areas of habitat values and potential use of these areas are contingent upon access to, cost of, and demand for merchantable timber resources. Areas designated Resource Management do not have a dominant resource value and are considered multiple use. Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote (in comparison to the other units in the region), lack access, and often contain terrain and soils that are not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only limited public or utility improvements considered appropriate. Other forms of development may be appropriate if in the best interest of the state, but widespread development of areas designated Resource Management is not intended.

State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated through management intent found in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3 and the applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapter 2. Some lands have one designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table 3-7 provides a quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this region, and the acreages of designation(s).

Table 3-7: Unit Designations and Acreages - Central Region

Designation or Co-Designations	Acreage
Forestry	69,923
Forestry, Habitat	153,405
Public Recreation-Dispersed	24,220
Resource Management	399,499
Settlement	109,681

1 **Resource Allocation Table - Central Region (C)**
2

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-1	Se	87,054	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for Remote Settlement consistent with prior land offerings. New development must ensure public access, recreational opportunities, and sensitive habitats are not compromised. Lots identified through the sale process as open space, buffers, or access routes should be retained.</p> <p>Staking areas or land offerings shall exclude wetland areas and a riparian buffer of at least 100' landward from the ordinary high-water line shall be maintained along Tazlina Lake. Development along Tazlina Lake should include a public use site of at least six contiguous acres reserved for public access. Buffers along anadromous lakes and rivers shall conform to the management guidelines in the provided Shorelands and Stream Corridors section in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Staking areas or land offerings shall also avoid sensitive habitats, particularly, calving, and breeding areas. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat areas. Development is to conform to the management guidelines provided in the Settlement and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit contains several scenic rivers and lakes, most prominently the glacier fed Tazlina lake. The area includes various terrains such as lowland floodplains near the highway towards the north and steep slopes towards the south. The regions surrounding Twin Lakes and Heavenly Ridge are popular hiking and hunting destinations.</p> <p>Brown bears are found throughout the unit, with spring concentrations around lake shores. Caribou calving and wintering habitat are found in the northmost regions. Dall sheep and goat are found in the mountainous regions. Moose are found throughout the unit, with wintering, rutting, calving habitat dispersed. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat occur throughout. Subsistence use of berries and moose occur. There are three anadromous streams within the unit: Tazlina River, Mendeltna Creek, and Kaina Creek.</p> <p>The Copper Center-Nelchina RST 565 trail runs adjacent to Mendeltna Creek southward and follows the north bank of Tazlina Lake. One 17(b) easement lies within the unit running toward the north shore of Tazlina Lake.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>This unit is partly affected by MCO 511 and MCO 198.</p>
C-2	F, Ha	153,405	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed to for its forest resources and values, and to protect habitat values. Management emphasis will be focused on providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management while maintaining habitat, and recreational values. Forest land use plans must adhere to the requirements of the Forestry section in Chapter 2. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Because of the presence of important habitat and species scattered throughout portions of this unit, it is also to be managed for the maintenance of wildlife species, fisheries, and habitats consistent with Management Guideline B in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section in Chapter 2 and other management guidelines in this section associated with waterfowl concentrations and moose wintering areas. Consult with ADF&G on sensitive habitats and wildlife locations prior to or</p>	<p>The region is framed by the Tazlina River in the north and Cranberry Marsh in the south. The northern portions are flatlands and floodplains, and the southern portions are hilly and mountainous. Significant stands of pole and saw timber of quality White Spruce, Black Spruce, Aspen, Birch, and Balsam Poplar occur throughout. Multiple RS 2477s and a 17(b) easement provide access to and throughout the unit.</p> <p>Brown bears occur throughout the unit, with spring concentrations near Tazlina River. Caribou calving and winter habitats are localized north of the Tazlina River. Dall sheep are found in the southern mountains. Moose are found throughout the unit, with wintering habitat near Tazlina River and calving and rutting habitat dispersed. Trumpeter Swan breeding and summering habitat occur throughout the unit. There are four anadromous streams within the unit: Tazlina River, Durham Creek,</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>concurrent with FLUP preparation. See the Forestry, Shorelands and Stream Corridors, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections in Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines.</p> <p>Protect anadromous streams and wetlands. Forestry riparian standards apply (AS 41.17.115 and AS 41.17.118) for riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value resident fish streams. Consult with ADF&G to determine the location of high value resident fish streams.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>Kaina Creek, and Saint Anne Creek.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting for moose occurs in the northern and southeast portions of the unit. Hunting for small game occurs in the northern portion of the unit along the Tazlina river. Fishing for Arctic Grayling, Burbot, Trout, Longnose Sucker, and Slimy Sculpin in Kaina Lake. Firewood collection occurs in the far northeast corner of the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are affected by Mineral Closing Orders 511 and 416.</p>
C-3	Rd	24,220	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for its dispersed recreation values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Intensive development is not intended during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations. Authorizations related to public facilities, commercial recreation, access, utilities, communication sites, and other projects providing a public benefit may be appropriate subject to the requirements of Chapter 2, and consistent with the management intent for this unit. See the Recreation and Scenic Resources section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>The unit is located southwest of Glennallen with a gradual upsloping terrain from east to west. The slopes in the west have stands of trees while the lowlands in the east of the unit are dotted with small lakes. Multiple 17(b) easements provide access to the unit.</p> <p>Brown bears and moose occur throughout the unit. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat occur in the eastern portion of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence collection of firewood occurs within the unit. Hunting for moose, waterfowl, and small land mammals also occurs here. Fishing occurs on Nickel Creek and one unnamed creek, both of which are anadromous and empty into Tazlina River.</p>
C-4	Rm	263,820	3-4	<p>This unit is to be managed for multiple uses. Retain 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. Other types of projects may be authorized if in the best interest of the state and if consistent with the management intent of this unit.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit contains the land surrounding Tazlina Lake. Steep alpine slopes are split by glaciers, valleys, and marshes.</p> <p>Eureka-Nelchina-Barnette Trail RST 1431 runs along Barnette Creek in the southwest corner. St. Anne Lake Trail RST 1712 runs through Cranberry Marsh in the eastern region.</p> <p>Brown bears occur throughout the unit, with spring concentrations near Tazlina Lake. Dall sheep are found throughout the mountainous regions and goats localized along the southern edge of the unit boundary. Moose are generally distributed along the river valleys, with winter concentration areas along the banks of the Tazlina Lake, and rutting areas concentrated along the norther boundary of the unit. Trumpeter swan</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
					summering habitat is found in the north. There are two anadromous streams: Saint Anne Creek and Kaina Creek. Subsistence use of moose, and non-salmon fish occurs along the cranberry marsh area, and berries along the northern portions of Tazlina lake.
C-5	Rm	10,106	3-4	<p>The entire unit is in top filed status. If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are to be managed for multiple use. Management emphasis is to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is not anticipated during the planning period.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of mountainous land south of Hudson Lake between Mount Carter and the Klutina River. Hudson Lake Trail RST 1716 runs through the northeast corner of the unit. Three 17(b) easements provide access to the unit.</p> <p>Brown Bear are found throughout the unit, with spring concentrations near Klutina River. Dall sheep are found in the south. Moose are found in the unit, with rutting habitat throughout. Trumpeter swan summering habitat occur throughout.</p> <p>Subsistence firewood collection occurs in the valley on the eastern side of the unit. Hunting for moose occurs throughout the unit. Fishing for salmon, white fish, burbot, and arctic grayling also occurs here.</p>
C-6	Rm	1	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural characteristics of the emerged islands, hydrological resources, and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Lands in this unit are undergoing an Emerged Island Determination with BLM; check land status prior to issuing an authorization.</p>	<p>This unit comprises the two emerging islands present along the Klutina River within the Central region. Several mixed species of trees are present on the islands, with sand and gravel bars along the shores.</p>
C-7	Se	28,943	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for disposal of state lands for settlement purposes. Lands within the unit are considered appropriate for disposal for Remote Settlement provided that recreational values and public access are not compromised. Development is to conform to the management guidelines provided in the Settlement, Public Access, and the Shoreland and Stream Corridors sections of Chapter 2.</p> <p>Staking areas or land offerings shall exclude wetland areas and a riparian buffer of at least 150' landward from the ordinary high-water line shall be maintained along Tazlina Lake. Development along Tazlina Lake should include a public use site of at least six contiguous acres reserved for public access. Buffers along anadromous lakes and rivers shall conform to the management guidelines in the provided Shorelands and Stream Corridors section in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of the uplands surrounding Klutina Lake. Terrain includes flat lakefront regions and hills and slopes. Dense deciduous and evergreen tree stands are broken up by shallow lakes and marshes on the west banks of Klutina Lake.</p> <p>The Saint Anne Lake Trail RST 1712 runs from the northwest border of the unit and terminates at Tazlina Lake. Copper Center-Valdez RST 633 runs adjacent to the entire western shore of Tazlina Lake. There are two 17(b) easements within the unit.</p> <p>Brown Bear are found throughout the unit, with spring concentrations near Klutina Lake. Dall Sheep are found within the mountainous regions east and west of Klutina Lake. Moose are found throughout the unit, with rutting habitat interspersed. Subsistence use of moose and non-salmon fish occur here. There are four anadromous streams: Saint Anne Creek, Mahlo River, Curtis Gulch, and Klutina River.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections as well as a native allotment; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.	
C-8	F	52,726	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for its forest resources and values. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, while providing opportunities for personal harvest and forest management. Forest land use plans must adhere to the requirements of the Forestry section in Chapter 2. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect anadromous streams and wetlands. Forestry riparian standards apply (AS 41.17.115 and AS 41.17.118) for riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value resident fish streams. Consult with ADF&G to determine the location of high value resident fish streams.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>Stands of pole and saw quality timber can be found in the western half of the unit. White and black spruce, aspen, birch, and balsam poplar make up the majority of tree species in the area. RST 1676 Manker Creek Trail, and RST 1398 Mt. Simpson Loop Trail traverse provide access across the unit.</p> <p>Brown bears are distributed throughout with spring concentrations localized in the western part of the unit. Moose are found throughout, and the unit is a known trumpeter swan summering area.</p> <p>Subsistence fishing for sockeye salmon, burbot, and Dolly Varden occurs on the Mahlo River and Manker creek, both of which are anadromous streams.</p>
C-9	Rm	125,573	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural characteristics of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain 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. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are in the best interest of the state. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of rugged, mountainous land situated between Klutina Lake and the community of Tonsina. The Mahlo River and Manker Creek cut through the mountains, forming shrub and tree-rich valleys. Multiple RS 2477 routes provide access throughout the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear are generally distributed throughout the unit, with spring concentrations observed around Manker Creek. Dall sheep are known to populate the mountainous regions west and southward. Moose are generally distributed with calving and winter concentration areas along the unit borders, and rutting habitat localized along the creek and riverbanks. Trumpeter swan have been observed summering along Manker creek.</p> <p>Subsistence use of black bear, caribou, and moose occur within the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are affected by Mineral Closing Order 511 and Mineral Order 1036.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-10	F	17,197	3-4	<p>Unit is to be managed for its forest values and resources. Management emphasis will be focused on maintaining the natural character of the unit, providing opportunities for commercial use, personal harvest, and forest management. Forest land use plans must adhere to the requirements of the Forestry section in Chapter 2. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Timber harvest is considered appropriate and forest management activities are to avoid or minimize impacts to the fishery, wildlife, or habitat resources in such areas. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G where timber harvests are to occur as part of the forest land use plan (or similar pre-decisional process). Site-specific guidelines for forestry management activities will be addressed through the Forest Land Use Plan prior to any commercial timber sale or harvest. See Chapter 2 for specific management guidelines, especially those related to Forestry.</p> <p>Protect anadromous streams and wetlands. Forestry riparian standards apply (AS 41.17.115 and AS 41.17.118) for riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value resident fish streams. Consult with ADF&G to determine the location of high value resident fish streams.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is located in the Tonsina River valley and has stands of Aspen, White and Black Spruce, Birch, and Balsam Poplar. RS 2477 trails provide access throughout the unit.</p> <p>Moose are distributed throughout, with known moose rutting and calving habitat. Brown bears are distributed throughout with spring concentrations along the Tonsina river. Dall sheep can be found on the mountains slope at the north side of the unit. The unit is also a Trumpeter swan summering area.</p> <p>Black and brown bear, caribou, moose, and upland game bird subsistence hunting occurs in the unit.</p> <p>The Tonsina River is an anadromous stream.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for the Tonsina River within this unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>

1 **Table 3-8: RS 2477 Trails - Central Region**

RST File Number	Name
565	Copper Center-Nelchina
633	Copper Center-Valdez
746	Tonsina Trail (Tonsina L-Richardson Hwy)
1380	Hudson Lake Trail
1396	Bence Mountain Loop Trail
1397	Tonsina River-Klutina River Trail
1398	Mt. Simpson Loop Trail
1431	Eureka-Nelchina-Barnette Trail
1676	Manker Creek Trail
1712	St. Anne Lake Trail

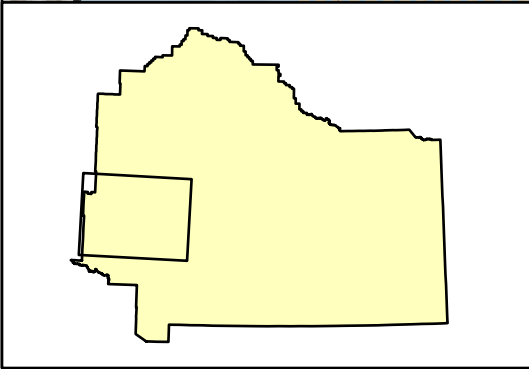
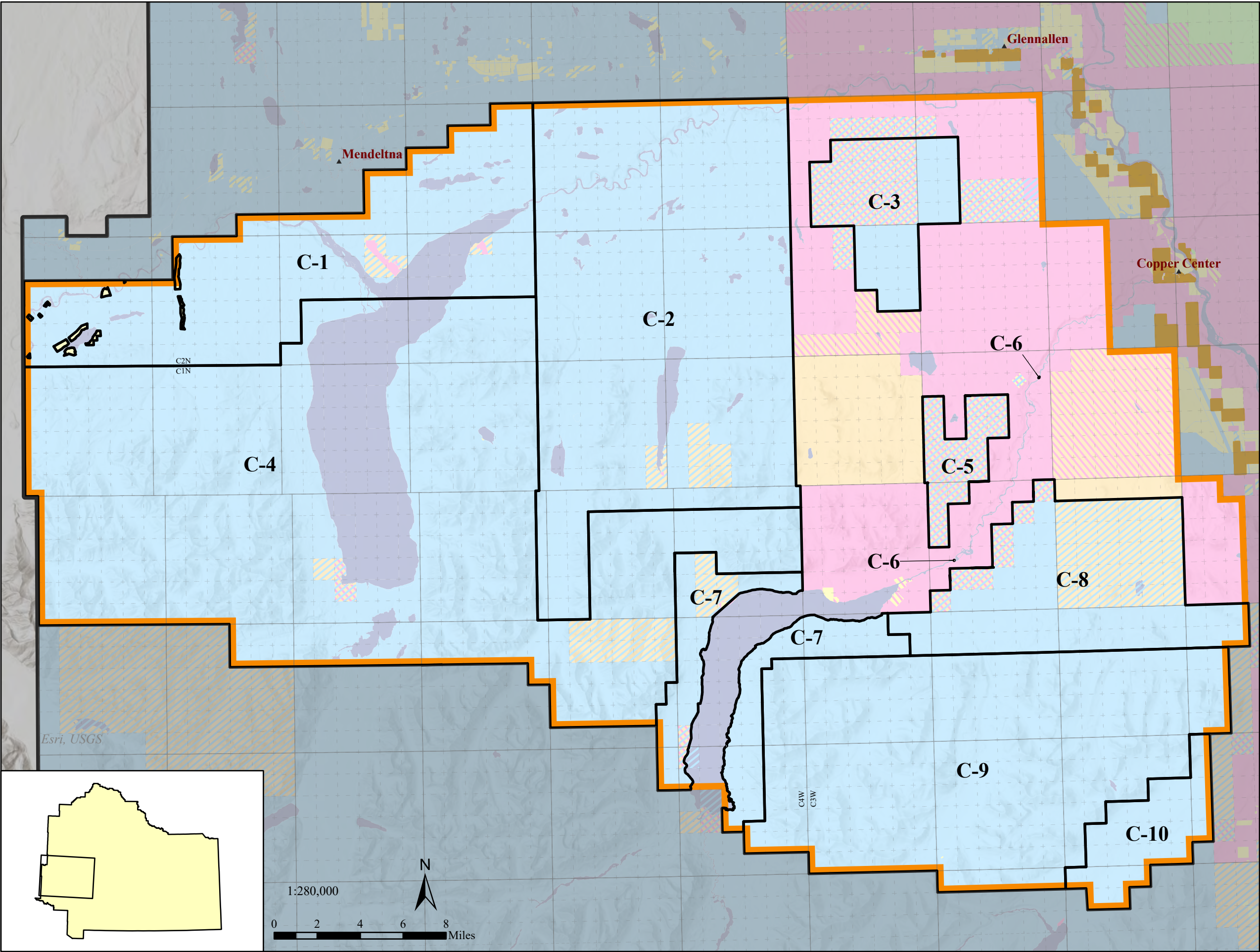
2

3

4 **Table 3-9: Central Region Reservations of Water**

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
C-6	Klutina River	22408	3-4	ADF&G	Certificate Issued The Klutina River and its associated sloughs and floodplain at river mile (rm) 0 at its confluence with the Copper River to rm 20 at the outlet of Klutina Lake.
C-10	Tonsina River	27843	3-4	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42 river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.

5



**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 3-4
Central Region Boundary
and Unit Boundaries**

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Central Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

Unit Designations

C-1	Se	C-6	Rm
C-2	F, Ha	C-7	Se
C-3	Rd	C-8	F
C-4	Rm	C-9	Rm
C-5	Rm	C-10	F



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Glenn/Richardson Region (H)

General

The Glenn/Richardson Region, also referred to as the Highway region, encompasses an area of more than 900,000 acres, of which approximately 551,000 acres are state-owned or state-selected. Most of the communities within the planning area have developed along the highways within the region. Therefore, most of the population is within the Highway region. This region is defined as a five-mile-wide corridor that extends approximately 2.5 miles on either side of the centerline of the Richardson, Glenn, Tok Cutoff, and Edgerton Highways. In areas containing the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, the corridor is extended approximately 2.5 miles from the center of the pipeline. On the Edgerton Highway past Chitina and on the Nebesna Road, the corridor is reduced to a width of approximately 500 feet (250' each side of the centerline). The Copper River runs through this region and is a vital salmon habitat. The river provides subsistence and recreation value to the region and plays a key role in generating commerce for many businesses in the area. The communities of Glennallen, Copper Center, Gulkana, Gakona, Chistochina, Kenny Lake, and Chitina are all within this region. The combined year-round population estimate for the region per the 2020 U.S. Census was 1,450. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System runs in proximity to the Richardson Highway through this entire planning area. There are multiple land sale and agricultural land sale projects located here as well.

Portions of the land surrounding the Richardson Highway are federally owned lands managed by BLM. These lands are subject to Public Land Order (PLO) 5150 and were unavailable for State selection under its statehood entitlement. Section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act allowed the State to file future selection applications (so called top filings) on lands previously unavailable for selection. The state made top file selections on the lands subject to PLO 5150 and are the highest priority selections for the state. This plan establishes management intent for these lands in anticipation of their conveyance to the state.

The 800-mile Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) originates at Pump Station 1 in Prudhoe Bay and transports oil to the Valdez Marine Terminal. This pipeline runs generally parallel to the Richardson Highway and traverses a variety of terrain, crossing the Brooks, Alaska, and Chugach Ranges, with the highest elevation found at Atigun Pass. Of the 800-miles of pipeline, some 380 miles are buried while the remaining 420 miles are found above ground due to the presence of permafrost. Of those 800 miles, nearly 180 miles traverse the Copper River Basin Planning Area with nearly all of that distance traversing the Glenn/Richardson Region. Since TAPS was completed in May 1977, over 18 billion barrels of North Slope crude oil have passed through the pipeline. Oil and gas activity trends indicate that development throughout the region will likely increase in the future.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. Access to these public lands and waterways are of great importance to Alaskans in general and the residents of this region. Within this region the state of Alaska has approximately 334,567 acres of patented or tentatively approved land and 216,934 acres of selected land. State-owned and state-selected lands are distributed throughout the region, with some blocks of state-owned land around Glennallen, along the highway near Mendeltna, around Summit Lake, and on either side of the highway in Thompson Pass. Major blocks of state-selected lands are north of Glennallen, along the highway in Thompson Pass, and near the community of Slana.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

This region is unique in that it frames the major highway corridors (Glennallen highway, Richardson highway, Tok Cutoff, Denali highway, and the Edgerton highway) in the planning area. The region is approximately 5 miles across in most areas (2.5 miles either side of the highway centerline) but is wider in areas to accommodate certain features. Access to the largest population centers in the planning area are via these highways. The Glennallen highway enters the planning area on its west boundary at approximately milepost 137 and travels east where it meets the Richardson highway. The Richardson highway spans the entire length of the planning area from its northern boundary near Summit Lake to where it exits at the planning area's southwest corner along the banks of the Lowe River. The Tok Cutoff branches off the Richardson highway towards the east at approximately milepost 128.5. The Denali highway heads west off the Richardson highway at approximately milepost 185.5. The Edgerton highway travels eastward off the Richardson highway at approximately milepost 82.5 providing access to the communities of Kenny Lake, Chitina, and McCarthy. Except for the Denali highway and the Edgerton highway past Chitina, the main highways are maintained year-round by ADOT/PF. Lands within the region off these main corridors are typically accessed using ORV/ATVs, snowmachines, horses, dogsleds, and watercraft. There are also many navigable lakes and rivers in the planning area, so resources can be accessed by boat or aircraft.

Numerous RS 2477 routes provide overland access throughout the region. Refer to Table 3-11 for a list of RS 2477 trails within the region. Winter travel within the region can be easier than in summer as frozen creeks and rivers offer easy access via snowmachine, dog team, snowshoes, cross-country skis, and ski equipped aircraft.

Recreation occurs at different levels and densities throughout the region; however, some areas are more heavily utilized by the public due to accessibility. People recreate on the region's rivers and lakes throughout the year. Current uses include hunting, sportfishing,

backpacking, sightseeing, pack trips, mountaineering, and river running. All Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are allowed within the region.

Given the extensive coverage of this region throughout the planning area, many different habitats exist. Bison can be found in the central area near Copper Center and Kenny Lake. Caribou herds range across the whole central and northern parts of the region. Moose and Caribou calving and rutting occur in the central, western, and northwestern portions of the region. Dall sheep and goat inhabit the Chugach Mountains in the Thompson pass area. Brown and black bears range throughout the area. Moose may be found anywhere below 4,000 feet but are more commonly found in brushy or marshy areas where food is abundant. A variety of fish populations are found throughout the region. In the Copper River drainage, lakes along the Chitna-McCarthy Road contain Dolly Varden, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, grayling, lake trout, and burbot. Along the Nabesna Road, there are several lakes which provide recreational angling for grayling, burbot, and lake trout.

Management Planning Constraints

There are two state land use plans that affect this region: the 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan and the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan. Both plans are being revised through this update. The 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan is being boundary is being adjusted to exclude Thompson Pass and several parcels of contiguous state patented land so that they can be included in the CRBAP and the Thompson Pass Special Use Area can be managed under one area plan. The 1986 CRBAP is being fully revised.

Management Summary

The overall management intent for this region emphasizes providing more opportunities for development, recreation, and habitat values compared to the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan. This revision maintains the balance of land that should be available for settlement and the preservation of habitat, recreation, and other values on other lands. All general state land continues to be managed for multiple use and sustained yield consistent with the public interest. The focus of management is the continuation of the present patterns of land development, increased opportunities for agricultural development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources, and the protection of key habitats, fisheries, and wildlife populations. The entire region, except for a few segments of a few rivers and streams, is open to mineral entry, and mining is recognized as an allowed use.

The plan also identifies which areas are to be retained in and conveyed out of state ownership. Areas that are designated Settlement or Agriculture may be conveyed out of state ownership. The remaining areas are to be retained in state ownership unless otherwise stated in the management intent. Included in the areas to be retained by the state are areas designated Materials, Forestry, Transportation Corridor, Public Facilities, Reserved Use, Heritage, Habitat, and, almost always, areas designated Public Recreation-Dispersed. Areas

designated Resource Management are to be retained as well if this requirement is specified in the management intent for a management unit, but multiple use development that entails some amount of disposal may be appropriate in these areas. Units designated Resource Management are usually remote (in comparison to the other units in the region), lack access, and often contain terrain and soils that are not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only limited, public or utility improvements considered appropriate. Other forms of development may be appropriate if in the best interest of the state, but widespread development of areas designated Resource Management is not intended.

State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated through management intent found in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3 and the applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapter 2. Some lands have one designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table 3-10 provides a quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this region, and the acreages of designation(s).

Table 3-10: Unit Designations and Acreages – Glenn/Richardson Region

Designation or Co-Designations	Acreage
Agriculture	9,042
Habitat, Harvest, Public Recreation-Dispersed	23,919
Heritage Resources	640
Heritage Resources, Habitat	5,680
Materials	2,340
Public Facilities-Retain	2,164
Public Recreation-Dispersed	135,269
Public Recreation-Dispersed, Habitat	238,854
Public Recreation and Tourism – Public Use Site	1,495
Resource Management	11,282
Reserved Use	607
Settlement – Agriculture	1,635
Settlement-Commercial	950
Settlement	12,132
Transportation Corridor, Materials	31,121

1 **Resource Allocation Table - Glenn/Richardson Region (H)**

2

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-1	Tc, Ma	29,514	3-5.1, 3-5.2, 3-5.3, 3-5.4, 3-5.5, 3-5.6	<p>Unit is to be managed to maintain transportation and pipeline facilities, and material resources. Roadside development in support of transportation needs may occur. Decisions related to development shall consider potential impacts on transportation, pipeline, and other public facilities. Gravel resources are present and material extraction in support of transportation and pipeline projects is appropriate.</p> <p>Linear transportation and infrastructure projects are appropriate within this unit. Management should emphasize providing continuity in existing transportation and pipeline operations, and for future linear projects consistent with public and industrial needs. Projects, development, and activities authorized under an ILMA shall be managed consistent with the terms of that agreement. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Minimize impacts to fish and wildlife habitat values. Decisions related to development shall consider potential impacts on the habitat values and include stipulations/ conditions/measures that will avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential negative effects. All uses should also consider potential impacts on migratory waterfowl and promote protection of riparian areas and water quality. Adjudicators shall consult ADF&G regarding authorizations involving uses that may impact caribou and moose calving and rutting areas, and Trumpeter swan breeding areas.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections as well as private and federal lands; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit comprises the highways and major roadways of the region, including the Glenn Highway, the Richardson Highway, the Tok Cutoff Highway, the Denali Highway, and the Edgerton Highway/McCarthy Road. The roadway traverses land of varied terrains and development centers, as well as crosses several major rivers, natural features, and RS 2477 trails. Several material sites are found adjacent to the highways within the unit.</p> <p>The corridor traverses through bison habitat. Brown bear are generally distributed with spring concentrations throughout the unit. Both caribou and moose are found throughout the unit with both species having calving, rutting, and wintering habitat. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat are throughout the unit. The corridor also traverses numerous anadromous waterbodies.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for Tonsina River, Little Tonsina River, Copper River, and Klutina River within this unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of the unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 13, MCO 239, MCO 253, MCO 306, MCO 308, MCO 390, MCO 511, MCO 532, MCO 556, MCO 737, MCO 744, MCO 780, MCO 95, MO 1027, MO 1071, MO 1075, MO 1076, MO 1098, MO 1147, MO 1165, MO 1171, MO 1184.</p>
H-2	Tc, Ma	1,607	3-5.1, 3-5.2, 3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed as a utility and transportation corridor to facilitate transportation of oil and gas resources from the North Slope to facilities in other areas of the state. Gravel resources are present and material extraction in support of transportation and pipeline projects is appropriate. Management shall prioritize TAPS infrastructure, operation, and maintenance, and utilize material resources within the unit.</p> <p>Linear transportation and infrastructure projects are appropriate within this unit. Management should emphasize providing continuity in</p>	<p>Traversing varied terrain and crossing several major waterways, this unit comprises the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and its supporting facilities. This unit spans the entirety of the planning area. Portions of the unit are within existing Public Land Order 5150 (PLO 5150). Lands within PLO 5150 are federal public lands managed by BLM and were top filed by the State as a future selection application consistent with provisions of ANILCA. The top filed lands within PLO 5150 are the highest priority selections in the state. There are several RS 2477 trails and 17(b) easements that traverse the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>existing transportation and pipeline operations, and for future linear projects consistent with public and industrial needs. Projects, development, and activities authorized under an ILMA shall be managed consistent with the terms of that agreement. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Minimize impacts to fish and wildlife habitat values. Decisions related to development shall consider potential impacts on the habitat values and include stipulations/ conditions/measures that will avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential negative effects. All uses should also consider potential impacts on migratory waterfowl and promote protection of riparian areas and water quality. Adjudicators shall consult ADF&G regarding authorizations involving uses that may impact caribou and moose calving and rutting areas, and Trumpeter swan breeding areas.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, as well as federal lands; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>The unit traverses the habitat of several species of wildlife, including brown bear, caribou, moose, and Trumpeter swan. Several important habitats also intersect the corridor, including caribou and moose calving, rutting, and wintering habitat and trumpeter swan breeding habitat.</p> <p>The Tonsina River, Tazlina River, Slate Creek, Little Tonsina River, Klutina River, Gulkana River, Gillespie Creek, and Fish Creek are anadromous.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for Tonsina River, Little Tonsina River, Gulkana River, and Klutina River within this unit.</p> <p>A potentially hazardous site (ADL 230289) exists in the SWSW corner of section 25 C004S001E.</p> <p>Portions of the unit are closed to mineral entry under MO 1147, MO 1184, and MCO 511.</p>
H-3	Se	582	3-5.1	<p>This unit is comprised of a previous state subdivision, Summit Lake Heights ASLS 84-101, and other various parcels acquired through foreclosure. Nearly all of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership, although some remain. Lands within the unit are appropriate for disposal within the planning period consistent with prior offerings. New development is also appropriate and shall conform to the guidelines set out in the Settlement and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Portions of this unit include private land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is a small area of relatively flat terrain on the west side of Summit Lake. The Richardson highway runs along the entire western boundary of the unit and small lakes and creeks dot the landscape.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear, caribou and moose habitat are distributed throughout the unit. Trumpeter Swan summering habitat is widely distributed across the unit.</p> <p>The unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 306.</p>
H-4	Rd, Ha	108,502	3-5.1, 3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation opportunities and the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, especially caribou and moose habitat. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses providing a public benefit may be authorized with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained and it would be in the best interest of the state. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization to identify sensitive habitats.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This large unit stretches from the northern most part of the Glenn/Richardson region, from milepost 196 to 147, and also includes land along the Denali highway from milepost 1 to 16. The terrain is varied, ranging from steep alpine slopes to riverine floodplains and lakefronts. The Little Swede Lake-Denali Hwy Trail RST 232 bisects the western portion of the unit north to south between the Denali Highway and Swede lake.</p> <p>Brown bears are distributed throughout the unit, with spring concentrations in the east. Caribou are generally distributed throughout the unit, with calving and winter use habitat in the western part along the Denali highway corridor. Rutting habitat is throughout. Moose are</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, as well as private and federal lands; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.	<p>distributed throughout, with calving and rutting habitat towards the west and south. Trumpeter swan summering habitat occurs in the western and southern portions of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence use of black bear, brown bear, caribou, and moose are throughout the unit. Migratory waterfowl along the Richardson highway and small land mammals, and upland game birds along the Richardson and Denali highways. Nonsalmon fish including, Rainbow Trout and Slimy Sculpin are found in the unit's waterways. Firewood collection in the south of the unit along the Richardson highway and berry gathering along the Richardson and Denali highways.</p> <p>One Mile Creek, Fish Creek, Gulkana River, and two unnamed creeks within the unit are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of the unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 511 and MCO 483, MO 1045, and MO 1118.</p>
H-5	Ma	2,340	3-5.1, 3-5.2, 3-5.3, 3-5.5, 3-5.6	Unit is to be managed for its material values and resources consistent with any authorization issued by ADNR or derived from federal patent. Use and development must conform to the guidelines set out in the Materials section in Chapter 2. Retain in state ownership.	<p>This unit is made up of multiple material sites located along the Richardson, Glenn, and Edgerton highways. Sites vary in size and may or may not be currently active.</p> <p>Several habitats and species intersect with the unit, including brown bear and brown bear spring concentrations, caribou and moose wintering, rutting, and calving habitat, goats, and Trumpeter Swan breeding and summering habitat. Fish Creek is anadromous.</p> <p>Portions of the unit are closed to mineral entry under MO 1027, MO 1147, MO 1184, MCO 408, MCO 422A1, MCO 511, and MCO 556.</p>
H-6	Rs	22	3-5.1	Unit is to be managed by ADF&G for the Gulkana Hatchery consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 206544. Retain in state ownership.	<p>Unit is located at milepost 188 of the Richardson highway on the Gulkana river.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 511.</p>
H-7	Hr	640	3-5.1	Unit is to be managed for the protection of the heritage resources consistent with the requirements of ADL 228296 and 11 AAC 96.014(b)(24) for the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District Special Use Area. Retain in state ownership.	<p>Land within this unit has been recognized as having significant historic and cultural value and has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1971.</p> <p>Brown bear and moose are distributed throughout the unit. Caribou calving, rutting, and wintering habitat occur throughout the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-8	Hr, Ha	5,680	3-5.1	<p>Unit is to be managed to protect heritage resources and maintain wildlife habitat and harvest values. Land within this unit has been recognized as having significant historic and cultural value and has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1971.</p> <p>This entire unit is in selected status. Upon conveyance to the state, this unit is recommended for inclusion in the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District Special Use Area (ADL 228296). Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is on the Denali highway between mileposts 17 and 18. The highway splits the unit with the majority of land being south of the road. It features a varied terrain and several smaller lakes. RST 232 Swede Lake-Little Swede Lake-Denali Hwy trail traverses the unit.</p> <p>The wildlife habitat consists of expansive caribou calving, rutting, and winter use areas throughout the unit. Moose can be found through the unit and have key areas for rutting and calving across the unit. Brown bears range unit wide as well and trumpeter swan summer in the area.</p> <p>Subsistence harvest for brown and black bear, small land mammals, and upland game birds takes place in the northern portion of the unit. Harvesting of caribou, and moose, occurs unit wide. The area is also popular for berry picking.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>
H-9	Ha, Hv, Rd	23,919	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for its habitat, harvest and public recreation values. Management will focus on maintaining habitat for bear, caribou, and moose, and protecting subsistence hunting, fishing, gathering, and public recreation uses. Unit is to remain in an undisturbed, natural state.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety, or recreation such as trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. Utilities, roads, communication facilities, and other uses that provide a public benefit may be authorized with appropriate design if habitat, harvest and recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is a long stretch of land between the Richardson highway and the Gulkana River between mileposts 147 and 170. The area is a popular place for hunting and recreating. An RS 2477 trail provides access through the southern tip and along the northern boundary of the unit.</p> <p>Many species and habitats are found within the unit, brown bears are distributed throughout with spring concentrations near the Gulkana river. Caribou calving, rutting, and winter use habitat can be found throughout the unit. Moose calving, and wintering habitat cover the entire unit as well. Moose rutting habitat can be found north of Gillespie creek. Trumpeter Swan breeding occurs in the south half of the unit and summering habitat exists throughout.</p> <p>Subsistence for black bear, brown bear, caribou, moose, and migratory waterfowl occur throughout the unit. Firewood collection as well as gathering for plants, greens and mushrooms is popular. Berry gathering is in the northern and southern tips of the unit. Fishing for Arctic Grayling, Burbot and Longnose Sucker in Gillespie Lake and creek. Hunting for upland game birds along the Richardson highway corridor between milepost 153 and 157.</p> <p>Sourdough Creek and Gillespie Creek are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of the unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 95,</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
					MCO 511, and MO 1147.
H-10	Rm	6,313	3-5.2	<p>The entire unit is in top filed status. If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are to be managed for multiple use. Management emphasis is to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated during the planning period. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit intersects the TAPS north of the Gakona Junction. Terrain is varied, with sloped and alpine regions in the north and flatter, riverine floodplains in the south. A variety of habitats and terrain offer hunting, fishing, and hiking opportunities. 17(b) easements provide access to and throughout the unit.</p> <p>Habitat for several species is found within the unit, with brown bear general distribution and spring concentrations throughout the unit. Caribou are generally distributed throughout the unit and maintain calving, and wintering habitat. Moose are generally distributed throughout the unit, as are their winter concentration areas. Trumpeter swan maintain breeding and summering habitat across the unit.</p>
H-11	Pr	5	3-5.2	Unit is to be managed for public purposes and is used as the Gakona School site. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is located between milepost 1 and 2 on the Tok Cutoff Highway and is comprised of other state land (OSL 557) and a limited state holding (LSH 56).
H-12	Rm	1,756	3-5.4	<p>The entire unit is in top filed status. If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are to be managed for multiple use. Management emphasis is to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated during the planning period. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>Located at milepost 27 of the Tok Cutoff, this unit includes land on both sides of the highway and stretches across the Copper River.</p> <p>Brown bear are found in the northern and southern portions of the unit, with spring concentration areas along the Copper River. Caribou calving, rutting and winter use areas, as well as moose winter concentration areas are found throughout. Trumpeter Swan summer throughout.</p>
H-13	Rm	150	3-5.4	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural characteristics of the emerged islands, hydrological resources, and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Lands in this unit are undergoing an Emerged Island Determination with BLM; check land status prior to issuing an authorization.</p>	This unit is a series of emerged islands along the Copper River.
H-14	Se	10	3-5.4	Unit is to be managed for settlement purposes. Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period.	Unit is made up of two separate parcels accessed from the Tok Cutoff Highway. The first is located near the Chistochina Airport just before milepost 33, and the second is located between milepost 34 and 35. Both parcels have experienced some level of development.
H-15	Rd	45	3-5.4	<p>The entire unit is in top filed status. If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are to be managed for multiple use, with emphasis on maintaining recreational values. Development is not anticipated during the planning period. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of a small, wooded area at milepost 47 of the Tok Cutoff Highway. The terrain is relatively flat and serves as the trailhead for RST 1554 Indian Creek Trail. There is also a 17(b) easement that provides access to the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear, caribou, and moose are generally distributed throughout the unit and trumpeter swan maintain summering habitat.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-16	Rd, Ha	15,474	3-5.4	<p>Except for state-owned land in the northwest corner of the unit between Kennedy and Carlson lakes, the entire unit is in top filed status. The unit is to be managed for multiple use with emphasis to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>If lands adjacent to the Porcupine Creek State Recreation Site are conveyed to the state, they should be considered for inclusion in the Porcupine Creek State Recreation Site.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This large unit spans both sides of the Tok Cutoff Highway and the Slana River from mile 59.5 to mile 66.5. State-owned land in the northwest portion of the unit may be accessed from the highway by RST-188 Slana-Tanana Crossing.</p> <p>Multiple habitats including brown bear summer concentration areas, caribou calving and winter use areas, and moose winter use areas are found throughout the unit. Dall sheep are found in the mountains in the north near Carlson Lake. Trumpeter Swan summering areas are located in the south and east primarily along the lakes and rivers. There are several anadromous streams.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting of caribou, Dall sheep and moose is spread throughout the unit. Fishing for salmon, hunting of small land mammals, and collection of berries occurs in the south.</p>
H-17	Rp	6	3-5.4	<p>Unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Porcupine Creek State Recreation Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 65298. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>The unit is located near milepost 64 at the Nebesna road intersection of the Tok Cutoff Highway. The site is a popular hiking, camping, and fishing destination with toilets, water, and parking for standard and recreational vehicles. Porcupine creek, an anadromous stream, runs through the site.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 511.</p>
H-18	Rs	40	3-5.4	<p>Unit is to be retained for use as a community center as detailed in the Recreation and Public Purposes Lease (AA-77919), between BLM and the Slana Community Corporation, and consented to by the state through an ANILCA 906(k) concurrence serialized as ADL 226799.</p>	<p>This unit comprises a small parcel of land within the community of Slana. Stands of flat, forested land are interspersed with homes, roads, and man-made clearings.</p>
H-19	Pr	159	3-5.2	<p>This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF for material extraction and storage consistent with the standards and conditions listed in OSL 994 and in the Management Right for ADL 412692. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>This unit is located between milepost 126 and 126 on the Richardson Highway. The O’Brien Creek material site, also known as the Ringling Pit, has been in use since the early 1970’s. The developed portion of the site has gravel and material stockpiles that give way to forested land southward.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>
H-20	Se	5	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for settlement purposes. Land disposals are appropriate within the planning period.</p>	<p>This unit is a wooded lot with existing structures located at approximately milepost 126 of the Richardson highway.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-21	Sc	950	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for settlement purposes. Land disposals for a variety of uses including commercial, industrial, recreational, community and residential development is appropriate during the planning period.</p> <p>Development shall exclude wetland areas and conform to the guidelines set out in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is a relatively flat area of state-owned and state priority selected land adjacent to the Richardson Highway just north of the Gulkana Airport. The Copper Basin Sanitation Services facility on the eastern portion abuts the highway and the western portions follow the Sanitary Landfill Road.</p> <p>Wildlife habitats include general distribution and spring concentrations of brown bear, caribou calving and winter use, general distribution of moose, and trumpeter swan breeding and summering areas.</p> <p>Subsistence activities include the use of black bear and brown bear, caribou, moose, and upland game birds; as well as, the gathering of firewood and plants, greens, and mushrooms.</p>
H-22	Se	1,292	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for settlement purposes. Land disposals are appropriate during the planning period. Retain land in state ownership for the purpose of supporting state land disposals.</p> <p>As part of subdivision design, carefully evaluate caribou calving and winter use areas and trumpeter swan breeding areas and provide greenspace or migration corridors as necessary. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitats.</p> <p>Development shall conform to Chapter 2 guidelines. See Chapter 2, specifically the Settlement and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections for additional information.</p>	<p>This long unit comprises the relatively flat area immediately west of the Gulkana Airport. An access road runs along the southern border of the unit and the Trans Alaska Pipeline System runs along the unit's western border.</p> <p>Several habitats can be found within the unit, including brown bear, caribou calving and wintering, moose, and trumpeter swan breeding and summering.</p> <p>Several subsistence activities take place within this unit, including use of black bear, brown bear, caribou, moose, migratory waterfowl, plants, mushrooms, and upland game birds.</p>
H-23	Rm	579	3-5.2	<p>The entire unit is in top filed status. If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are to be managed for multiple use. Management emphasis is to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated during the planning period. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit is relatively flat terrain with black spruce and dotted with numerous small lakes and ponds and includes land on both sides of the TAPS.</p> <p>Several species and habitats can be found within the unit. Brown bear and moose are distributed throughout. Caribou calving and wintering habitat exists throughout as well as trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat.</p> <p>Several subsistence activities take place within the unit, including hunting for black bear, brown bear, caribou, and moose. Firewood collection and gathering of plants, greens, and mushrooms also takes place here.</p> <p>Portions of this unit adjacent to the TAPS are closed to mineral entry under MO 1147.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-24	Rp	473	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Dry Creek State Recreation Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 81245, the Management Right for ADL 231762, and the conveyance document for OSL 1538. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This unit is located near milepost 118 of the Richardson Highway and comprises the Dry Creek State Recreation Site. The relatively flat topography and river access provide for quality public recreation.</p> <p>Several habitats can be found within this unit including brown bear, caribou calving and wintering, moose, and trumpeter swan breeding and summering. Dry Creek is anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 511.</p>
H-25	Pr	1,512	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF as the Gulkana Airport consistent with the standards and conditions listed in the conveyance document for OSL 353 and the Alaska Omnibus Act. The unit should be managed consistent with FAA and ADOT/PF operational requirements and with the management plan for the airport. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>Adjacent to the Richardson Highway between mileposts 118 and 120, this unit consists of the Gulkana Airport site and surrounding area.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>
H-26	Se	30	3-5.2	<p>This entire unit is subject to a reconveyance request under ADL 233647. Authorizations are not to be issued until ADL 233647 has been fully adjudicated, and any related actions have been completed.</p> <p>Any state land remaining after the reconveyance request has been fully adjudicated and closed is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Land disposals shall conform to the guidelines in Chapter 2, specifically the Settlement section.</p>	<p>This unit is a heavily wooded, relatively flat parcel of land between mileposts 117 and 118 of the Richardson Highway.</p>
H-27	Se	1,418	3-5.2	<p>This unit is comprised of multiple surveyed parcels included in prior land sales, preference rights, as well as areas identified for new development. Nearly all of the lots that were part of a state subdivision have been conveyed out of state ownership, although some remain. Lands within the unit are appropriate for disposal within the planning period consistent with prior offerings. New development is to conform to the management guidelines provided in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.</p> <p>Several parcels have been identified through survey to remain in state ownership and function as buffers between portions of the subdivision or as protection areas for wetlands. See the associated subdivision plat for more information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of multiple surveyed parcels included in prior land offerings located within and south of the community of Glennallen. The terrain is relatively flat and accessible by road. RST 565 Copper Center-Nelchina runs through one of the southern parcels.</p> <p>Several habitats occupy the unit, including brown bear, caribou calving and wintering, moose wintering, and trumpeter swan breeding and summering.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>The unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 239, MCO 408, MCO 780, MO 1147, MO 1159, MO 1165, MO 1171, and MO 1184.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				RS 2477 routes are to be retained.	
H-28	Pr	50	3-5.2	<p>This unit contains two ILMA sites. A portion is to be managed by ADOA as a microwave site consistent with the standards and conditions listed in ADL 212324. Another portion is to be managed by ADOT/PF for use as an automotive classroom for the Glennallen School District consistent with the standards and conditions listed in ADL 68159. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>The entire unit has been identified as a potentially contaminated site under ADL 231181. DMLW has been notified of their hazardous substance liability, however ADEC has the site on a long-term hold.</p>	<p>This unit is located on the north side of the Glenn Highway near milepost 186. A public access easement, ADL 231847, provides access through the unit to the surrounding settlement areas.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 409 and MO 1171.</p>
H-29	Rs	19	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed by ADF&G for use of a septic system consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 48286. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are prohibited.</p>	<p>Unit is located on the southside of the Glennallen highway at approximately milepost 185.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MO 1171.</p>
H-30	Rs	37	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed to protect wetlands and hydrological values. Retain in state ownership. Land disposals are prohibited.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two individual parcels located south of the Glennallen highway between milepost 182 and 184.</p>
H-31	Rd, Ha	73,476	3-5.3	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation and the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, especially caribou, swan, and salmon habitat. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety, or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if recreation functions and habitat values can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections as well as private land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit comprises a large portion of the land north and south of the Glenn Highway between mileposts 137 and 176. The terrain is varied, composed of sloping hills and riverine flatlands. Numerous RS 2477 trails and multiple permitted easements provide access to and throughout the unit.</p> <p>Brown bears are distributed throughout the unit with spring concentrations found along the banks of the Tazlina river. Caribou calving and wintering habitat cover large portions of the unit, as well as moose calving, rutting, and wintering. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering also exist in this area.</p> <p>Several subsistence activities take place within the unit, including the use of berries, black and brown bear, caribou, firewood, waterfowl, moose, non-salmon fish, plants, mushrooms, small land mammals, and upland game birds.</p> <p>There are several known anadromous streams within the unit, including Woods Creek, Tolsona Creek, the Tazlina River, Mendeltna Creek, and Durham Creek. Several lakes within the unit are stocked by regulation, including Gergie Lake, DJ Lake, Crater Lake, Arizona Lake, and Tolsona Lake.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
					<p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 198, MCO 511, MCO 542, MCO 624, MCO 737, MCO 744, MO 1076, MO 1098, and MO 1160.</p>
H-32	Se	4,052	3-5.3	<p>This unit is comprised of multiple surveyed parcels included in prior land sales, preference rights, as well as areas identified for new development. Nearly all of the lots that were part of a state subdivision have been conveyed out of state ownership, although some remain. Lands within the unit are appropriate for disposal within the planning period consistent with prior offerings. New development is also appropriate and shall conform to the guidelines set out in Chapter 2, specifically the Settlement and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections.</p> <p>Several parcels have been identified through survey to remain in state ownership and function as buffers between portions of the subdivision or as protection areas for wetlands. See the associated subdivision plat for more information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in private ownership; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of several parcels along the Glenn Highway, with the largest at the northeastern intersection of the Glenn Highway and Lake Louise Road. The terrain in each parcel is relatively flat, state-owned, and private land.</p> <p>There are several wildlife habitats within the unit, including brown bear, caribou calving and wintering, moose calving, rutting, and wintering, and trumpeter swan breeding and summering.</p> <p>Junction Lake is stocked.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 511, MO 1027, and MO 1071.</p>
H-33	Pr	141	3-5.3	<p>This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF as the Tazlina Airport consistent with the standards and conditions given in the Management Agreement for ADL 226480. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit comprises the Tazlina Airport and its associated facilities adjacent to the Glenn Highway at milepost 156.</p>
H-34	Se	5	3-5.3	<p>Unit is to be managed for settlement purposes and considered appropriate for disposal within the planning period.</p>	<p>This unit is located at approximately milepost 143 of the Richardson highway. There are three active preference right applications within this unit: ADL 226385, ADL 226889, and ADL 226400, further described in Plat 2015-6, Chitna recording district.</p>
H-35	Pr	20	3-5.3	<p>Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF for a maintenance site consistent with the standards and conditions for ADL 210951. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>Unit is located at milepost 141 of the Glennallen highway.</p>
H-36	Rp	22	3-5.3	<p>Unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Little Nelchina State Recreation Site under the conditions and stipulations of the management agreement for ADL 65296. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This unit is located near milepost 138 of the Glenn Highway. The relatively flat terrain and river access provide quality public recreation.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-37	Rd	6,462	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed to protect dispersed recreation and riverine values, and is to remain in an undisturbed, natural state. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is unlikely and generally inappropriate except for improvements related to public health, safety, or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized if recreation functions can be maintained and, the use can be made to be compatible with the management intent.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>The northern part of this unit is split by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) with the central and southern part of the unit running down the west side of the TAPS. The Tazlina River runs through the northern portion of the unit. Several 17(b) easements provide access to the east and west sides of the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear are found in spring concentrations especially around the Tazlina River. Moose winter use habitat is found in the unit and they are generally dispersed throughout. Trumpeter swan summering and breeding habitat are found throughout the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence activities within the unit include hunting for black and brown bears, caribou, and moose especially along the unit's western boundary. Migratory waterfowl are hunted in the southern portion of the unit. Small land mammals are hunted in the central portion of the unit. Subsistence fishing for salmon takes place on the Tazlina River. Firewood is collected throughout the unit as well as plants, greens and mushrooms.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under MO 1147 and MO 1148.</p>
H-38	Se	1,092	3-5.2	<p>This unit is comprised of multiple surveyed parcels included in prior land sales, preference rights, as well as areas identified for new development. Nearly all of the lots that were part of a state subdivision have been conveyed out of state ownership, although some remain. Lands within the unit are appropriate for disposal within the planning period consistent with prior offerings.</p> <p>Land offerings shall exclude wetland areas and a riparian buffer of at least 200' landward from the ordinary high-water line shall be maintained along the Tazlina River and a riparian buffer of at least 300' landward from the ordinary high-water line shall be maintained along the Copper River to preserve opportunities for recreational use. Buffers along other anadromous lakes and rivers shall conform to the management guidelines provided in Chapter 2, with emphasis on the Settlement and the Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections.</p> <p>Several parcels have been identified through survey to remain in state ownership and function as buffers between portions of the subdivision or as protection areas for wetlands. See the associated subdivision plat for more information.</p>	<p>This unit is made of multiple parcels located on the east and west sides of the Richardson highway between mileposts 105 and 110. The parcels on the west side of the highway are adjacent to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) corridor.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear are found in the unit. Moose rutting habit exists here as well as trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MO 1075, MO 1147, MO 1165, and MO 1184.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.	
H-39	Pr	32	3-5.2	Unit is to be managed by DOF&FP for a Heliport consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 202970. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is located near milepost 110 of the Richardson highway.
H-40	Pr	59	3-5.2	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 203949. Retain in state ownership.	Unit is located at approximately milepost 110 of the Richardson highway.
H-41	Rd, Ha	5,798	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation and the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, especially caribou, swan, and salmon habitat. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety, or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, as well as federal and Native land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is located east of the Copper River located near the community of Glennallen. The terrain is sloped near the river and gently slopes upwards moving east. Portions are heavily wooded with low shrubs interspersed, supporting a variety of habitats.</p> <p>Several wildlife habitats can be found in the unit. There are spring concentrations of brown bear throughout. Caribou calving, rutting, and wintering habitat are throughout the unit. Moose wintering habitat is found across the unit. Trumpeter swan have breeding and summering habitat throughout the unit. The Copper River is anadromous.</p> <p>Subsistence activities take place within the unit, including the use of black and brown bear, caribou, migratory waterfowl, moose, salmon, and upland game birds, and the gathering of berries, plants, greens and mushrooms and firewood collection.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>
H-42	Rs	2	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for use as a school or other public purposes consistent with the conditions contained in the conveyance document for OSL 64. Failure to manage consistent with the conveyance can result in BLM declaring a forfeiture of the conveyance. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>This site has been identified as a hazardous and potentially contaminated site serialized as ADL 231183. The EPA has recently approved the Copper River Native Association's application for a Targeted Brownfield Assessment.</p>	This unit is located between milepost 102 and 103 of the Old Richardson Highway. The old BIA Copper Center School building is located on the site.
H-43	Se	93	3-5.2	This unit is comprised of parcels authorized as preference rights, as well as areas identified for new development. Lands within the unit are appropriate for disposal within the planning period and shall conform to the guidelines set out in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.	<p>This unit consists of multiple parcels in the Copper Center area.</p> <p>Wildlife habitat includes brown bear spring concentrations and moose winter concentration areas throughout the unit.</p> <p>A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 239.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-44	Rd	23	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation. Development is not anticipated during the planning period and generally inappropriate except for improvements related to public health, safety, or recreation. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>This unit is a single parcel located in the Copper Center area adjacent to the Copper River.</p> <p>Habitats within the unit consist of brown bear spring concentrations and moose winter use areas throughout.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 239.</p>
H-45	Rm	2,080	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining the natural characteristics of the unit, riparian values, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Development is unlikely and generally inappropriate, except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if it is determined that their authorization would be in the best interest of the state.</p>	<p>This unit is located west of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System corridor between mileposts 98 and 99 of the Richardson highway. A 17(b) easement provides access to the northeast corner of the unit. The unit is primarily wetlands with a small lake in its northwest corner.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear can be found in the unit. Moose are distributed throughout, and trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat are also found here.</p> <p>Subsistence uses include hunting for black bear and firewood collection.</p>
H-46	Ag	3,865	3-5.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for agricultural use and/or disposal. Agricultural disposals are to carefully consider the impact of agricultural use upon wetlands and subsistence activities.</p> <p>See the Agriculture section of Chapter 2 for more information.</p>	<p>Located between mileposts 91 and 96 of the Richardson highway, this unit has been identified to have soils suitable for agricultural development and has been classified Agriculture since 1986.</p> <p>Brown bear and moose are distributed throughout the unit with trumpeter swan summering and breeding habitat also occurring here.</p> <p>Subsistence activities include hunting for brown and black bear, caribou, moose, and upland game birds especially along the eastern edge of the unit. Plants, greens, and mushrooms as well as firewood are collected in the unit.</p> <p>A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 430.</p>
H-47	Se	301	3-5.5	<p>This unit contains scattered lots from prior land offerings and programs, with a large portion of the land previously conveyed into private ownership. Reoffering of lots in existing subdivisions and from past disposal programs that return to state ownership may be resold. Retain lots that were identified through the sale process as public space, buffers, or access routes. Development of new settlement areas is prohibited.</p>	<p>This unit includes areas where previous land sale projects have taken place between milepost 96 to 92 of the Richardson Highway.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MO 1147, MO 1165, MO 1184, and MCO 780.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-48	Ag	560	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed for agricultural use and/or disposal. Agricultural disposals are to carefully consider the impact of agricultural use upon wetlands and moose winter concentration areas.</p> <p>See the Agriculture Section of Chapter 2 for more information.</p>	<p>This unit splits the Old Edgerton highway with the largest portion being north of the road.</p> <p>There are spring concentrations of brown bear and moose winter concentration areas in this unit. Trumpeter swan summering areas are also found throughout the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence harvest of black bear, moose and upland game birds occurs within the unit.</p>
H-49	Rm	405	3-5.5	<p>The entire unit is in top filed status. If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are to be managed for multiple use. Management emphasis is to be on maintaining the natural character of the unit, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Development is not anticipated during the planning period. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit is located along the west bank of the anadromous Copper River north of Kenny Lake.</p> <p>Wildlife habitat consists of bison in the northwest of the unit along the banks of the Copper River. Brown bears can be found through the area in spring. Moose winter throughout the entirety of the unit.</p>
H-50	Ag	4,190	3-5.5	<p>This entire unit is in selected status. If conveyed by the Federal government, the unit may be appropriate for agricultural disposals. Agricultural disposals are to carefully consider the impact of agricultural use upon wetlands, streams, and moose winter concentration areas and Trumpeter swan summering areas. Such sales are to avoid or minimize impacts on moose winter concentration areas. Protect anadromous streams; impose riparian buffers in any disposal action.</p> <p>See the Agriculture and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections in Chapter 2 for more information.</p>	<p>This unit is located north of the Edgerton highway in the vicinity of Kenny Lake.</p> <p>Brown bear are distributed throughout the unit with moose present in winter concentrations. The unit is also a Trumpeter Swan summering area and landbirds are found throughout. Willow creek flows through the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence use of Black bear, Brown bear, Caribou, and moose occurs in the far western portion of the unit. Gathering plants, greens, and mushrooms also takes place in the far western portion of the unit.</p>
H-51A	Se	2,933	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed for the purpose of supporting land disposals. Due to the proximity to local communities and direct access to the Edgerton Highway, this unit may have potential for a variety of uses.</p> <p>This subunit (H-51A) is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Disposals should conform to the requirements set out in Chapter 2, specifically the Settlement and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit consists of two subunits located near milepost 3 of the Edgerton Highway in the vicinity of Kenny Lake.</p> <p>Brown bear are distributed throughout and can be found in spring concentrations along the Tonsina River, which is anadromous. Moose are also distributed throughout the entire unit. Trumpeter swans use the area for summering habitat.</p> <p>RST 1413 Tonsina Trail traverses a portion of the subunit. .</p>
H-51B	Se, Ag	1,635	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed for the purpose of supporting agricultural land disposals where appropriate. Due to the proximity to local communities and direct access to the Edgerton Highway, this unit may have potential for a variety of uses.</p> <p>If a field review determines the unit is suitable for agricultural use,</p>	<p>This unit consists of two subunits located near milepost 3 of the Edgerton Highway in the vicinity of Kenny Lake.</p> <p>Brown bear are distributed throughout and can be found in spring concentrations along the Tonsina River, which is anadromous. Moose are also distributed throughout the entire unit. Trumpeter swans use the</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>agricultural land disposals should be the primary use during the planning period. If the land is determined to not be appropriate for agricultural use, the unit may be appropriate for settlement purposes. If a subsequent written decision determines that it is appropriate to convey the land to the public through a land disposal, then the Ag designation is extinguished and replaced by the Se designation.</p> <p>See the Agriculture section in Chapter 2 for more information.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>area for summering habitat.</p> <p>RST 1413 Tonsina Trail traverses a portion of the subunit.</p>
H-52	Rd	9,346	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to protect riparian values and uses. Management should prioritize access to encourage a variety of recreational uses. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Intensive development is not intended during the planning period. Authorizations related to recreation, access, public safety, utilities, communication sites, and other projects providing a public benefit may be appropriate subject to the requirements of Chapter 2, and consistent with the management intent for this unit. See the Recreation and Scenic Resources section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status and include priority selections; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This is a large remote unit made up of varying terrain with mountainous portions near onsina. One RS 2477 trail and a 17(b) easement provides access to the unit.</p> <p>Moose are generally distributed throughout the unit and maintain rutting habitat in the southernmost portion of the unit south of the Tonsina River. Additionally, brown bear are found throughout the entire unit during the spring months.</p> <p>Subsistence activities consist of fishing for non salmon fish in the Tonsina River and Dust Creek and the hunting of small land mammals in the center of the unit. Firewood collection also occurs in the western half of the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>
H-53	Rp	44	3-5.5	<p>This unit is to be managed as a public use site to protect public access, scenic resources and recreational values. Development is prohibited except for projects related to health and safety and improvements designed to protect the opportunity of the public to use the area. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See Chapter 2, specifically the Recreation and Scenic Resources and Public Access sections for management guidelines.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is a small parcel located south of the Edgerton highway and adjacent to the south, southeast portion of the Kenny Lake Subdivision. Direct access may be provided through the Kenny Lake Subdivision or by RST 1413 in the southeast corner of the unit, along the south bank of the Tonsina river. The Tonsina River is anadromous.</p> <p>A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 253.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-54	Rs	480	3-5.6	<p>Unit is to be managed to protect public access, recreation and scenic values, and riverine resources. Other uses within this unit are considered inappropriate. Development is prohibited except for projects related to health and safety and improvements designed to protect the riverine and hydrological values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This is a long narrow parcel serving as a public space along the banks of the Tonsina River. Two RS 2477 trails provide access throughout the unit.</p> <p>Concentrations of brown bear can be found here during the spring months. Moose are distributed throughout the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence fishing for non-salmon fish occurs in the Tonsina River. The Tonsina River is anadromous. Willow Creek also crosses the parcel on its east side.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for the Tonsina River within this unit.</p>
H-55	Ag	426	3-5.6	<p>Unit is to be managed for agricultural use and/or disposal. Agricultural disposals are to carefully consider the impact of agricultural use upon wetlands, streams, and habitat. Such sales are to avoid or minimize impacts on brown bear spring concentration areas and moose winter concentration areas.</p> <p>See the Agriculture section of Chapter 2 for more information.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This parcel is located in the Kenny Lake area just south of the Edgerton highway. RST 1747 runs through this parcel.</p> <p>Habitat in the unit consists of spring concentrations of brown bear, and moose are distributed throughout.</p> <p>Subsistence activities include hunting for small land mammals, upland game birds, and collecting firewood.</p>
H-56	Rs	6	3-5.6	<p>Unit is to be managed by the Department of Education as the Kenny Lake School Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 202720 and contained in the conveyance document for OSL 287. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit is located at the junction of Old Edgerton Loop Road and the Edgerton Highway/McCarthy and includes the Kenny Lake School site.</p>
H-57	Se	320	3-5.6	<p>Unit is to be managed for settlement purposes and is considered appropriate for disposal within the planning period.</p> <p>Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and the Species Specific Management Guidelines described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2.</p> <p>Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p>	<p>This unit is located on the south side of the Edgerton highway at approximately milepost 22.</p> <p>Bison habitat is found in the northeastern corner of the unit. Spring concentrations of brown bear cover the entire unit. Moose are generally distributed throughout the unit with winter concentration areas localized in the northern half of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence uses include caribou, small land mammals, and upland game birds.</p>
H-58	Rp	10	3-5.6	<p>This unit is to be managed for recreational use by DPOR as the Liberty Falls Campground consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 226236 and listed in the conveyance document for PL507-27Y. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This small unit of state land acquired through PL507-27Y is located at approximately mile 23.5 of the Edgerton Highway/McCarthy Road.</p> <p>Visitors to this small campground may encounter bison, brown bear in the spring and moose in the winter.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 511.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-59	Pr	135	3-5.6	This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF as the Chitina Airport consistent with the standards and conditions listed in OSL 1127 and provided in the Management Agreement for ADL 226246. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is along the Edgerton highway/McCarthy Road between milepost 28 and milepost 29 and sits along the west bank of the Copper River.
H-60	Rd, Ha	35,604	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation, and the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety, or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state. Consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, private and native land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit starts on the west side of the Richardson highway at milepost 84 to 73 and includes both sides of the Richardson highway from milepost 73 to 61. There is a variety of terrain from mountains in its southern region to the Tonsina River valley in the north. Multiple RS 2477 trails provide access to and throughout the unit.</p> <p>Brown bears are distributed throughout the unit with spring concentrations along river valleys. Dall sheep are found in the mountainous portions at the east side of the unit. Moose calving and rutting habitats are primarily along the Tonsina River. General moose populations are distributed throughout, and the unit is a known moose wintering area. Trumpeter swan summering habitat is found along the Little Tonsina River. The Little Tonsina River, Slate Creek, Squirrel Creek, and Tonsina Rives are anadromous.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting for black and brown bear, caribou, moose, migratory waterfowl and upland game birds takes place within the unit. Fishing is popular on the Tonsina and Little Tonsina Rivers, as well as Slate creek, all of which are anadromous streams. Plants, greens, and mushrooms collection occurs in the area as well as firewood collection.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Reservations of water exist for the Tonsina and Little Tonsina Rivers within this unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MO 1147 and MCO 511.</p>
H-61	Rp	212	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Squirrel Creek State Recreation Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 50056. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This unit of state land is located near milepost 79 of the Richardson Highway.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear occupy the unit. Moose can be found in the area year-round, with calving habitat in the south. The Tonsina River, Bernard Creek and Squirrel Creek are anadromous, and the Squirrel Creek Pit is stocked by ADF&G.</p> <p>This unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 511.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-62	Rp	103	3-5.5	<p>This unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Little Tonsina State Recreation Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 50057. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This unit of state land acquired through PL 507-17K is located by milepost 65 of the Richardson Highway.</p> <p>Brown bear concentrate in the unit along the river during the spring, while moose are found throughout the unit during the winter. The Little Tonsina River is anadromous.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>
H-63	Rd	119,393	3-5.5	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use with emphasis on expanding recreation opportunities and preserving scenic and habitat values. Authorizations issued shall be consistent with the permitting requirements of 11 AAC 96.014(13) and the Thompson Pass Special Use Area Designation of ADL 226446.</p> <p>Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the requirements of Chapter 2 and with the management intent given above. Such authorizations shall be limited to those uses that are related to commercial recreation, public facilities, or economic activities that are of a recreation type consistent with the management intent for this unit. Leases or disposals shall be limited to those uses that are related to commercial recreation, public facilities, other economic activities that are of a recreation type, or transportation and utility corridors. It is intended that these disposals and leases be confined to areas no greater than five acres in size and there shall be distance separation of at least three miles, unless site conditions warrant a lesser distance and dispersed recreation functions and habitat values can be maintained. Linear transportation facilities, pipelines, communications infrastructure, and other types of infrastructure or developments that serve a public purpose or are in the interest of the state may be authorized. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>This unit contains scattered lots from prior land disposal programs. Reoffering of existing lots created through these programs that return to state ownership may be resold. Development of new settlement areas is prohibited.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, and native allotments; review land status prior to any management or</p>	<p>This large unit includes land at Thompson Pass, Worthington Glacier, the Tsina Valley, and the Mt. Billy Mitchell area located along the Richardson highway. Thompson Pass has spectacular alpine scenery. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) runs through the unit along the Richardson Highway. Popular summer recreation activities include climbing, hiking, and camping, while winter provides opportunities for ice climbing, cross country skiing, backcountry skiing, and snowmachining. Multiple RS 2477 trails cross the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear are generally distributed throughout the unit with spring concentrations centered along the highway and the river valleys. Goats are found in the mountainous regions around Mt. Diamond, Mt. Billy Mitchell and closer to the highway. Moose are generally distributed along the highways and river valleys and known winter concentrations along the highway in the northernmost portion of the unit. Trumpeter swans can be found summering in the northernmost portion of the unit along the borders of the Tiekkel River. Several anadromous streams run through the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence use of black and brown bear, caribou and moose occurs along the highway. Hunting for upland game birds is common near Ride Mountain. Gathering of berries takes place along the Tiekkel River and along Heiden Canyon near Blueberry Lake, as well as plants, greens, and mushrooms along the highway. Firewood collection occurs along the Teikel River.</p> <p>There are multiple material sale sites and ILMA’s covering a variety of projects within the unit. There are also multiple mineral orders within the unit.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of the unit are closed to mineral entry under MO 1147, MCO 422A1, MCO 511, and MCO 556.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				disposal action	
H-64	Pr	9	3-5.5	Unit is to be managed by DOA for a telecommunications microwave and radio site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 221806. Retain in state ownership.	Remote parcel located in the Thompson Pass area.
H-65	Pr	20	3-5.5	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF for a weather station consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 228804. Retain in state ownership.	Located at approximately milepost 31 of the Richardson highway.
H-66	Rp	113	3-5.5	Unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Worthington Glacier State Recreation Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 50051. Retain in state ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.	This unit of state land acquired through PL 507-28Z is located just before milepost 29 on the Richardson Highway in Thompson Pass. This unit is closed to mineral entry under Mineral Closing Order 511.
H-67	Pr	2	3-5.5	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF for the Thompson Pass maintenance station consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 200032. Retain in state ownership.	Located at approximately milepost 27 of the Richardson highway. This unit is closed to mineral entry under MC 511.
H-68	Pr	10	3-5.5	Unit is to be managed by DOA for a telecommunications microwave and radio site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 221831. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is a remote parcel in the Thompson Pass area.
H-69	Rp	511	3-5.5	This unit is to be managed by DPOR as the Blueberry Lake State Recreation Site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 50064. Retain in state ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.	This unit of state land acquired through PL 507-29AA is located by milepost 25 of the Richardson Highway in Thompson Pass. A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under Mineral Closing Order 511.
H-70	Pr	10	3-5.5	Unit is to be managed by DOA for a telecommunications microwave and radio site consistent with the standards and conditions of the Management Agreement for ADL 221832. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is a remote parcel located on the slopes above the Lowe River.

1 **Table 3-11: RS 2477 Trails - Glenn/Richardson Region**

RST File Number	Name
1	Cobb Lakes Trail
48	Chistochina-Slate Creek
82	Meiers Lodge-Dickey Lake
188	Slana-Tanana Crossing
232	Swede Lake-Little Swede Lake-Denali Hwy
248	Paxson-Slate Creek
253	Ahtell Creek Trail
275	Ewan Lake Seismic Trail
294	Gulkana-Denali (Winter)
295	Gulkana-Valdez Creek (summer)
404	Tasnuna Route
434	Tolsona Lake Trail
437	Chistochina-Mankomen Lake Trail
565	Copper Center-Nelchina
609	One Mile Trail
611	Highway-Gakona River Short-cut
633	Copper Center-Valdez
746	Tonsina Trail (Tonsina L-Richardson Hwy)
1355	Kimball Pass Trail
1359	Keyston– Canyon - Thompson Pass
1365	Hurtle Creek Trail (Squaw Creek Trail)
1369	Red Mountain Trail
1372	Klutina Boat Landing
1373	Willow Lake Trail
1374	Copper River Bluff Trail
1383	Slide Mountain Trail
1392	O'Brien Creek Trail
1395	Tiekel River-Klutina River Trail
1397	Tonsina River-Klutina River Trail
1398	Mt. Simpson Loop Trail
1413	Tonsina Trail (Richardson Hwy-Copper R)
1510	Radio Tower Trail

RST File Number	Name
1511	Lake Louise Road to Ewan Lake
1534	Jerky (Gergle) Lake Trail
1537	Arizona Lake Trail
1539	Mae West Lake Trail
1540	Lost Cabin Lake Trail (Atlasta House)
1554	Indian Creek Trail
1555	Canyon Creek Trail
1717	Richardson Highway-Fish Lakes Trail
1746	Old Man Lake Trail
1747	Tonsina Trail-Old Edgerton Hwy
1790	Boulder Creek-Mills Creek Trail
1794	Bellum's (Billum's) Crossing -Taral

1
2
3

1 Table 3-12: Glenn/Richardson Region Reservations of Water

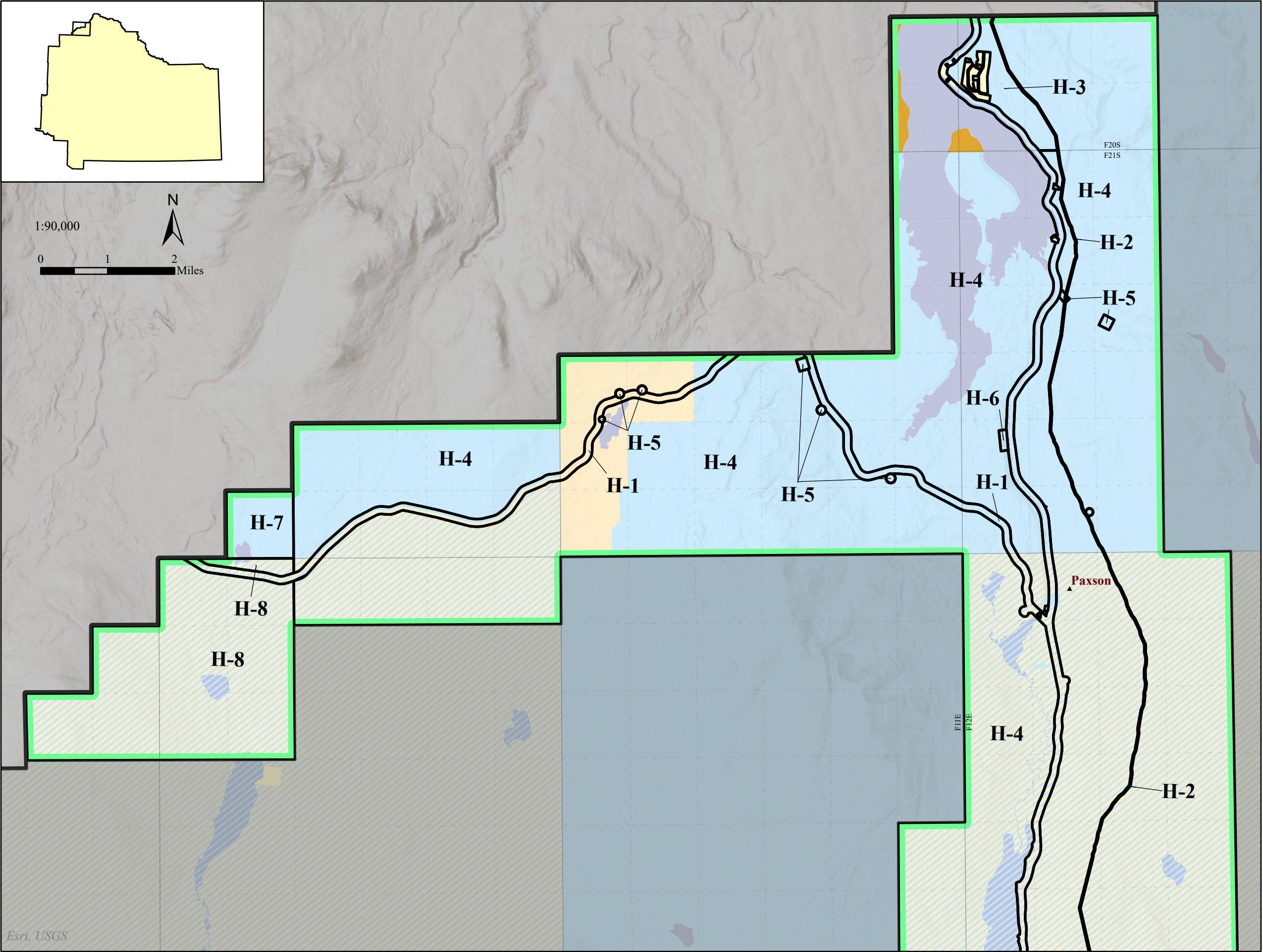
Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
H-1	Tonsina River	27843	3-5.6	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42 river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.
	Little Tonsina River	27844	3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Little Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Little Tonsina River, from its mouth, upstream approximately 16 river miles to the anadromous limit ending prior to the first lake.
	Klutina River	22408	3-5.2 3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued The Klutina River and its associated sloughs and floodplain at river mile (rm) 0 at its confluence with the Copper River to rm 20 at the outlet of Klutina Lake.

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
H-2	Little Tonsina River	27844	3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Little Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Little Tonsina River, from its mouth, upstream approximately 16 river miles to the anadromous limit ending prior to the first lake.
	Gulkana River	20502	3-5.2	BLM	Application Pending Main stem, instream flow
	Klutina River	22408	3-5.2 3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued The Klutina River and its associated sloughs and floodplain at river mile (rm) 0 at its confluence with the Copper River to rm 20 at the outlet of Klutina Lake.
	Tonsina River	27843	3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42 river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
H-4	Gulkana River	20502	3-5.2	BLM	Application Pending Main stem, instream flow
H-13	Tonsina River	27843	3-5.2 3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42 river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.
H-51 A					
H-52					
H-53					
H-54					
H-61					
H-60	Tonsina River	27843	3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42 river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.
	Little Tonsina River	27844	3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Little Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
					bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Little Tonsina River, from its mouth, upstream approximately 16 river miles to the anadromous limit ending prior to the first lake.
H-62	Little Tonsina River	27844	3-5.5	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Little Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Little Tonsina River, from its mouth, upstream approximately 16 river miles to the anadromous limit ending prior to the first lake.

1
2



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-5.1 Glenn/Richardson Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- State Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections

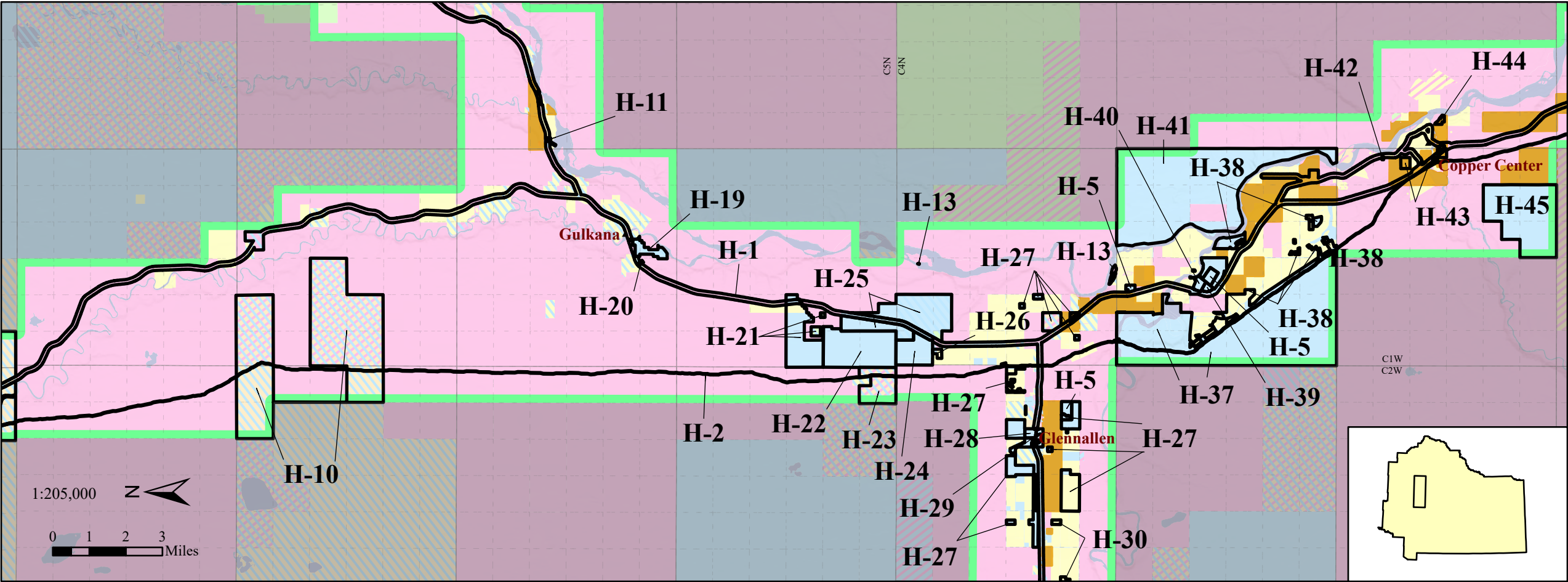
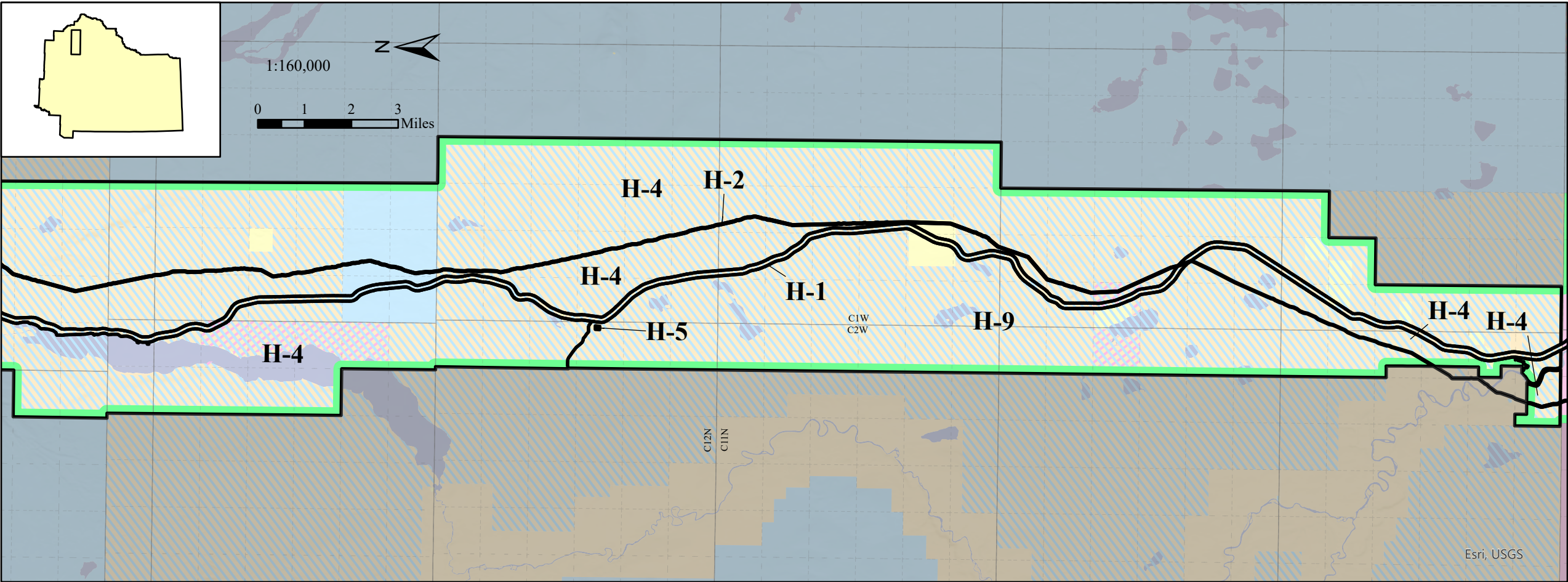
Unit Designations

H-1	Tc, Ma	H-5	Ma
H-2	Tc, Ma	H-6	Rs
H-3	Se	H-7	Hr
H-4	Rd, Ha	H-8	Hr, Ha



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-5.2 Glenn/Richardson Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

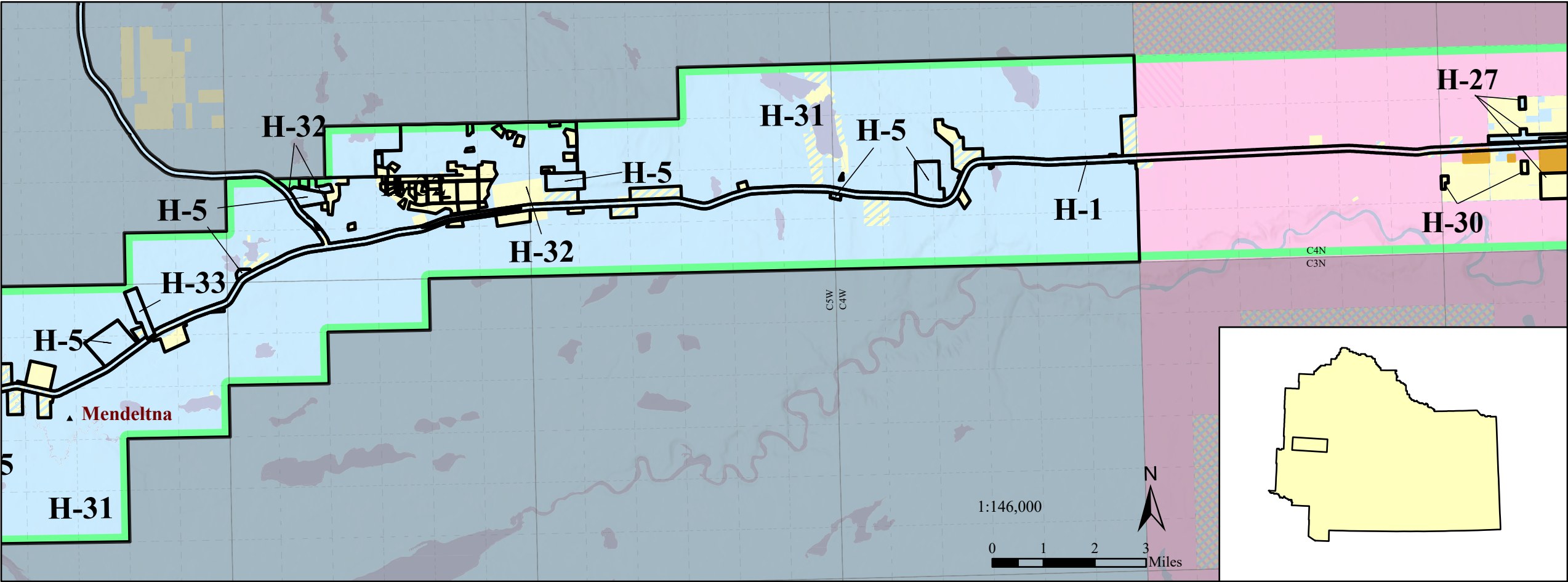
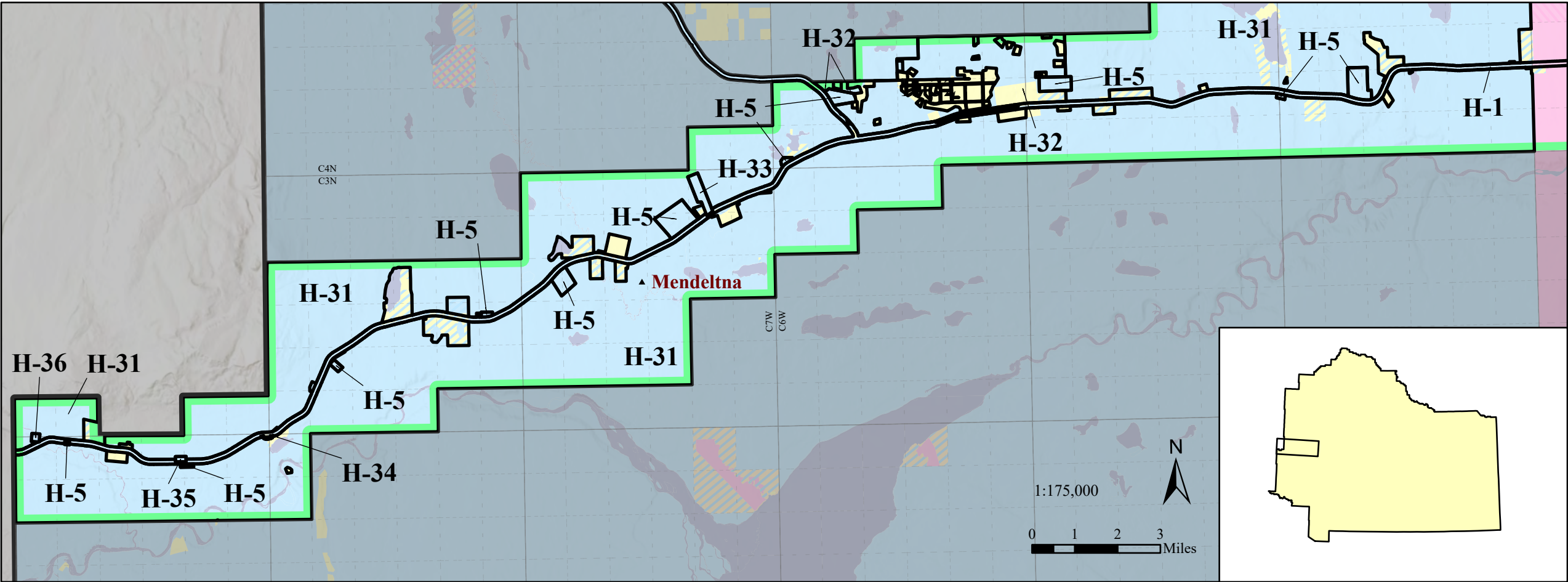
Unit Designations

H-1	Tc, Ma	H-26	Se
H-2	Tc, Ma	H-27	Se
H-4	Rd, Ha	H-28	Pr
H-5	Ma	H-29	Rs
H-9	Ha, Hv, Rd	H-30	Rs
H-10	Rm	H-37	Rd
H-11	Pr	H-38	Se
H-13	Rm	H-39	Pr
H-19	Pr	H-40	Pr
H-20	Se	H-41	Rd, Ha
H-21	Sc	H-42	Rs
H-22	Se	H-43	Se
H-23	Rm	H-44	Rd
H-24	Rp	H-45	Rm
H-25	Pr	H-46	Ag



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-5.3 Glenn/Richardson Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

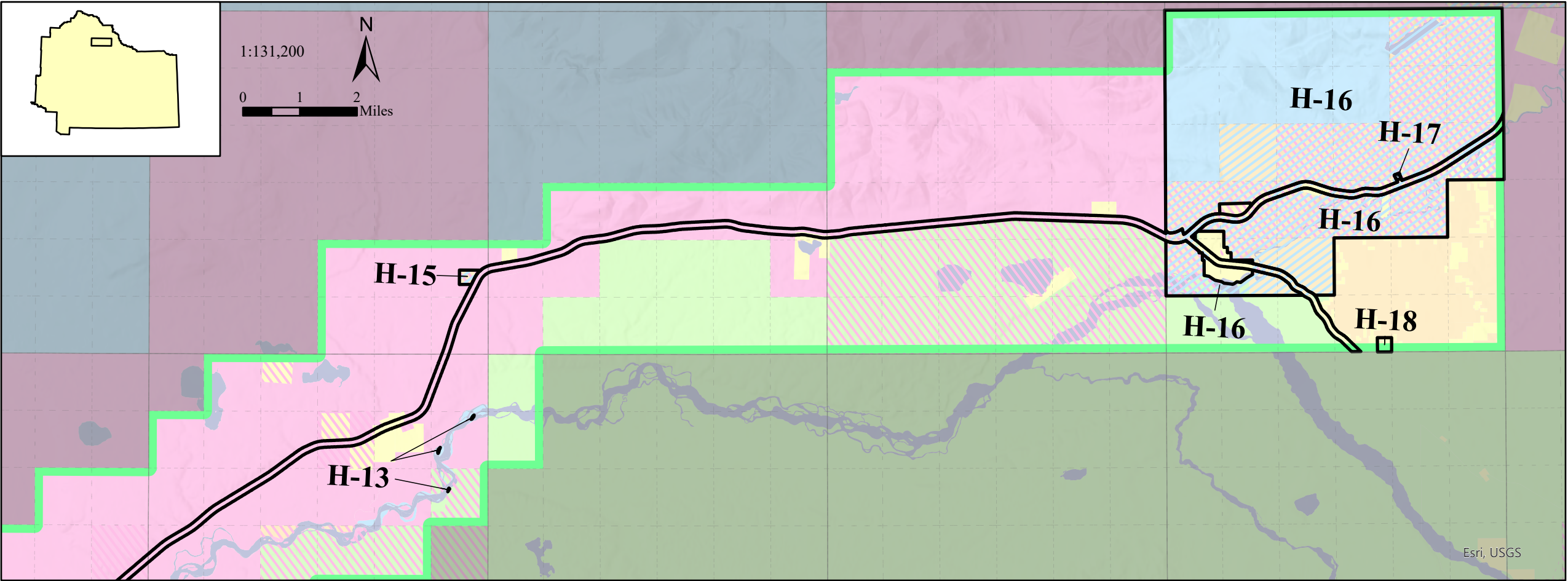
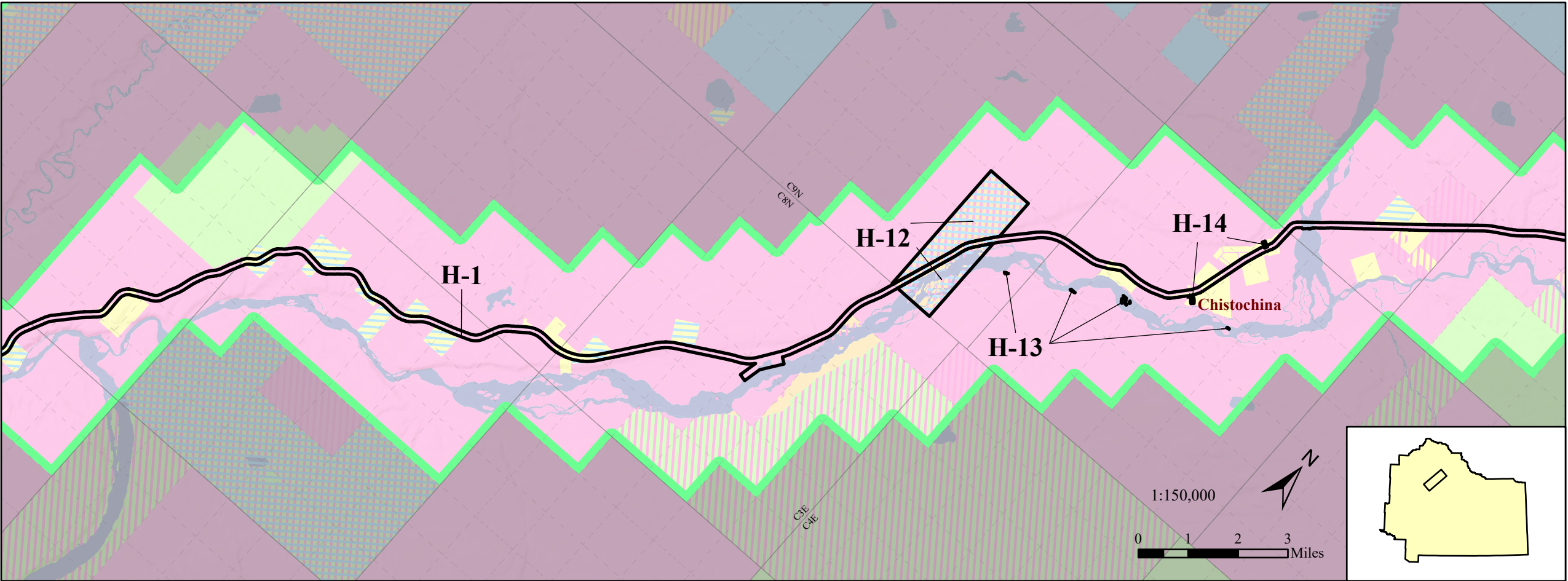
Unit Designations

H-1	Tc, Ma	H-32	Se
H-5	Ma	H-33	Pr
H-27	Se	H-34	Se
H-30	Rs	H-35	Pr
H-31	Rd, Ha	H-36	Rp



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Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-5.4 Glenn/Richardson Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

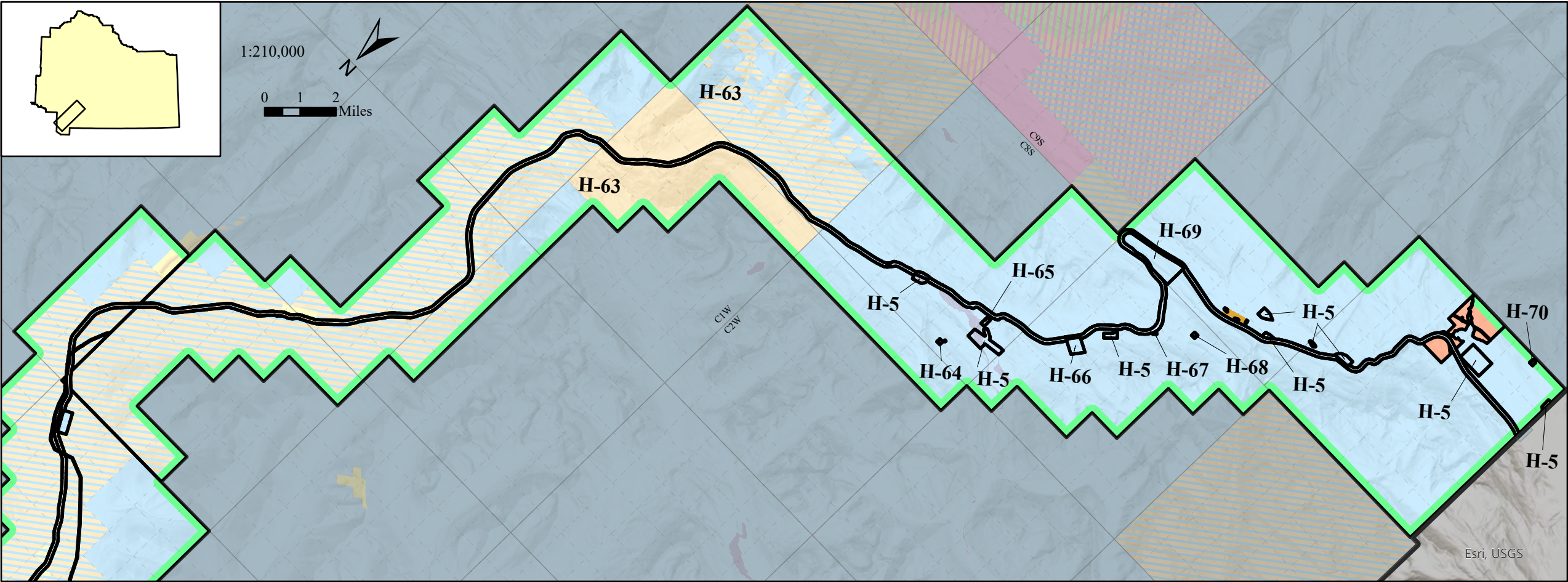
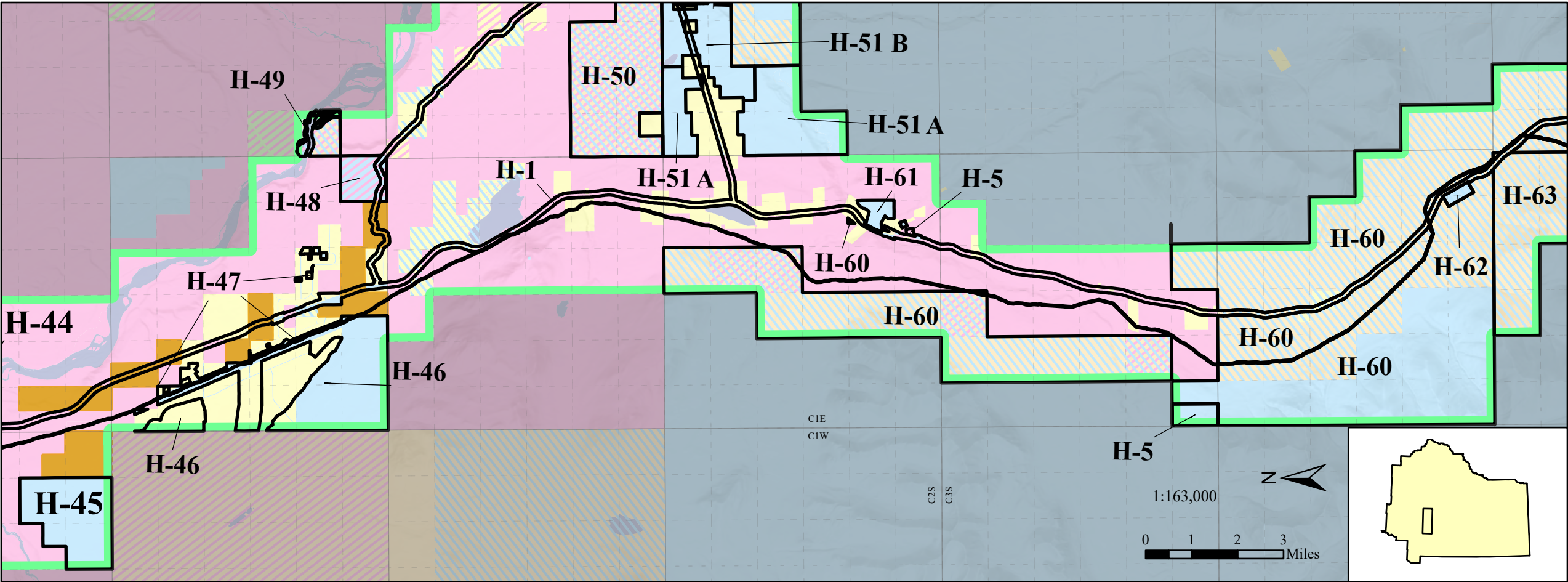
Unit Designations

H-1	Tc, Ma	H-15	Rd
H-12	Rm	H-16	Rd, Ha
H-13	Rm	H-17	Rp
H-14	Se	H-18	Rs



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Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-5.5 Glenn/Richardson Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

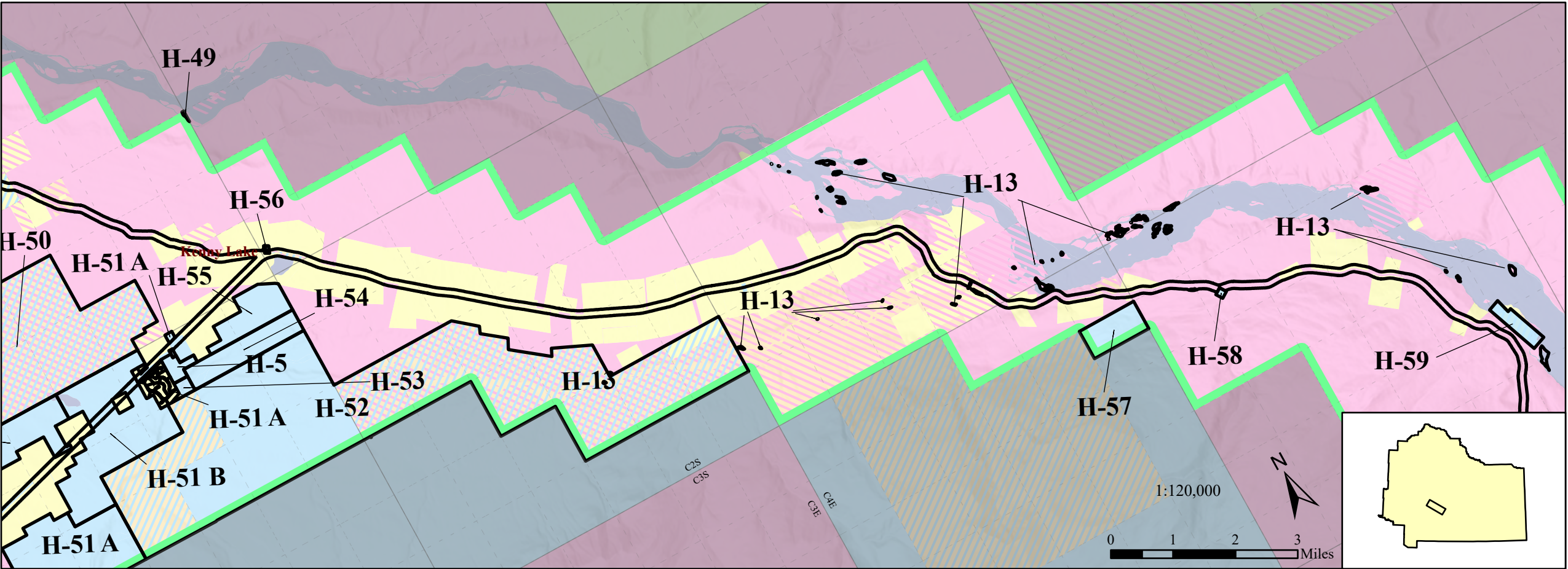
Unit Designations

H-1	Tc, Ma	H-53	Rp
H-2	Tc, Ma	H-60	Rd, Ha
H-5	Ma	H-61	Rp
H-45	Rm	H-62	Rp
H-46	Ag	H-63	Rd
H-47	Se	H-64	Pr
H-48	Ag	H-65	Pr
H-49	Rm	H-66	Rp
H-50	Ag	H-67	Pr
H-51 A	Se	H-68	Pr
H-51 B	Se, Ag	H-69	Rp
H-52	Rd	H-70	Pr



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Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

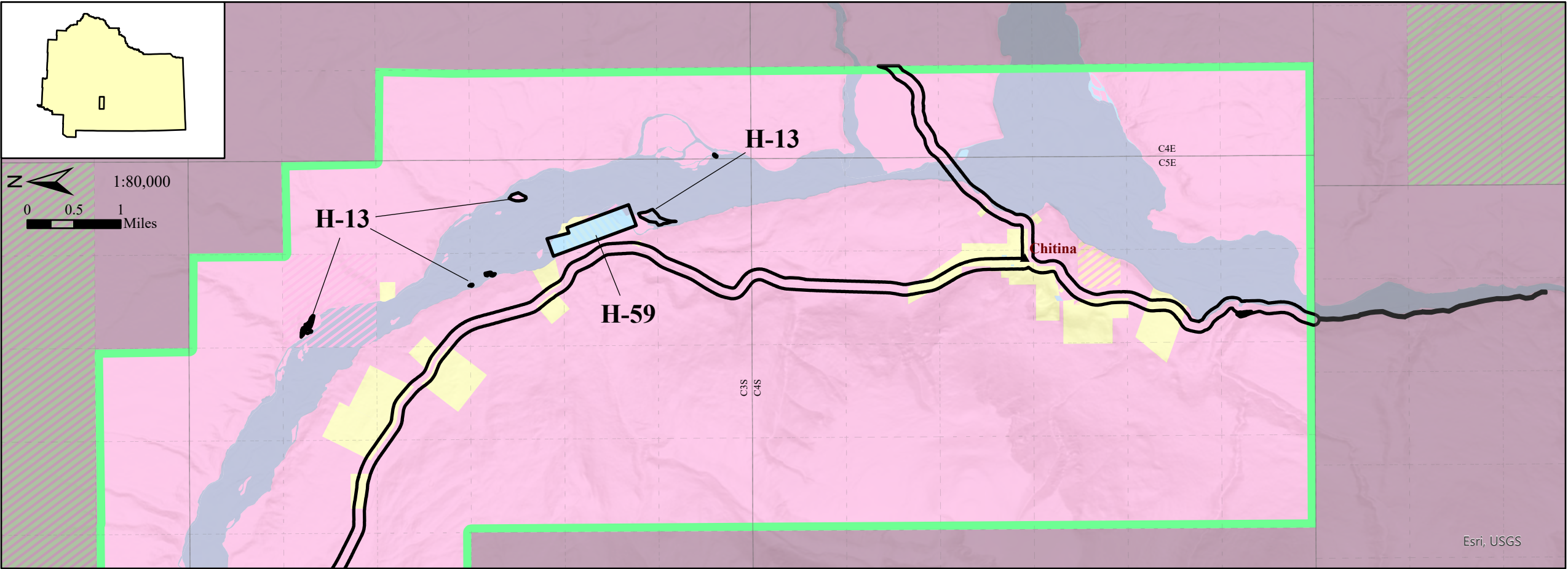


Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-5.6 Glenn/Richardson Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- State Selections
- Native Selections

Unit Designations

H-1	Tc, Ma	H-53	Rp
H-5	Ma	H-54	Rs
H-13	Rm	H-55	Ag
H-49	Rm	H-56	Rs
H-50	Ag	H-57	Se
H-51 A	Se	H-58	Rp
H-51 B	Se, Ag	H-59	Pr
H-52	Rd		



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
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Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Wrangell/McCarthy Region (W)

General

The Wrangell/McCarthy Region is isolated within the boundaries of the Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve. It encompasses an area of more than 9.2 million acres, of which approximately 380,000 acres are state-owned or state selected. There is a vast network of RS 2477 trails within the park boundary. The community of McCarthy, with a year-round population of 107 according to the 2020 U.S. Census, is located at the very end of the road bearing its name. It is a popular recreation destination especially in the summer months. Most state-owned land is concentrated along the roadway within the last 15 miles of the town of McCarthy. There are other isolated parcels of state-owned land scattered throughout the region and the state has land sale development projects in the region.

Amount and Distribution of State Land

General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. Within this region the state of Alaska has approximately 340,037 acres of patented or tentatively approved land and 40,888 acres of selected land. State-owned lands are centered around the community of McCarthy and the Tonsina Controlled Use Area near the communities of Chitina and Kenny Lake. The few state-selected lands in the region are along the western boundary near the community of Gulkana and in the Tonsina Controlled Use Area. The plan also applies to 262,657 acres of state-owned shorelands within this region. There are no tidelands in the region.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Access to the region is varied. Current access includes motorized vehicles, ORV/ATVs, snowmachines, horses, dogsleds, and watercraft. There are two gravel roads that provide access into the region. The northern route is a 43-mile road from Slana to Nabesna, and the southern route is via the 61-mile Chitina to McCarthy Road, which serves as the main tourist route to the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The Nabesna road is plowed intermittently in the winter. The Chitina to McCarthy Road is not maintained in the winter and this plan assumes ADOT/PF will continue only seasonal maintenance of the road.

Access to the interior of the park is also available by air. However, the length, surrounding terrain, and condition of backcountry airstrips vary considerably. The National Park Service

1 has jurisdiction of the improved landing strips at Chisana and May Creek, while the State has
2 jurisdiction of the McCarthy landing strip.

3
4 Numerous RS 2477 routes provide overland access throughout the region. Refer to Table
5 3-14 for a list of RS 2477 trails within the region. Winter travel within the region can be
6 easier than in summer as frozen creeks and rivers offer easy access via snowmachine, dog
7 team, snowshoes, cross-country skis and ski equipped aircraft.

8
9 Recreation occurs at different levels and densities throughout the region; however, some
10 areas are more heavily utilized by the public due to accessibility. People recreate on the
11 region's rivers and lakes throughout the year. Current uses include hunting, sportfishing,
12 backpacking, sightseeing, pack trips, mountaineering, and river running. All Generally
13 Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96.020 are allowed within the region.

14
15 Considerable mining activity has occurred on federal lands within the region, and there are
16 approximately 500 patented mining claims within the region.

17
18 Extensive areas of habitat exist within this region. Migratory caribou herds range into the
19 north and west side of the Wrangell Mountains. Calving occurs in the White River area near
20 Chisana. Extensive populations of Dall sheep inhabit the Wrangell Mountains. Local
21 populations of mountain goats are found in the region. Brown and black bears range
22 throughout the area. Moose may be found anywhere below 4,000 feet but are most
23 commonly found in brushy areas or bog margins where browse is abundant. A variety of fish
24 populations are found throughout the region. In the Copper River drainage, lakes along the
25 Chitina-McCarthy Road contain Dolly Varden, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, grayling, lake
26 trout, and burbot. Along the Nabesna Road, there are several lakes which provide
27 recreational angling for grayling, burbot, and lake trout.

30 **Management Planning Constraints**

31
32 There is one state land use plans that affects this region: the 1986 Copper River Basin Area
33 Plan, which is being revised with this update.

34
35 There is one federal plan that affects this region: the National Park Service's 1986 Wrangell-
36 St. Elias National Park and Preserve General Management Plan.

39 **Management Summary**

40
41 The overall management intent for this region prescribes more simplified, contiguous
42 designations of land compared to the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan. This revision
43 maintains the balance of land that should be available for settlement and the preservation of
44 habitat, recreation, and other values on other lands. Some land throughout this region will be
45 retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on wildlife habitat,

1 hunting, and dispersed recreation. The focus of management is the continuation of the
 2 present patterns of land development, multiple and sustained yield of state land resources,
 3 and the protection of key habitats, fisheries, and wildlife populations. The entire region,
 4 except for a few segments of a few rivers and streams, is open to mineral entry, and mining is
 5 recognized as an allowed use.

6
 7 The plan identifies which areas are to be retained in and conveyed out of state ownership.
 8 Areas that are designated Settlement may be conveyed out of state ownership. The
 9 remaining areas are to be retained in state ownership unless otherwise stated in the
 10 management intent. Included in the latter are areas designated Materials, Public Facilities-
 11 Retain, Transportation Corridor, Habitat, Reserved Use and, almost always, areas designated
 12 Public Recreation-Dispersed. Areas designated Resource Management are to be retained as
 13 well if this requirement is specified in the management intent for a management unit, but
 14 multiple use development that entails some amount of disposal may be appropriate in these
 15 areas.

16
 17 State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated
 18 through management intent found in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3 and the
 19 applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapter 2. Some lands have one
 20 designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table 3-13 provides a
 21 quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this region, and the acreages
 22 of designation(s).

23
 24 **Table 3-13: Unit Designations and Acreages – Wrangell/McCarthy Region**

Designation or Co-Designations	Acreage
Forestry	1,582
Forestry, Public Recreation-Dispersed	6,967
Habitat, Harvest, Public Recreation-Dispersed	311,955
Materials	84
Public Facilities-Retain	208
Public Recreation-Dispersed	1,881
Resource Management	47,863
Reserved Use	23
Settlement	23,046
Transportation Corridor	267

1 **Resource Allocation Table - Wrangell/McCarthy Region (W)**

2

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
W-1	Rm	24,850	3-6.1	<p>This unit is to be managed for multiple uses, with emphasis on protection of habitat values and subsistence opportunities. Dispersed recreation is an appropriate use. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This remote mountainous unit is located in the northeastern portion of the region. RS 2477 Trail Creek trail enters the southeastern corner of the unit and travels along Trail Creek.</p> <p>The entire unit is brown bear habitat. Caribou calving and winter use occur throughout the whole unit. Dall sheep can be found in the whole region with the exception of the northwest portion. Moose reside mainly in the northern portion of the unit with rutting areas in the southeast corner and winter habitat in the northwest and southeast corners of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting of moose and caribou occurs throughout the entire unit.</p>
W-2	Rm	9,558	3-6.1	<p>Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit consists of flat to slightly upsloping top-floored land comprised of scrub brush and forest at the confluence of the Copper and Sanford rivers. Several small lakes and accompanying marshes and wetlands dot the landscape.</p> <p>Brown bear are found throughout the entire unit but heavier spring concentrations can be found in the western portion of the unit near the Copper River. Moose are found throughout the unit with concentrations in the winter along the western edge of the unit closer to the Copper River. Caribou calving, rutting and winter habitat also occur over the entire unit. Trumpeter swan breeding areas are in the western half of the unit with summering habitat widely observed throughout the entirety of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence harvest of moose and salmon occurs within the unit.</p>
W-3	Rm	12,140	3-6.1	<p>Manage for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the state and maintain the values and resources of the unit. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit is a long, narrow strip of sloped land running parallel and east of the anadromous Copper River. The unit is due east of Glennallen and is characterized by mixed tree species, shrubs, small lakes and associated marsh and wetlands, and winding creeks. A 17(b) easement provides access to the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear are found throughout the unit with spring concentrations heavy closer towards the Copper River. Moose habitat is found throughout the unit with winter use areas narrowing towards the south of the unit and to the western boundary closer to the Copper River. Caribou calving, and wintering habitat have been observed throughout the whole unit with rutting activity in the north of the unit. The unit also contains</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
					known Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat.
					Subsistence activities are diverse with firewood collection widespread, and the collection of berries, plants, greens, and mushrooms taking place in the summer and fall months. Subsistence hunting of moose, caribou, and upland game birds occurs throughout. Salmon fishing is popular on the Copper River.
W-4	Rd	1,881	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for its recreation values. Management emphasis is to be placed on maintaining the natural character of the unit and protecting recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations within this unit are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be appropriate with appropriate design if recreation functions can be maintained, the use can be made to be compatible with the management intent for the unit, and it is determined that the authorization of the use would be in the best interest of the state.</p>	<p>The unit is a hilly, sloped grouping of state-owned land north of the confluence of the Copper River and the Nadina River. Stands of mixed tree species are interspersed with small creeks and clearings. Access to the unit is provided by a 17(b) easement.</p> <p>Bison habitat is in the central and southeastern areas of the unit. Brown bear spring concentrations can be found in the western portion of the unit, ranging towards the northeast outside of springtime. Moose are found throughout the unit with winter use habitat found in the western portion of the unit.</p> <p>Several subsistence activities occur here, including berry picking, firewood collection, and hunting for upland game birds.</p>
W-5	Rm	749	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural characteristics of the emerged islands, hydrological resources, and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Lands in this unit are undergoing an Emerged Island Determination with BLM; check land status prior to issuing an authorization.</p>	The unit includes islands on the Copper River. The islands are mostly gravel and sand bars with scattered trees and shrubs.
W-6	Rm	550	3-6.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit and is inappropriate except for certain types of utilities, communication facilities, roads, and similar types of projects that provide a general public benefit. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are in the best interest of the state. Retain in state ownership.</p>	<p>This unit is made up of 5 individual, remote parcels of state land scattered throughout the mountainous portions of the region. Terrain is rugged, alpine, and snow-covered most of the year. The western most parcel is atop Nizina Glacier.</p> <p>Dall sheep are found in all but the westernmost parcel of the unit. Brown bear populations are found throughout all portions of the unit, while caribou are generally only found in the east.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are to be closed to mineral entry under MCO 552.</p>
W-7	Ha, Hv, Rd	311,955	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for its habitat, harvest, subsistence, and public recreation values. Unit is to remain in an undisturbed, natural state. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for</p>	<p>Located south of the Edgerton highway and east of the Richardson highway, this unit is a large, mostly mountainous region. Comprised of many alpine peaks with rivers, valleys, and lakes with corresponding marsh and wetlands, this area is a popular recreation and hunting destination, especially among sheep hunters. Access to the area is</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>public health, safety, or recreation such as trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements.</p> <p>Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if habitat, harvest, subsistence, and recreation functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state. Consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Consult with the DMLW Water Resources Section prior to development to determine impacts to the reserved water resources in this unit. See the Reservation of Water section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>provided by RS 2477 trails and 17(b) easements.</p> <p>Dall sheep are present in the mountainous portions of the unit ranging from the northeastern corner and extending down the center of the unit excluding the northwest corner and the southernmost portion of the unit. Mountain goats are found in the mountainous regions in the southern half of the unit. Brown bears are found throughout the unit, with spring concentrations localized near major streams and rivers. Moose are distributed around the riverine valleys, with rutting habitat primarily in the western portions and winter use habitat in the far southeast corner of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence moose hunting takes place in Dust Creek and Bernard Creek valleys and Kimball Pass. Subsistence caribou hunting takes place in the mountains south of the Edgerton Highway in the northeast of the unit in the Hundle Creek valley. Harvesting of small land mammals occurs in the northeast portion of the unit, while hunting for upland game birds is common in Kimball Pass and the valley east of the Kimball Pass RS 2477 trail.</p> <p>Salmon fishing occurs along the Copper River in the vicinity of Wood Canyon, while fishing for non-salmon fish takes place in several unnamed mountain lakes in the southcentral portion of the unit. Firewood collection occurs in the far northwest portion of the unit with berry harvesting in the northwest and northeast of the unit. Dust Creek, the Tiekkel River, the Tonsina River and several unknown creeks south of the Tiekkel River are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates significant cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for the Copper River within this unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands around Bernard Creek are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
W-8	Se	5,408	3-6.1	<p>This unit is to be managed for remote settlement consistent with the management guidelines set out in Chapter 2. Remote settlement and staking programs must ensure that recreational values and public access are not compromised. Staking areas or land offerings shall exclude wetland areas. See the Settlement section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Impacts to moose calving, rutting, winter concentration areas, and brown bear spring concentration areas are to be taken into consideration during the project development phase. See the Species Specific management guidelines in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2. Adjudicators should consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit contain private land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This unit is located between milepost 73 and 77 off the Richardson Highway. The southern portion of the unit may be accessed from the highway at milepost 73 by RST 1369 Red Mountain Trail. The northern part of the unit may be accessed from the highway at approximately mile 78.5 by the Tonsina Controlled Use Access Trail, or milepost 79 by the Bernard Creek Trail and RST 1355, the Kimball Pass Trail.</p> <p>The unit is home to brown bear with heavy spring concentrations over most of the unit. Moose are generally distributed throughout the unit and maintain calving, rutting, and winter habitat areas.</p> <p>Subsistence use activities include the hunting of black bear, brown bear, caribou, small land mammals, and upland game birds and the gathering of plants, greens and mushrooms occurs in the western portion of the unit.</p> <p>Mineral Order MCO 511 closes a portion of the unit along Bernard Creek to mineral entry.</p>
W-9	F	1,582	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for the forestry values present. 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 and recreational values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect anadromous streams. A riparian buffer of 100' from OHW is to be maintained along Bernard Creek.</p>	<p>This unit includes merchantable pole and saw timbers of white spruce and balsam poplar, interspersed with aspen and black spruce. Access may be provided from milepost 79 of the Richardson Highway through the Bernard Creek Trail to RST 1355 Kimball Pass Trail. A 17(b) easement connects the unit to the Tonsina Controlled Use Access Trail which may be accessed around milepost 78.5 of the Richardson Highway.</p> <p>Bernard Creek provides prime habitat for brown bear spring concentration areas. Moose are generally distributed throughout the unit with rutting concentration areas predominately in the southern portion of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence hunting for black and brown bear, caribou, and moose, occurs within the unit. Gathering of greens, eatable plants, and mushrooms as well as firewood collection take place here. Fishing is popular on Bernard creek, which is anadromous.</p> <p>A portion of this unit is closed to mineral entry under MCO 511.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
W-10	F, Rd	6,967	3-6.1	Unit is to be managed for the forestry values present. 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 and recreational values. Retain in state ownership.	<p>The unit is home to brown bear, predominately in the spring. Moose habitat is also found across the whole unit along with rutting areas.</p> <p>Subsistence harvesting of caribou occurs in the eastern portion of the unit with the harvesting of small land mammals in the north and extending down the center of the unit. Firewood collection is most concentrated in the northwest portion of the unit.</p>
W-11	Rs	4	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for a telecommunication site and associated easement as stipulated in ADLs 230704, 230705, 226634, and 228204. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>This has been identified as a potentially contaminated site. See ADL 420685 for more information.</p>	This unit is comprised of two remote parcels in the Kimball Pass area at the far eastern edge of the Chugach mountains. These communication sites each have a tower and support structures.
W-12	Rs	19	3-6.1	Unit is to be managed consistent with the private nonexclusive road easement agreement between ADNRR and Ahtna Construction under ADL 233057. Retain in state ownership.	Unit is located at approximately milepost 2.75 of McCarthy Road and is for an easement across the bed of the Kotsina River.
W-13	Pr	9	3-6.1	This unit is reserved for the Silver (Van) Lake public access easement and is to be managed consistent with the terms of the conveyance document for LSH 21 ADF&G. Retain in state ownership.	This unit contains the Silver (Van) Lake right-of-way.
W-14	Se	640	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for disposal of state lands for settlement purposes. Lands within the unit are considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period.</p> <p>Wetland areas should be avoided. Development shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 2, particularly those found in the Settlement and the Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections.</p>	<p>This unit is located along the McCarthy Road between mileposts 12 and 14. With some wetlands present in the center and northwest of the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear and moose are generally distributed throughout the unit. Trumpeter swan are known to summer in the area.</p>
W-15	Tc	267	3-6.1	<p>Unit is to be managed for the location of easements and rights of way, including transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p>	<p>This unit is a portion of the old Copper River highway and road to McCarthy located on the western shores of the Copper River.</p> <p>Brown bear are found concentrated along the Copper River in the spring and moose wintering habitat also crosses into the unit along the Copper River. Haley Creek and the Uranatina River are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>
W-16	Se	16,999	3-6.2	Unit is to be managed for disposal of state lands for settlement purposes. Lands within the unit are considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 2, particularly those found in the Settlement and Shorelands and Stream Corridors sections.	<p>This unit is the area of the McCarthy community along the Nizina and Chitina rivers. The Fireweed Mountain and Sage subdivisions are within this unit. Multiple RS 2477 trails provide access through the unit along major rivers and valleys near McCarthy.</p> <p>Brown bear and moose are distributed throughout with goat habitat in the</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
				<p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit contain private land and Native allotments; review land status prior to issuing an authorization.</p>	<p>north towards Fireweed Mountain and Sourdough Peak. Trumpeter swans use the areas south of McCarthy and along Lakina River as summering habitat.</p> <p>Subsistence activities in the unit include the harvesting of black bear, moose, small land mammals, upland game birds, and non-salmon fish. Along with the gathering of plants, greens, and mushrooms, berries, and firewood.</p> <p>The Nizina river, Lakina River, Kennicott River, Long Lake creek and Chitina River are anadromous.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 159, 194, 194A01, 239, and 511, and MO 1045 and 1118.</p>
W-17	Ma	84	3-6.2	Unit is to be managed for its material values and resources consistent with any authorization issued by ADNOR or derived from federal patent. Use and development must conform to the guidelines set out in the Materials section in Chapter 2. Retain in state ownership.	<p>This unit consists of two material sites, one located on McCarthy Road at approximately milepost 53 and the other on Nazina Road between McCarthy and the Nizina River.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are closed to mineral entry under MCO 194A01 and 239, and MO 1045 and 1118.</p>
W-18	Pr	5	3-6.2	Unit is to be managed by ADOF/PF as a Public Education and Fire Prevention Center consistent with the standards and conditions given in the Management Agreement for ADL 228606. Retain in state ownership.	This unit is located along the McCarthy Road between mileposts 12 and 16.
W-19	Pr	193	3-6.2	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF as the McCarthy Airport and surrounding land consistent with the standards and conditions given in the Management Right for ADLs 221435 and 221436. Retain in state ownership.	This unit consists of one parcel located at McCarthy Airport.
W-20	Rm	15	3-6.2	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated in this unit. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is a remote mountainous parcel located on the banks of Chititu Creek just east of Sunday Gulch. Several RS 2477 trails pass along the south side of the unit along the banks of Chititu Creek.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates there are cultural resources within the unit.</p>

1 **Table 3-14: RS 2477 Trails - Wrangell/McCarthy Region**

RST File Number	Name
12	Nabesna-Chisana
43	Rex Creek Trail
69	Elliot-Kotsina
83	Batzulnetas-Suslota Pass Trail
121	Kotsina Trail
135	McCarthy-Green Butte
139	Millard Trail
155	Nizina - Bremner Route
156	Nizina-Chitina River
162	Batzulnetas-Nabesna River
179	Kiagna River Trail
194	Strelina-Kuskulana
256	Beaver Lake via Bryan Creek
265	Chisana-Horsveldt
277	Chisana-Big Eldorado Creek
290	Goat Trail
304	Wilson Creek Trail
319	Platinum Creek Trail
321	Nabesna-Northway
325	Nizina-Chisana (Skolai Pass)
338	White River Trail
361	Nizina-Chisana (Glacier Trail)
363	Tana River Trail
372	Nikolai Mine Trail
374	Nabesna River-Canadian Border
400	Orange Hill Trail
423	Ptarmigan Creek Trail
425	Hanagita Trail
439	Nabesna-Chisana (Route 2)
483	Copper Creek Trail (McCarthy quad)
844	Elliot Creek Trail
1304	Horsveldt-Canadian Border
1343	Nizina River-Dan Creek Road

RST File Number	Name
1344	Sawmill Gulch Trail
1346	Glacier Creek-Mines
1349	Kennicott Mine Trails
1350	Kuskulana River-McDougall Creek Cabins
1354	Nikolai Mine-Nizina River
1355	Kimball Pass Trail
1374	Copper River Bluff Trail
1392	O'Brien Creek Trail
1393	Copper River-Kotsina Connections
1416	Chitina-Elliot Trail
1562	Trail Creek Trail
1567	Copper River Trail
1571	Pass Creek Trail (Nabesna quad)
1584	Lick Creek Spur
1592	Tanada Lodge-Copper Lake Drainage
1668	Mt. Drum Trail
1669	Strelna Creek-Rock Creek
1670	Pass Creek Trail (McCarthy-Valdez quads)
1671	Kluvesna Creek-Clear Creek Loop
1672	Young Creek Loop Trail
1673	Sourdough Hill-Nizina River
1675	Buck Creek Trail
1684	Slatka Creek Trail
1685	Clear Creek Trail
1686	Porcupine Creek Trail (Kuskulana)
1687	Nugget Creek Trail (McCarthy quad)
1689	Berg Creek Trail (McCarthy quad)
1695	Roaring Creek Trail
1696	Dixie Pass Trail
1697	Copper Creek Trail (Valdez quad)
1698	East Fork Creek Trail
1699	Middle Fork Trail
1791	Bellum's (Billum's) Crossing - Kotsina R. Tr.

RST File Number	Name
1804	Willow Creek-Elliot Creek Trail
1805	Chitina River-Strelna Trail
1894	Canyon Creek - Hanagita River
1895	Bremner River Trail

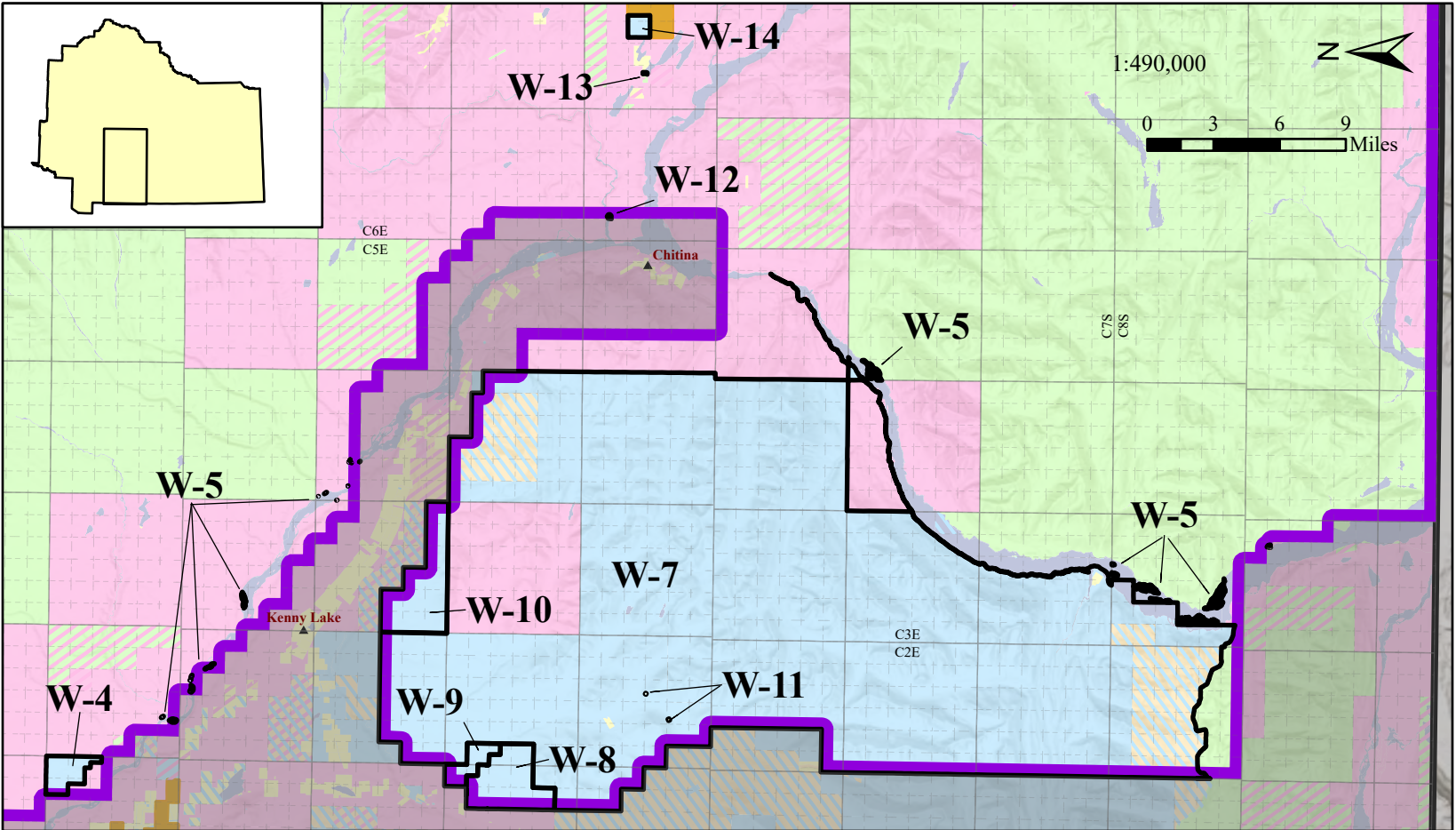
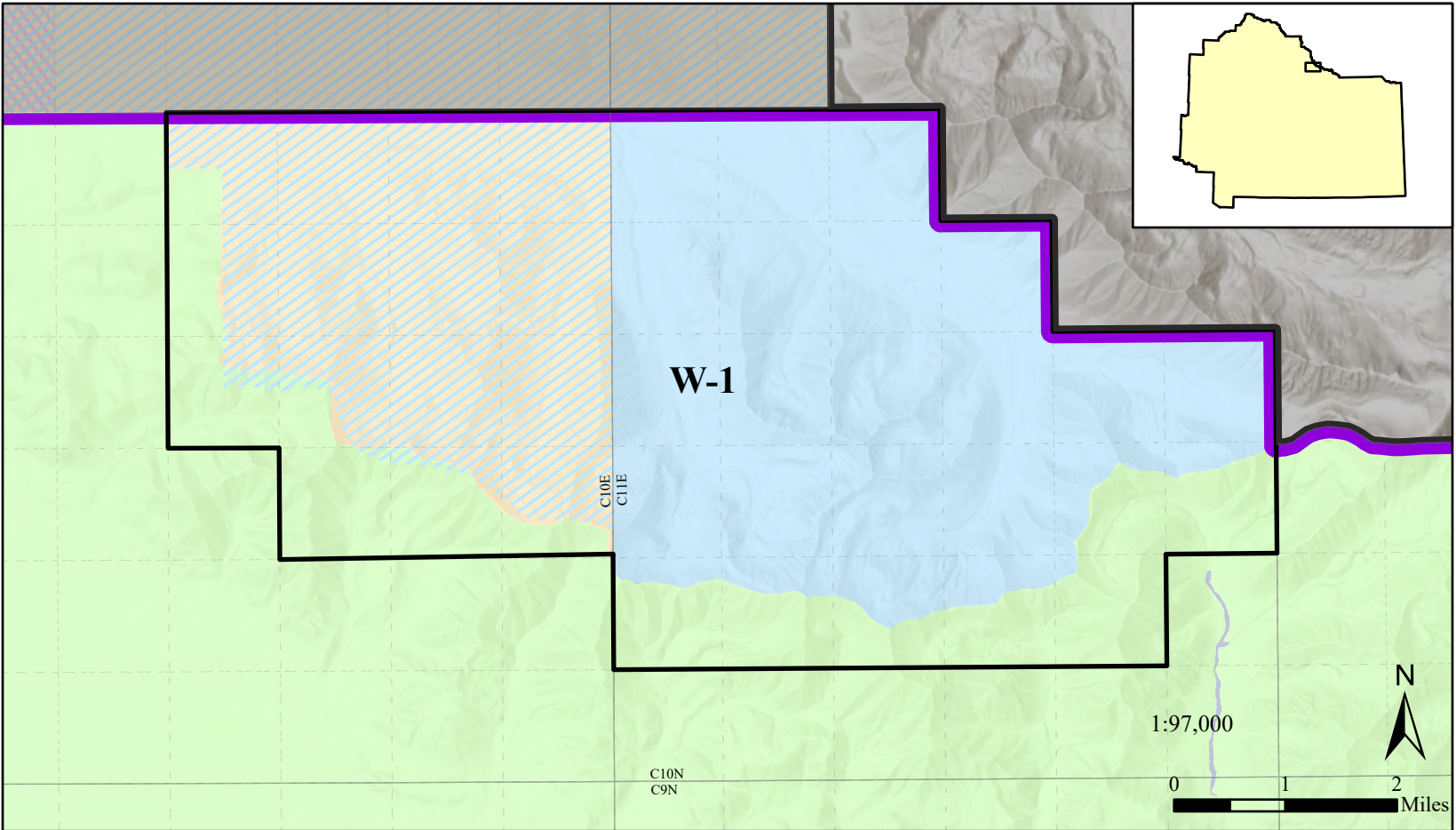
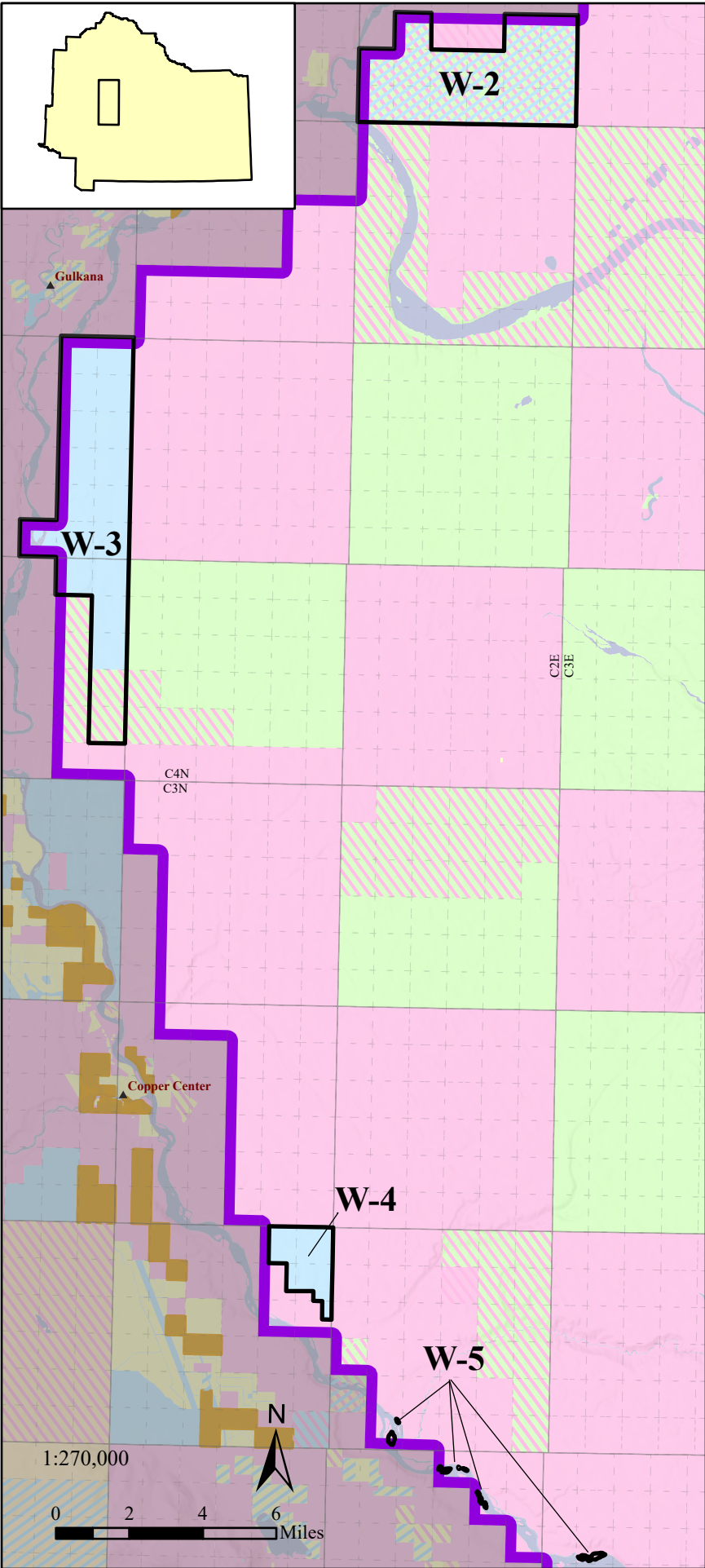
Table 3-15: Wrangell/McCarthy Region Reservations of Water

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
W-5	Copper River	22405	3-6.1	ADF&G	Certificate Issued The Copper River and its associated sloughs and floodplains from approximate river mile 29 at the head of miles lake, upstream to approximate river mile 84 at the confluence of Copper River and Chitina River, near Chitina, Alaska.
W-7	Copper River	22405	3-6.1	ADF&G	Certificate Issued The Copper River and its associated sloughs and floodplains from approximate river mile 29 at the head of miles lake, upstream to approximate river mile 84 at the confluence of Copper River and Chitina River, near Chitina, Alaska.
	Tonsina River	27843	3-6.1	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
					river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.

1
2

1
2



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-6.1 Wrangell/McCarthy Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Wrangell/McCarthy Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

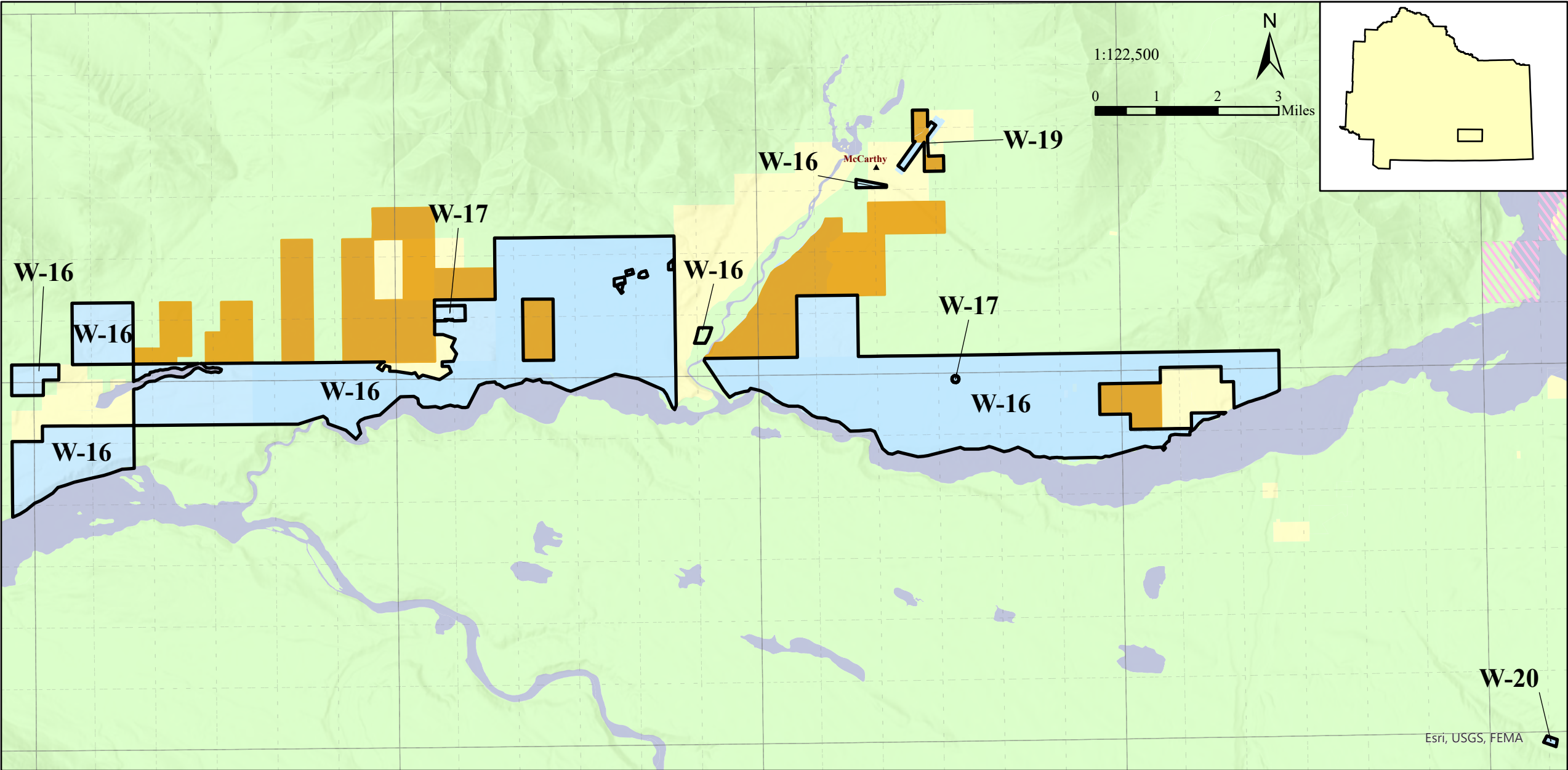
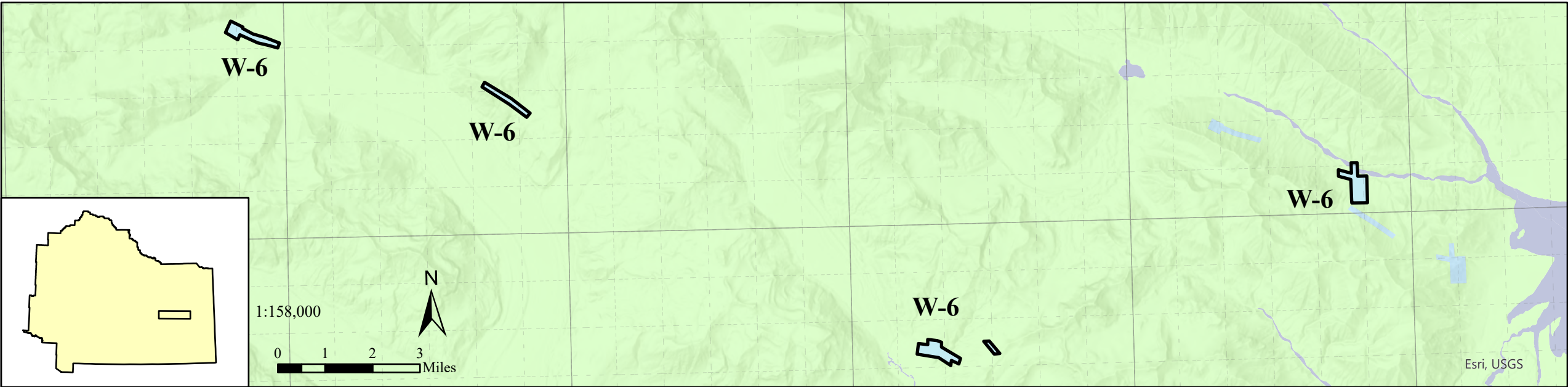
Unit Designations

W-1	Rm	W-9	F
W-2	Rm	W-10	F, Rd
W-3	Rm	W-11	Rs
W-4	Rd	W-12	Rs
W-5	Rm	W-13	Pr
W-7	Ha, Hv, Rd	W-14	Se
W-8	Se	W-15	Tc



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map 3-6.2 Wrangell/McCarthy Region Boundary and Unit Boundaries

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Wrangell/McCarthy Region
- State Land
- Private Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- Native Selections

Unit Designations

- W-6 Rm
- W-16 Se
- W-17 Ma
- W-18 Pr
- W-19 Pr
- W-20 Rm



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Chugach Mountains Region (M)

General

The Chugach Mountains Region encompasses an area of more than 1.2 million acres of rugged mountainous terrain, of which nearly 1.1 million acres are state-owned or state-selected. The region is a popular year-round recreation attraction for hiking, camping and skiing. The Thomson Pass Special Use area (ADL 226446) is located in this region and is an area that requires land use permits for all special events and commercial transporters of back country skiers under 11 AAC 96.014(b)(13).

Amount and Distribution of State Land

General state lands are public domain lands that are managed consistent with Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 11 of the Alaska Administrative Code. Consistent with the Constitution of the State of Alaska these lands are managed for multiple use consistent with the public interest. Within this region the state of Alaska has approximately 978,148 acres of patented or tentatively approved land and 119,158 acres of selected land. The region is mostly composed of state-owned lands apart from the area immediately around the Tasnuna River. Blocks of state-selected land are located at the northwest corner of the region, near Prospector's Peak, and around the headwaters of the Lowe River. The plan also applies to 28,145 acres of state-owned shorelands within this region. There are no tidelands in the region.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

The Chugach Mountain range makes up the vast majority of this region. The region is a rugged uninhabited area filled with towering peaks and glaciers. Access into the region depends on the point of entry. The Richardson highway traverses the region from north to south traveling through Thompson Pass. From the highway you can hike in, ski, snowshoe, use an ORV/ATV, snowmachine, horse, or dogsled. Navigable waterways are another point of entry. Tonsina Lake is the largest in the region and there are several large rivers including the Tonsina, Lowe, and Tasnuna.

Given the wild rustic beauty of the area recreation is popular and occurs year-round. Hiking, camping, fishing, boating, backcountry skiing, and snowmachining to name a few. The Thomson Pass Special Use Area (ADL 226446) is within the region. Special rules apply for commercial activities within this area under 11 AAC 96.014(b)(13).

Numerous RS 2477 routes provide overland access throughout the region. Refer to Table 3-17 for a list of RS 2477 trails within the region. Winter travel within the region can be easier than in summer as frozen creeks and rivers offer easy access via snowmachine, dog team, snowshoes, cross-country skis and ski equipped aircraft.

Residential development is sparse within this portion of the planning area. There is a small residential settlement area on the south side of the Richardson at approximately milepost 19.

Extensive areas of habitat exist within this region. Brown bear are commonly found within the region, with the Klutina River valley, Greyling Creek, and Tonsina lake attracting springtime concentrations. The rugged mountain terrain throughout the region provides habitat for Dall sheep and mountain goat. Moose populations tend to concentrate around river valleys, especially around Klanelneechena Creek, Kaina Creek, Hallet River, Greyling Creek, Tiekel River, Tasnuna River, and Tonsina River. Moose rutting habitat primarily occurs along the Klutina River. Trumpeter swan habitat is relatively small within the region, with breeding and summering centralized along the Klutina River, the Tonsina valley, and the Tasnuna River. There are several known anadromous waterbodies within the region, including the Hallet, Klutina, Tasnuna, and Tonsina Rivers along with Greyling and Quartz Creeks. Data on the fish that populate the region is limited. Klutina Lake and its associated waterbodies house Dolly Varden and Sockeye salmon. Chinook, Coho, and Sockeye salmon have been observed in the Tonsina waterways. The Tasnuna water system supports both Coho and Sockeye salmon species.

Management Planning Constraints

There are two state land use plans that affect this region: the 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan and the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan, which are being revised by this update. The 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan boundary is being adjusted to exclude Thompson Pass and several parcels of contiguous state patented land so that they can be included in the CRBAP and the Thompson Pass Special Use Area can be managed as one whole unit.

Management Summary

Despite the changes in unit configuration, the overall management intent for this region remains similar to that of the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan, with some changes to the amount of state land awarded to the state and the distribution of habitat and recreation land. This revision maintains the balance of land that should support the preservation of habitat, recreation, and other values on other lands. All general state land continues to be managed for multiple use and sustained yield consistent with the public interest.

Lands in this region are designated Habitat, Public Recreation-Dispersed, and Resource Management, and are to be managed for their habitat, wildlife values, or are to be managed

for multiple uses. Areas designated Habitat are to be managed to protect their important wildlife and habitat resources and are to be retained in state ownership. Areas designated Habitat generally coincide with the principal hydrologic features within the region and with the distribution of moose rutting, wintering and calving areas, and caribou calving and wintering areas in those parts of the region. Areas important for recreation tend to coincide with areas important for Habitat. Areas designated Habitat or Public Recreation-Dispersed are to be retained by the state. Areas designated Resource Management do not have a dominant resource value and are considered multiple use. Nonetheless, these areas are usually remote (in comparison to the other units in the region), lack access, and often contain terrain and soils that are not conducive to development. These areas are to be retained in state ownership with only limited, public or utility improvements considered appropriate. Other forms of development may be appropriate if in the best interest of the state, but widespread development of areas designated Resource Management is not intended.

State land will be managed consistent with its designation(s); as specifically articulated through management intent found in the Resource Allocation Table in Chapter 3 and the applicable goals and management guidelines found in Chapter 2. Some lands have one designation while other lands are co-designated for a variety of uses. Table 3-16 provides a quick reference of the designations and co-designations used in this region, and the acreages of designation(s).

Table 3-16: Unit Designations and Acreages - Chugach Mountains Region

Designation or Co-Designations	Acreage
Habitat	115,348
Public Recreation-Dispersed	496,382
Resource Management	479,360

1 **Resource Allocation Table - Chugach Mountains Region (M)**
2

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
M-1	Rm	479,195	3-7	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural characteristics of the unit, wildlife, habitat, and recreational opportunities. Retain 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. Other types of projects may be authorized if they are in the best interest of the state.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p>	<p>This unit is a large, rugged, glacier-filled, mountainous area of state-owned and federal land centered around the Tazlina Glacier. Snow persists year-round in most of the alpine regions of this unit and the glaciers supply many of the nearby major lakes and rivers. RST 1395 - Tiekel River-Klutina River Trail and RST 633 - Copper Center-Valdez, provide access to the southwestern portion of the unit.</p> <p>Spring concentrations of brown bear are localized in the east along the Klutina River and Stephen's Creek and valley between Mount Ourand, Mount Evans, Sharp Peak and Camp Mountain. General populations are found throughout the unit. Dall sheep and goat are plentiful in this unit. Moose are generally distributed in the unit and rutting habitat occurs throughout the river valleys. Trumpeter swans use the area in the eastern portion of the unit along the Klutina River and Stephe's Creek as breeding and summering habitat.</p> <p>The Klutina River and Hallet River are anadromous.</p>
M-2	Ha	115,348	3-7	<p>Unit is to be managed for its fish and wildlife resources and habitats, especially sensitive habitats for Dall sheep, moose, and Trumpeter swan. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Authorizations are not to be considered appropriate unless necessary for public health, safety, or recreation. Utilities, roads, and other uses may be authorized with appropriate design if habitat functions can be maintained and would be in the best interest of the state. Adjudicators shall consult with ADF&G to identify sensitive habitat prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Portions of this unit are in selected status, include priority selections, private and federal land; review land status prior to any management or disposal action.</p>	<p>This large unit spans from Meyer Peak to just beyond Quartz Creek. The varied terrain includes mountains, major lakes such as Tonsina Lake, and rivers such as Klutina River. Multiple RS 2477s provide access throughout the unit.</p> <p>Brown bear populations can be found throughout, with spring concentrations localized to major streams including the Klutina River, Tonsina River, Greyling Creek, and Quartz Creek. Dall sheep and goat habitats occur in the most mountainous portions towards the center of the unit. Moose can be found near Greyling Creek, with known rutting habitat occurring around the valleys by Manker Creek and Klutina River. Moose calving also occurs in the valleys by the Tonsina River, Greyling Creek, and Quartz Creek. Trumpeter swan summering and breeding habitat occur around major streams including Klutina River and Quartz Creek.</p> <p>Subsistence activities in the unit include the hunting of black bear in the center and western portions of the unit. Moose, and caribou can be hunted in the eastern half of the unit and upland game birds harvested in a smaller area in the northeast of the unit.</p> <p>Anadromous streams within the unit include Klutina River, Greyling Creek, Hallet River, Quartz Creek, Tonsina River, and one unnamed creek.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
					<p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p> <p>A reservation of water exists for the Tonsina River within this unit.</p> <p>Important anadromous stream beds and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands are closed to mineral entry as prescribed in MCO 511.</p>
M-3	Rd	496,382	3-7	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use with emphasis on expanding recreation opportunities and preserving scenic and habitat values. Authorizations issued shall be consistent with the permitting requirements of 11 AAC 96.014(13) and the Thompson Pass Special Use Area Designation ADL 226446.</p> <p>Public uses, including Generally Allowed Uses under 11 AAC 96 will continue to be allowed in the Thompson Pass Special Use Area (SUA). The SUA will not affect public access or preclude any future land management action deemed to be in the public interest.</p> <p>Authorizations related to commercial recreation, public facilities, or economic activities that are of a recreation type may be appropriate subject to the requirements of Chapter 2 consistent with the management intent for this unit. It is intended that authorizations related to commercial recreation be confined to areas no greater than five acres in size and shall be at least three miles apart, unless site conditions warrant a lesser distance and recreation opportunities can be maintained. See the Recreation and Scenic Resources section in Chapter 2 for additional information.</p> <p>Protect known heritage sites and cultural resources.</p> <p>RS 2477 routes are to be retained.</p> <p>Lands in top filed status should be considered for inclusion in the Thompson Pass Special Use Area should they become state owned land.</p>	<p>The state of Alaska is the primary landowner in the unit with some lands in the south of the unit being in top filed status. There is also a small state priority selection in the northeast corner of the unit. The Thompson Pass Special Use Area (ADL 226446) makes up the majority of the unit and is a popular recreation area with year-round backcountry skiing, snowboarding, climbing, and camping. Access is primarily off the Richardson highway and supplemented by multiple RS 2477 trails.</p> <p>Brown bear are found throughout the entire unit with spring concentrations of brown bear focused around the anadromous stream Greyling Creek and Tonsina Lake. Dall sheep inhabit the mountainous areas north of Tonsina River and Stuart creek. Goat are widespread in this unit and cover most of the mountainous regions excluding the mountainous areas west of Rice Mountain and Mount Tiekkel. Moose forage throughout the valleys within this unit and moose rutting habitat is present in the northwest. Trumpeter swan breeding and summering habitat occurs in the valley area south of Tonsina lake and in the northwest corner of the unit in the Klutina river valley. Additional summering area is in the northeast portion of the unit.</p> <p>Subsistence use of black bear, caribou, moose, and upland game birds occurs in the far north portions of this unit.</p> <p>There are several anadromous waterways in the unit, including Greyling creek, Tonsina river, and one unnamed creek.</p> <p>Mineral Closing Order 511 is in effect for a portion of Greyling creek and Tonsina lake.</p> <p>The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) indicates cultural resources within the unit.</p>

Unit #	Designation(s)	Acres	Map(s)	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
M-4	Rm	165	3-7	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple use. Management is to focus on maintaining the natural characteristics of the emerged islands, hydrological resources, and recreational opportunities. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Lands in this unit are undergoing an Emerged Island Determination with BLM; check land status prior to issuing an authorization.</p>	<p>This unit is comprised of emerged islands along the anadromous Tasnuna River.</p> <p>Brown bear range across the unit along the Tasnuna River. Goat habitat also extends towards the Tasnuna River covering some of the emerged islands. Moose can be found throughout the unit as well ranging along the Tasnuna River valley.</p> <p>Two RS 2477 trails traverse the Tasnuna River valley near and around the unit.</p>

1 **Table 3-17: RS 2477 Trails - Chugach Mountains Region**

RST File Number	Name
404	Tasnuna Route
633	Copper Center-Valdez
746	Tonsina Trail (Tonsina L-Richardson Hwy)
1359	Keystone Canyon - Thompson Pass
1365	Hurtle Creek Trail (Squaw Creek Trail)
1395	Tiekel River-Klutina River Trail
1396	Bence Mountain Loop Trail
1397	Tonsina River-Klutina River Trail
1676	Manker Creek Trail
1677	Quartz Creek Trail (Tonsina L-Tiekel R)
1678	Greyling Creek Trail
1790	Boulder Creek-Mills Creek Trail

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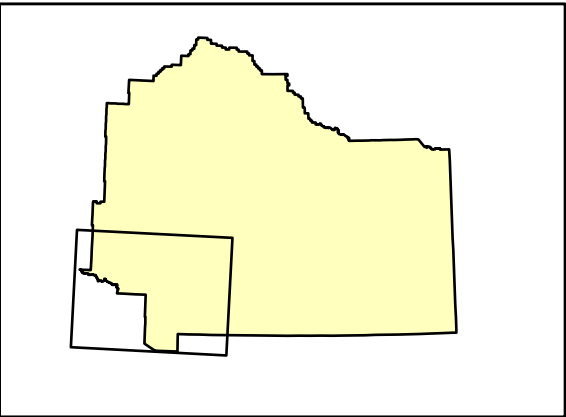
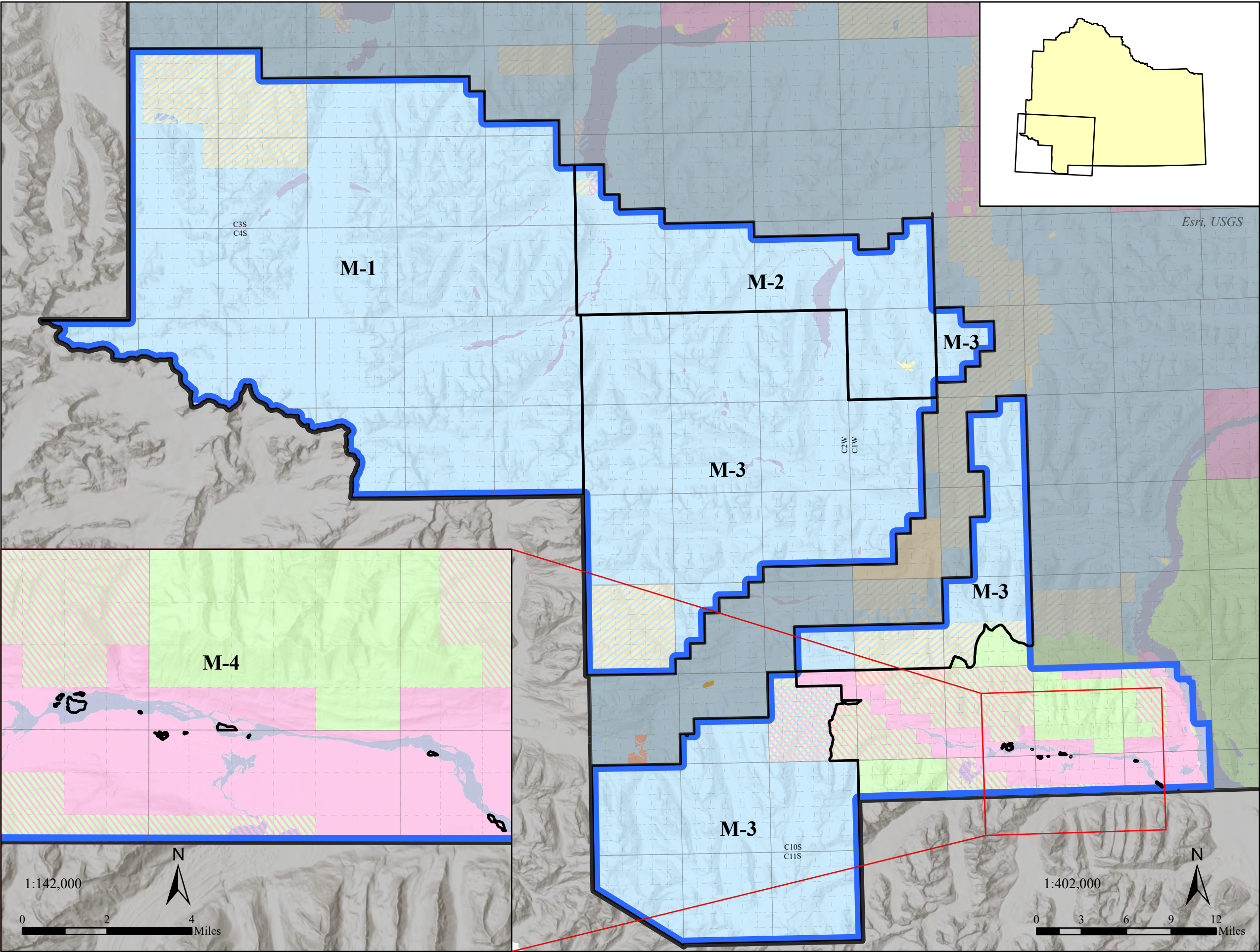
4 **Table 3-18: Chugach Mountains Region Reservations of Water**

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/ Cert holding/ applying agency	Description
M-2	Tonsina River	27843	3-7	ADF&G	Certificate Issued Tonsina River, from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left bank up to the OHWM of the outer bank (of the braid of the right bank, where braided), including all sloughs, braids, or channels which carry water and are an integral part of Tonsina River, from its mouth at the confluence with Copper River, upstream approximately 42 river miles to the outlet of Tonsina Lake.

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**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 3-7
Chugach Mountains Region
Boundary and
Unit Boundaries**

- CRBAP Planning Units
- Chugach Mountains Region
- State Land
- Native Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Other Federal Land
- Lakes and Rivers
- University Land
- State Selections
- Native Selections

Unit Designations

- M-1 Rm
- M-2 Ha
- M-3 Rd
- M-4 Rm



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

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 ADNR records on navigability and hydrology must be consulted in order to determine whether a specific stream or lake is likely to be navigable. These records are available in the Public Access Assertion and Defense unit in the Division of Mining, Land and Water in Anchorage.

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 or public waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Shorelands below the ordinary high-water mark are considered public trust lands. In summary, all submerged lands – including tidelands out to the three-mile-limit and the beds of navigable lakes, streams and rivers – are public trust lands.

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

7
8 The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes
9 (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for
10 applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public's
11 right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and
12 swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.

13
14 The Alaska Constitution provides that "free access to the navigable or public waters of the
15 state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or
16 resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such
17 access for other beneficial uses or public purposes." The Alaska Supreme Court has
18 concluded "the provisions in Article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the
19 broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public." *Wernberg v. State*,
20 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the
21 navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the
22 legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine in Article VIII of
23 Alaska's Constitution in finding that:

24
25 "Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to
26 the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high-water mark are
27 subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for
28 recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of
29 being used consistent with the public trust." Sec. 1, Ch. 82, SLA 1985.

30
31 The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to
32 enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public
33 ownership at statehood, state laws regarding the transfer of land to private parties provide for
34 public access to navigable waters. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state's
35 constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under
36 the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must "provide
37 for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the
38 body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is
39 necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes." The State's responsibilities to
40 implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any
41 management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the
42 Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes

Because of their importance for recreation, water resources, and habitat, certain rivers and lakes are given specific use designations. The plan designations applied to shorelands are identical to those used for uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands. In addition to shorelands crossing state, Native, or private land that are navigable, the state asserts ownership of such shorelands within federal conservation units. Within the planning area there are three federal conservation units, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve, and the Gulkana Wild and Scenic River, all of which have navigable rivers or lakes, or both.

A listing of rivers and lakes within the planning area⁸ are in Tables 3-19 and 3-20.^{9, 10}

Navigable Rivers and Lakes within Federal Conservation System Units

Certain rivers and lakes with Federal Conservation System Units (CSUs) are significant for their habitat and recreational values. For example, streams with high bear concentrations are important for their habitat value and as popular viewing areas. The navigable portions of waterbodies within CSUs that contain anadromous fish are designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed.¹¹ The Habitat designation converts to the land use classification of Wildlife Habitat Land and the designation of Public Recreation-Dispersed converts to Public Recreation Land. Navigable waterbodies that are not anadromous and that are not otherwise designated Public Recreation-Dispersed are designated Resource Management.

See Table 3-19 and 3-20 for specific designations applied to the larger navigable rivers and lakes within the planning area.

State Navigable Rivers and Lakes: General

The designation and management intent for navigable waterbodies that cross or are surrounded by state-owned and state-selected lands not within federal conservation units are the same as those of the upland tract, except for those streams that are specifically designated Public Recreation-Dispersed and those portions of navigable, anadromous streams which are designated Habitat. These waterbodies are to be managed to be consistent with designated

⁸ Navigability status of listed rivers and lakes within the planning area is current as of 6/22/2022.

⁹ Although it is likely that much or most parts of these waterbodies are navigable, portions may not be. Consult with ADNR's Public Access Assertion and Defense Unit within the Division of Mining, Land and Water to determine if a waterbody is navigable at a particular site.

¹⁰ There are other waterbodies that are navigable. Consult with ADNR's Public Access Assertion and Defense Unit within the Division of Mining, Land and Water to determine the navigability of a particular waterbody.

¹¹ Thus, all such navigable waterbodies are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation-Dispersed. Consult the ADF&G anadromous stream catalog to determine if a stream is anadromous and with ADF&G to determine if a specific portion of a stream is considered by the agency to be either a spawning or rearing area.

upland uses. Many navigable rivers and lakes are designated Public Recreation-Dispersed because of their importance for public recreation.

Navigable rivers and lakes that are not within State Recreation Areas, state-owned, or state-selected upland management units, and are not otherwise designated in the table below, are Resource Management. These waterbodies are to be managed to allow a diversity of uses consistent with the uses authorized on adjoining uplands in federal, private, or other state entity ownership (e.g. Mental Health, University, and state tracts quitclaimed to a state agency other than ADNR). Upland uses are usually designated in an adopted land use or resource management plan or can be inferred from the actual or planned use of the management unit.

Table 3-19: Navigable Waters - Selected Rivers and Streams

Region	Waterbody	Anadromous (Ha)	Public Recreation (Rd)	High Value
Wrangell/McCarthy	Bremner River	Yes	No	No
Wrangell/McCarthy	Chisana River	Yes	No	No
Glenn/Richardson, Northern	Chistochina River	Yes	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson, Wrangell/McCarthy	Chitina River	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwest	Dog Creek	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northern	East Fork Chistochina River	Yes	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson, Northern	Gakona River	Yes	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson, Northwest	Gulkana River	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wrangell/McCarthy	Kennicott River	Yes	No	No
Glenn/Richardson, Wrangell/McCarthy	Klawasi River	Yes	No	No
Central, Chugach Mountains, Glenn/Richardson	Klutina River	Yes	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson, Wrangell/McCarthy	Kotsina River	Yes	No	No
Wrangell/McCarthy	Lakina River	Yes	No	No
Chugach Mountains, Glenn/Richardson	Lowe River	Yes	Yes	No
Northwest, Northern	Middle Fork Gulkana River	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wrangell/McCarthy	Nabesna River	No	Yes	No
Central, Glenn/Richardson	Nelchina River	No	Yes	No
Wrangell/McCarthy	Nizina River	Yes	No	No
Northwest	Raintree Creek LKN	No	Yes	No
Northwest	S. Fork West Fork Gulkana River	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwest	Tangle River	No	Yes	No

Region	Waterbody	Anadromous (Ha)	Public Recreation (Rd)	High Value
Chugach Mountains	Tasnuna River	Yes	No	No
Central, Glenn/Richardson	Tazlina River	Yes	Yes	No
Central, Chugach Mountains, Wrangell/McCarthy	Tonsina River	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwest	Tyone River	No	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson, Northern	Unnamed Slough of Slana River	No	No	No
Wrangell/McCarthy	Unnamed Steamboat Lake Outlet	No	No	No
Northwest, Northern	West Fork Gulkana River	Yes	Yes	Yes

1

2

3

Table 3-20: Navigable Waters - Selected Lakes

Region	Lake	Anadromous (Ha)	Public Recreation (Rd)	High Value
Wrangell/McCarthy	Copper Lake	Yes	No	No
Northwest	Crosswind Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Northwest	Dickey Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwest	Ewan Lake	No	No	No
Northwest	Fish Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Northwest	Game Trail Lake	No	Yes	No
Central, Chugach Mountains	Klutina Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Northwest	Lake Louise	No	Yes	No
Northwest	Little Lake Louise	No	Yes	No
Wrangell/McCarthy	Lower Tebay Lake	Yes	No	No
Northern	Mankomen Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Northern	Mentasta Lake	Yes	No	No
Northwest	Middle Lake	No	No	No
Northwest	Old Man Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson, Northwest	Paxon Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wrangell/McCarthy	Rock Lake	No	No	No
Central	Saint Anne Lake	Yes	No	No
Glenn/Richardson	Summit Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Northwest	Susitna Lake	No	Yes	No
Northwest	Tangle Lakes	No	Yes	No
Central	Tazlina Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Chugach Mountains	Tonsina Lake	Yes	Yes	No
Glenn/Richardson	Town Lake	No	No	No
Northwest	Tyone Lake	No	Yes	No

Chapter 4

Implementation and Recommendations

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Chapter 4 Implementation and Recommendations

Introduction

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

- State Land Classification
- Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications
- Public Trust Doctrine
- Leasing of State Land
- Classification Order
- Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps
- Survivor Designations and Classifications
- State Land Selections
- Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders
- Special Use Designations
- Types of Plan Changes

State Land Classification

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

In some instances, more than one designation is identified; these are termed co-designations and indicate that two or more uses are considered to be compatible within a specific management unit of state land. The Resource Management (Rm) designation is used

occasionally in this plan, typically applying to the large management units where two or more uses are judged to be compatible within specific portions of the management unit. Compatibility of uses should be able to be achieved through distance separation, or siting and design techniques that should reduce or preclude the undesirable effects of a particular use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) is reserved for transfer to another governmental or non-governmental agency that is performing a public service;
- 2) is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or
- 3) has been designated for a public facility.

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

1 **11 AAC 55.200. Resource Management Land.** Land classified resource management is
2 either:

- 3
4 1) land that might have a number of important resources, but for which a specific
5 resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource,
6 economic, or other relevant information; or for which a decision is not necessary
7 because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to
8 occur within the next 10 years; or
9 2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high
10 value to merit designation as a primary use.
11

12 **11 AAC 55.202. Settlement Land.** An upland area classified settlement is land that is, by
13 reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or
14 private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development.
15

16 **11 AAC 55.205. Transportation Corridor Land.** Land classified Transportation Corridor
17 is land that is identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under
18 AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes, or is under
19 consideration for a right-of-way lease.
20

21 **11 AAC 55.230. Wildlife Habitat Land.** Land classified wildlife habitat is land which is
22 primarily valuable for:
23

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

31 **Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State** 32 **Land Classifications** 33

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

40 Since plan designations are central to the management of state land in this area plan,
41 knowledge of the amount of area associated with particular designations is important,
42 allowing a comparison between the designated uses. Table 4-1 identifies the acreage
43 associated with the designations recommended in this plan. Descriptions of each of the

following designations are also provided at the beginning of Chapter 3. Note: Acreages associated with plan classifications are given in Table 4-3.

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

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Ag	Agriculture	9,042
F	Forestry	71,505
F/Ha	Forestry/Habitat	153,405
F/Rd	Forestry/Public Recreation-Dispersed	6,967
Ha	Habitat	224,114
Ha/Hv	Habitat/Harvest	8,218
Ha/Hv/Rd	Habitat/Harvest/Public Recreation-Dispersed	368,035
Ha/Rd	Habitat/Public Recreation-Dispersed	96,199
Hr	Heritage Resources	640
Hr/Ha	Heritage Resources/Habitat	5,680
Ma	Materials	2,505
Mi	Minerals	29,405
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	2,705
Rd	Public Recreation-Dispersed	657,752
Rd/Ha	Public Recreation-Dispersed/Habitat	1,787,246
Rd/Ha/Se	Public Recreation-Dispersed/Habitat/Settlement	246,930
Rd/Se	Public Recreation-Dispersed/Settlement	180,125
Rm	Resource Management	1,153,219
Rp	Public Recreation-Public Use Site	1,865
Rs	Reserved Use	638
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	950
Se	Settlement	192,419
Se, Ag	Settlement/Agriculture	1,635
Tc	Transportation Corridor	267
Tc/Ma	Transportation Corridor/Materials	31,121
Total		5,232,585

NOTES: 1) Shoreland acreage is generally combined with that of upland units, although in this plan there is one instance where shorelands are segregated from that of the adjoining uplands. A separate management units exist for those portions of the Gulkana River included in the Gulkana River Shorelands and Waters Special Use Lands (ADL 229819). This portion of the Gulkana is designated Public Recreation-Dispersed and Habitat; 4,480 acres are associated with this shoreland unit. Shoreland acreage is combined with the adjacent upland management units for all other units.

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

Table 4-2: Land Designations – Conversion to Classifications

Symbol	Designation	Classification
Ag	Agricultural	Agricultural Land
F	Forest	Forest Land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife Habitat Land
Hr	Heritage Resources	Heritage Resources Land
Hv	Harvest	Wildlife Habitat Land
Ma	Materials	Material Land
Mi	Minerals	Mineral Land
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	Reserved Use Land
Rd	Public Recreation-Dispersed	Public Recreation Land
Rm	Resource Management	Resource Management Land
Rp	Public Recreation-Public Use Site	Public Recreation Land
Rs	Reserved Use	Reserved Use Land
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	Settlement Land
Se	Settlement	Settlement Land
Tc	Transportation Corridor	Transportation Corridor Land

Public Trust Doctrine

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

Leasing of State Land

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

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

Classification Order

State land is classified under the authority of AS 38.04.005, AS 38.05.300, and 11 AAC 55.010 -.280 according to the management intent set forth in this area plan. Land classification orders, as used in area plans, convert the land use designation in the area plan to land use classifications, which are required under statute. Classifications are important to the determination of whether certain forms of activity can occur under portions of statute and they provide a general indication of how state land is to be managed. However, they do not provide the basis for the management of state land. The plan designations, management intent, and management guidelines of an area plan perform that function.

Land Classification Order SC-19-001 classifies all state land within the plan area. See Appendix B. Additionally, state land under contract for conveyance remains classified Settlement Land until this land is conveyed out of state ownership.

This Land Classification Order supersedes and replaces all previous land classifications and classification orders affecting the planning area of the Copper River Basin Area Plan. It does not replace or supersede Special Use Designations predating the approval of this revision.

The potential for the reclassification of state land in the future is authorized under 11 AAC 55.240, but this action will require the revision of LCO SC 19-001 and may require, in some cases, the revision of this area plan. An amendment to the area plan is required under 11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(B) if the proposed authorization would modify the basic management intent for one or more of the subunits or if the authorization would conflict with the plan's allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines.

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

Classification	Upland Acreage	Shoreland Acreage ¹
Agricultural land	9,042	
Forest Land	71,505	
Forest Land/Public Recreation Land	6,967	

¹ This estimate is for the portions of the Gulkana River included in the Gulkana River Shorelands and Waters Special Use Lands (ADL 229819). Shoreland acreage is combined with the adjacent upland management units for all other units.

Classification	Upland Acreage	Shoreland Acreage¹
Forest/Wildlife Habitat Land	153,405	
Heritage Resources Land	640	
Materials Land	2,505	
Mineral Land	29,405	
Public Recreation Land	659,617	
Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat Land	1,788,446	4,480
Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat/Settlement Land	246,930	
Resource Management Land	1,153,219	
Reserved Use Land	3,343	
Settlement Land	193,369	
Settlement/Public Recreation Land	180,125	
Transportation Corridor Land	267	
Transportation Corridor/Material Land	31,121	
Wildlife Habitat Land	232,332	
Wildlife Habitat/Public Recreation Land	464,234	
Totals	5,228,105	4,480

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

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

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

- **Parcels in or near Existing Communities.** If the parcel is in or is immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the designation of Settlement and classification of Settlement Land apply. Such land can be considered for disposal use unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. Unsold lots identified for disposal in existing

subdivisions and lots that return to state ownership will be available for lease, sale, or conveyance. Tracts identified for community purposes in existing subdivisions will not be sold but may be conveyed to municipalities or homeowner associations if they are not needed for state purposes and community purposes will be protected.

- **Parcels near other State Land.** If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, the designation of the area(s) applies. It is to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. If there are two different designations of the abutting parcels, the designation of the larger parcel shall apply. Such lands can be considered appropriate for disposal if they are designated Settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. They may also be conveyed to a municipality even if it is suitable for these public uses as long as the proposed uses are for comparable municipal (public) use.
- **Parcels not near Other State Land.** Parcels not near other state land or that occur within areas designated Resource Management are to be designated and classified Resource Management. These lands are to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Disposal of these lands to the adjacent landowner may be appropriate but will require reclassification to Settlement Land.
- **Newly Acquired State Lands.** Lands that were acquired proactively through exchange, purchase, or other methods will be managed and classified consistent with the purposes for which they were acquired. If the purpose of the acquired land cannot be determined with precision, the designation of abutting or surrounding land will apply to the newly acquired parcels of state land. If there are no abutting or surrounding lands, then the designation of Resource Management land will apply.
- **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 and classified Resource Management.

Survivor Designations and Classifications

This revision of the Copper River Basin Area Plan replaces and supersedes all previous plan designations and land classifications (termed ‘survivor’) that affected the CRBAP planning area. It does not replace or supersede Special Use Designations predating the approval of this revision. Areas not reclassified in this plan remain subject to the requirements of 11 AAC 55.040(g).

State Land Selections

State Land Selections

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

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

Because the CRBAP plan maps indicate the status of state land and state land selections to a specific date (2021), ADNR adjudicators must review the status of state land at the time of an adjudicatory decision. It would be imprudent to rely upon the land status information contained in this plan given the changing character of state land selections. Consult ADNR Alaska Mapper for the most recent state selection information.

ANILCA Top Filed Lands

There are certain areas that are top filed by the state under the provisions of Sec. 906 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). These are selections made by the state that become valid when Native regional or village ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) selections are relinquished. It is uncertain how many of these state selections will become valid during the planning period because the amount of Native selections, in terms of acreage, greatly exceeds that allowed under the corporation's selection entitlement and the adjudication process of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has slowed appreciably. BLM is currently adjudicating all prioritized Native village and regional corporation selections so the corporations and state can receive their land. The category of

1 “State-Selected Land” on region plan maps includes areas of ANILCA top filed selections in
2 addition to areas of state-selected land.

3
4 The same caution in the use of plan maps for ANILCA top filed lands as for state land
5 selections exist (see above), and the same procedures for classification are to be followed for
6 areas of top filed lands that ultimately become state land but were not identified on the plan
7 maps. See ‘State Land Selections’ above.

10 **Public Land Orders**

11
12 Public Land Orders (PLO) of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management withdraw federally
13 owned land for a specific federal use. PLOs may be rescinded if the specific use no longer
14 occurs, or the affected area is no longer needed for a federal purpose. These withdrawals
15 may, depending on a variety of considerations, be conveyable to the state and all of the major
16 PLOs have been top filed by the state. Many of the PLOs within the planning area are
17 associated with Village or Regional Native Corporation (Ahtna, Inc.) selections, withdrawals
18 for national parks and wild and scenic rivers, and d-1 withdrawals under the Alaska Native
19 Claims Settlement Act. Areas affected by PLOs coincide with areas of state selections on
20 Regional Plan Maps. This plan assumes that all such PLOs that are lifted should be
21 conveyed to the state unless affected by hazardous materials.²

22
23 See Appendix F: Significant Public Land Orders in the Planning Area.

26 **Mineral and Leasehold Location Orders**

27
28 Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires the Commissioner of ADNR to determine that mineral
29 entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned
30 lands to mineral entry. This plan retains all existing mineral closing orders, which are listed
31 in Appendix D, and recommends an additional mineral order to close lands classified as
32 Settlement to mineral entry.

35 **Special Use Designations**

36
37 Special Use Designations are used whenever it is necessary to establish specific requirements
38 for uses of state lands that would otherwise be permitted under 11 AAC 96. This section of
39 administrative code specifies those uses that require or do not require a permit for the
40 authorization of a use on state land. There are three special purpose sites that have been
41 created administratively. The Tangle Lakes Archeological District (ADL 228296), the

² Unless the area of federal land affected by hazardous materials is remediated.

1 Gulkana River Special Use Area (ADL 229819), and the Thompson Pass Special Use Area
2 (ADL 226446).

3
4 These special purpose areas encompass the principal recreational, habitat, and heritage
5 resources that require special management within the planning area. This area plan does not
6 provide management guidance for these areas, or for the other legislative and
7 administratively designated special purpose sites, since all state land must be classified prior
8 to disposal and certain of the facilities that often occur in LDAs (communication and some
9 form of utilities) require leases, which constitute disposals of an interest in state land.

12 **Types of Plan Changes**

13
14 The various kinds of changes allowed in 11 AAC 55.030 are:

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

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

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

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

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Appendix A

Glossary

17(b) Easement. Easement across Alaska Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

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

ADEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

ADOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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

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

Anadromous waters. A river, lake or stream that is specified under AS 16.05.871(a) as important for the spawning, rearing, or migration of anadromous fishes; or is not so specified but has been determined to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish. The anadromous designation applies from the waterbody's mouth to its uppermost specified point, including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous waters are shown in "The Atlas and Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes" (referred to as the Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC)) compiled by ADF&G and adopted by regulation.

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

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

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

9
10 **AS.** Alaska Statutes

11
12 **ASLS.** Alaska State Land Survey

13
14 **Authorized Use.** A use allowed by ADNR by permit or lease.

15
16 **AWC.** Anadromous Waters Catalog, see “Anadromous waters”

17
18 **Best Interest of the State.** As used in this plan, refers to a decision made by the Department
19 that, after considering the merits of a proposed use or activity, that the use or activity has a
20 unique and important value or interest to the state and that this value or interest is higher than
21 competing values and interests. This is not to be confused with, nor does it refer to a ‘Best
22 Interest Finding’, a written decision required under AS 38.05.035(e) when land, or an interest
23 in land, is being conveyed out of state ownership.

24
25 **Best Interest Finding.** Refers to the written decision required under AS 38.05.035(e) when
26 land, or an interest in land, is being conveyed out state ownership.

27
28 **BLM.** U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

29
30 **Buffer.** An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the
31 effect of one activity upon another. These areas are usually vegetated or are required to be
32 re-vegetated if the original vegetation has been removed.

33
34 **Classification.** Land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be
35 managed, subject to valid existing rights and multiple uses. All classification categories are
36 for multiple use, although a particular use may be considered primary. Land may be given a
37 maximum of three classifications in combination. Other land uses may be authorized by the
38 Department that do not conflict with the land use plan (11 AAC 55.040(c)).

39
40 **Classification Order.** See “Land Classification Order”

41
42 **Closed to mineral entry.** Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited
43 because mining has been determined to conflict with significant surface uses in the area.
44 Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral
45 closures.

1 **Co-designation.** When more than one land use designation is identified in a management
2 unit. These designations reflect uses or resources that are of equal importance, are
3 considered compatible within a specific management unit, and apply to the entirety of the
4 management unit. Land may be given a maximum of three designations in combination.
5 (See also “Land use designation”)
6

7 **Commissioner.** The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources
8

9 **Contamination.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines contaminants as “any
10 physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance found in air, water, soil or biological
11 matter that has a harmful effect on plants or animals; harmful hazardous matter introduced
12 into the environment.” Contamination is regulated by numerous state and federal
13 regulations.
14

15 **CRBAP.** Copper River Basin Area Plan
16

17 **Department.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources or ADNR
18

19 **Designated use.** An allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit.
20 Activities in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a
21 unit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the
22 unit, the Chapter 2 guidelines, together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures,
23 will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated
24 uses.
25

26 **Designation.** A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations
27 identify the primary and co-primary uses for state land. See also “Land Use Designation”
28

29 **Developed recreational facility.** Any structure or facility that serves either public or private
30 recreational needs.
31

32 **Director.** The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land.
33 Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water; for
34 lands administered by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, director refers to the
35 Director of DPOR; for lands administered by the Division of Forestry & Fire Prevention,
36 Director of DOF&FP; for lands administered by Division of Agriculture, the Director of
37 DOAg.
38

39 **Dispersed recreation.** Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as
40 hunting, fishing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing. The designation of ‘Public
41 Recreation-Dispersed’ is used to indicate such uses where public recreation within a
42 management unit is especially great or significant. These types of uses are allowed on nearly
43 all state general domain land and are those uses that are permitted as Generally Allowed Uses
44 under 11 AAC 96.020.
45

Disposal. Refers to the sale, lease, grant, or exchange of land or interests in land to another person, entity, or government agency. ‘Disposal’, as used in this plan, is meant to convey this general meaning.

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

DOAg. Division of Agriculture, a division of ADNR

DOF&FP. Division of Forestry & Fire Protection, a division of ADNR

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

Easement. Generally, an interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use. Easements may be issued within areas that are designated by the plan to be retained.

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

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

Fish and wildlife. Any species of aquatic finfish and amphibian, reptile, bird or mammal in any stage of their life cycle found in or which may be introduced into Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term “area(s)” in association with the term “fish and wildlife” refers to both harvest and habitat areas.

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

FRPA. See “Forest Resources Practices Act”

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

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

Generally allowed use (GAU). An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water as prescribed by 11 AAC 96.020.

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

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

Habitat. Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for a single or multiple species of fish and wildlife during a sensitive life history stage or are highly important to the maintenance or management of a single or multiple species of fish or wildlife. This designation, when used, applies to localized areas having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within the planning boundary. Also refers to the plan designation of Habitat or the land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.

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

- Anadromous and high value resident fish spawning, rearing, overwintering, and migration areas.
- Fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- Moose rutting, wintering and calving areas.
- Caribou wintering and calving areas.
- Dall sheep lambing and wintering areas, and mineral licks.
- Mountain Goat rutting and nursery areas.
- Bison foraging, wintering, calving areas, and movement corridors.
- Trumpeter Swan breeding concentrations.

Harvest. Harvest areas are defined as areas that are localized, traditional harvest areas of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the harvestable surplus for the resource, or discrete fish and wildlife harvest areas historically important to a community for the harvest of a species where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield for traditional use. Also refers to the plan designation of Harvest.

Harvest categories used to identify “Hv” (Harvest) designation in this plan include the following:

- important areas for human use of fish and wildlife,

- areas with multiple uses of fish and wildlife,
- localized areas of community or subsistence harvest,
- intensive sport/personal use fishing areas.

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

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

Improvements. Buildings, wharves, piers, and other similar types of structures permanently fixed to the uplands or submerged lands that were constructed and/or maintained by the applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other beneficial uses or purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement when placed on the submerged lands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils. However, fill material utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be considered a permanent improvement (11 AAC 62.840). ADNR practice is to apply this requirement to shorelands since similar conditions exist.

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

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

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

Land Classification Order. An order approved by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065 and AS 38.05.300). The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands within the planning area according to the land use designations assigned to individual land parcels in the Resource Allocation Tables contained in Chapter 3 of the Area Plan.

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

Land manager. A representative of the state agency or division responsible for managing state land.

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

5
6 **Land sale.** Same as Land offering as defined above.

7
8 **Land use designation.** A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan.
9 Designations identify the primary use or uses of state land. Chapter 4 sets out how the land
10 use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55. Referred to in this
11 plan as ‘Designation’. Designations are applied to state general domain land, but not usually
12 to Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). A designation is only applied where the
13 authorizing statute indicates that Title 38 (Public Land) authorities are to be retained for
14 certain aspects of LDA management or if the LDA is not completely removed from the
15 general public domain.

16
17 **Lease.** An Alaska Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land
18 according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105. The State Pipeline Coordinator’s Section
19 holds authority for surface authorizations that pertain to pipeline infrastructure as defined
20 under in AS 38.35.

21
22 **Leasable minerals.** Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale,
23 sodium, potassium, oil and gas.

24
25 **Leasehold Location Order.** The order used by the Department to manage the leasing of
26 state land for locatable minerals.

27
28 **Legislatively Designated Area (LDA).** An area set aside by the state legislature for special
29 management actions and retained in public ownership. Examples are State Game Refuges
30 and State Recreation Areas. Does not include sites that have been administratively
31 designated for a special purpose, such as a state recreation site of less than 640 acres.

32
33 **Locatable minerals.** Minerals that are subject to location under the mining laws of the
34 United States on January 3, 1959, and that are described in AS 38.05.185. These include
35 both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.)
36 minerals.

37
38 **Management intent statement.** The statements that define the department’s near and long-
39 term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. As most often
40 used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those
41 objectives for a management unit. Management intent statements function to provide more
42 specific guidance than that provided by a plan designation or land classification and are to be
43 interpreted as intended to be consistent with that designation or classification.

Materials. “Materials” include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay and sod. Materials may also refer to the designation of Materials or the land classification of Materials Land.

MCO. See “Mineral Closing Order”

Mineral Closing Order (MCO). Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to mineral entry. All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with significant surface use on state land (AS 38.05.205). A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by ADNR to include not only residential and commercial structures, but may also include fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic values where there is very high sensitivity, use, or value.

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

Mineral Order (MO). An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to mineral entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issued mineral opening orders or mineral closing orders. References in this plan are to ‘mineral closing order’ since this is the instrument that was used by the Department to close areas within the planning area and since graphic representations applicable at the time of review make reference to ‘Mineral Closing Orders’.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Native land. Land that is patented or will be patented to an Alaska Native corporation.

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

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

Navigable Water. Means any waterbody of the state that is navigable in fact for any useful public purpose and as specifically described in AS 38.05.965(13).

Objective. A concise statement of what we want to achieve, how much we want to achieve, when and where we want to achieve it, and who is responsible for the work. Objectives are derived from goals.

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

Permanent use. A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable. Permanent facilities are improvements that do not need to be removed and usually involve the construction of a foundation for the improvement.

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

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

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

Pollutant. A substance that contaminates the natural environment including air, water, or land.

Pollution. Means the contamination or altering of waters, land, or subsurface land of the state in a manner which creates a nuisance or makes waters, land, or subsurface land unclean, or noxious, or impure, or unfit so that they are actually or potentially harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare, to domestic, commercial, industrial, or recreational use, or to livestock, wild animals, bird, fish, or other aquatic life. (AS 64.03.900(20))

Primary use. The primary intended use of state land or water, which is indicated through a primary land use designation. In this plan there may be two compatible uses within a management unit. When this occurs, it is represented by a co-designation. These types of uses are most often expressed through a land use designation (see “Designation”) in this plan.

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

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

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

Public water. Means navigable water and all other water, whether inland or coastal, fresh or salt, that is reasonably suitable for public use and utility, habitat for fish and wildlife in which there is a public interest, or migration and spawning of fish in which there is a public interest. AS 38.05.965(21)

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to sport hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. “Recreation” does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing.

Region. A spatial unit used in area plans to describe major geographic areas within the plan boundary. Often regions occupy state lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and that may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this plan, there are six regions that encompass state general domain land.

Remediation. The act of remedying something, in particular of reversing or stopping environmental damage.

1 **Resource management.** A land designation or classification used for lands which are
2 presently inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources; where the lack of
3 adequate resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of
4 resource development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision
5 unnecessary; or where a number of uses can be accommodated in a given area, which tend to
6 be of considerable size in this plan. In previous area plans, this designation was referred to
7 as ‘General Use’. In CRBAP, all state lands without other designations are designated
8 Resource Management and classified as Resource Management.
9

10 **Retained land.** Uplands, shorelands, and waters that are to remain in state ownership.
11 Certain plan designations indicate whether state land is to be retained on a general basis.
12 (See the section, ‘Designations Used in This Plan’ in Chapter 3 for more information.)
13 Retained land may also exist within specific areas and, if so, this intent applies to individual
14 management units. (See the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 for more information.)
15

16 **RS 2477.** RS 2477 stands for Revised Statute 2477 from the Mining Act of 1866, which
17 states that “The public right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not
18 reserved for public use, is hereby granted.” More information on RS 2477s can be found on
19 the ADNR website.
20

21 **Right-of-way.** The legal right to cross the land of another.
22

23 **Riparian Areas.** Areas adjacent to streams, rivers, and lakes. Standards for the
24 management of riparian areas are contained in the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section
25 of Chapter 2.
26

27 **SCRO.** Southcentral Regional Land Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water,
28 Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
29

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

37 **Settlement.** The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational,
38 residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer the designation of
39 Settlement or the land classification of Settlement Land.
40

41 **Shall.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline
42 modified by the word “shall” must be followed by land managers and users. Deviation from
43 plan designations, management intent, or management guidelines requires a plan amendment
44 consistent with 11 AAC 55.040(f). (See Chapter 4 - Types of Plan Changes.)
45

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

Should. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word “should” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. This includes the concept of ‘feasible and prudent’.

Spill and Contaminated Sites. Areas impacted by a release of oil or hazardous substances and are regulated under 18 AAC 75.

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

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

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

Submerged Lands. Land covered by tidal waters between the line of mean lower low water and seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state. (AS 38.05.965) See Chapter 1, Figure 1-1.

Subsistence. Subsistence is defined in Alaska state law as the “non-commercial customary and traditional uses of wild, renewable resources by a resident domiciled in a rural area of the state for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption. For the purposes of AS 16.05.940(34) “family” means persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and a person living in the household on a permanent basis.

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

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

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

3
4 **Tidelands.** Lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between the elevation of
5 mean high water and mean lower low water. (AS 38.05.965) See Chapter 1, Figure 1-1.

6
7 **Top filed (also Top Filing).** A future state selection for lands which were not available on
8 the date of filing. These selections automatically become effective without further action by
9 the state on the date the lands become available for state selection.

10
11 **Unsuitable.** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a resource development (usually
12 because that resource doesn't exist in that location).

13
14 **Uplands.** Lands above mean high water. See Chapter 1, Figure 1-1.

15
16 **USFWS.** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a division of the U.S. Department of
17 Interior.

18
19 **Viewshed.** A viewshed is an area of land, water, or another environmental element that is
20 visible to the human eye from a fixed vantage point. Viewsheds tend to be areas of scenic or
21 historic value that are readily visible from public areas such as roadways, rivers with
22 important recreation functions, or regional trails.

23
24 **Water-dependent.** Means a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent
25 to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.

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

31
32 **Wetlands.** Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. "Freshwater wetlands" means
33 those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either
34 continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt
35 content and not exceeding three meters in depth. "Saltwater wetlands" means those coastal
36 areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae
37 extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water
38 table changes. Note: This definition may be inconsistent with the federal definition of
39 wetlands as applied by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

40
41 **Wild and Scenic River.** Means a free-flowing river or stream designated as provided in
42 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287 (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 82 Stat. 906). AS 38.04.910(13)

43
44 **Will.** Same as "shall".
45

1 **Working Forest.** A “working forest” refers to actively managed forest lands that provide
2 wood for personal and commercial use, while protecting fish and wildlife habitat, providing
3 the public with recreation and other multiple use of state land, and maintaining public
4 benefits such as clean air, land, and water.
5

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

Appendix B Land Classification Order No. SC-19-001

I. Name: Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP)

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

Area Plan: **Copper River Basin**

Adopted () Revised (X) Dated _____

Management Plan:

Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:

Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

III. <u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Acquisition Authority</u>	<u>Existing Classification</u>	Classification by <u>this Action</u>
See plan maps, CRBAP, 2023			Copper River Basin Area Plan, 1986	See plan maps, CRBAP, 2023
			Susitna Area Plan, 1985	See plan maps, CRBAP, 2023
			Prince William Sound Area Plan, 1988	See plan maps, CRBAP, 2023

IV. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders for the 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan, modifies the area plan boundaries for the 1985 Susitna Area Plan and the 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan, and replaces and supersedes the existing land classification orders for only those lands within the plan boundary of the 2023 CRBAP previously included in the 1985 Susitna Area Plan and the 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan.

V. 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. Additionally, state land under contract for conveyance remains classified Settlement Land until this land is conveyed out of state

ownership. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: _____ Date: _____
John Boyle, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Appendix C

Mineral Order 1274

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER
MINERAL ORDER 1274

☒ Closing Lands to Mineral Entry ☐ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name: Copper River Basin Area Plan
Land Classification Order SC-19-001

II. Reason for Mineral Order: This Mineral Order is based on the attached
Commissioner's Administrative Finding and Copper River Basin Area Plan.

III. Authority: Alaska Statute (AS) 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

IV. Location and Legal Description: This order affects lands in management units
classified as Settlement Land or Agricultural Land.

See Map D-1, Lands to be Included in Mineral Order 1274, for reference.

V. Mineral Closing: This mineral order is subject to valid existing rights and is issued
under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300 to the Alaska
Department of Natural Resources. In accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), I find that
the best interests of the State of Alaska and its residents are served by closing to
mineral entry under the mineral location and mining laws of the State of Alaska, the
land described in this mineral order. The above-described lands are hereby closed to
entry under the locatable minerals and mining laws of the State of Alaska,
concomitantly with the adoption of the Copper River Basin Area Plan.

Concur: _____
Christianna Colles, Director Date
Division of Mining, Land, and Water

Approved: _____
John Boyle, Commissioner Date
Department of Natural Resources

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND & WATER
COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATIVE FINDING
MINERAL ORDER 1274
Closing Lands to Mineral Entry
AS 38.05.185 (a)

COPPER RIVER BASIN AREA PLAN

The Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP), developed in accordance with AS 38.04.065, proposes closing land in Units designated either Settlement or Agriculture and classified as Settlement Land or Agricultural Land in the Copper River Basin Area Plan (2023), and as listed in Table D-2 and depicted in the plan maps. Units identified as 'part' means that parts of a unit are closed to mineral entry under a current mineral order. The lands subject to this order refers to those parts of management units not closed to mineral entry at the date this order is approved and to the entirety of those units not identified by 'part'.

The Division of Mining, Land and Water requests the mineral estate of approximately 336,976 acres, identified in the attached mineral order, be closed to mineral entry and location, in accordance with AS 38.05.300 for future land disposals. Mining activity on the project area would be incompatible with the current and proposed land estate uses. The land does not contain any known mineral deposits and was not selected for mineral values.

Public notice of the comment period for the proposed mineral order was conducted in accordance with AS 38.05.945. Review of comments will be addressed in the final document.

In accordance with AS 38.05.185 (a) and AS 38.05.300, I find that the best interests of the State of Alaska and its residents are served by closure of the land to entry under the mineral location and mining laws of the State of Alaska as described by Mineral Order 1274. This order is subject to valid existing rights.

John Boyle, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

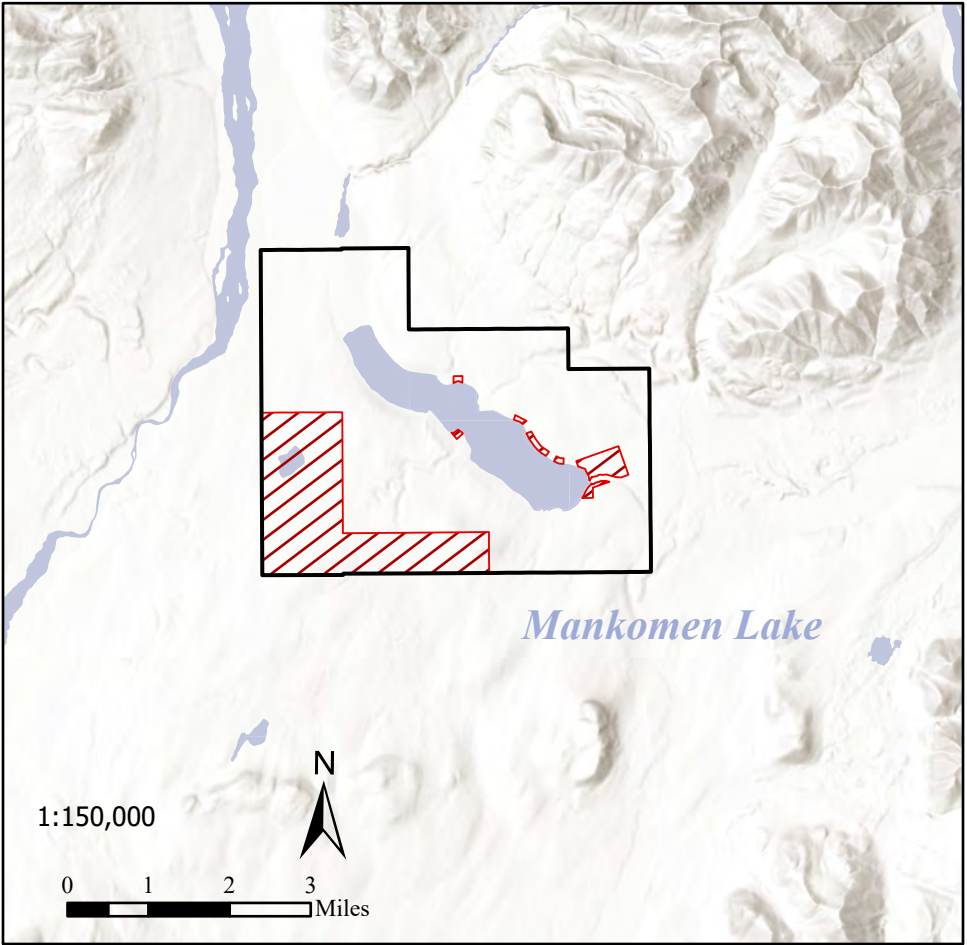
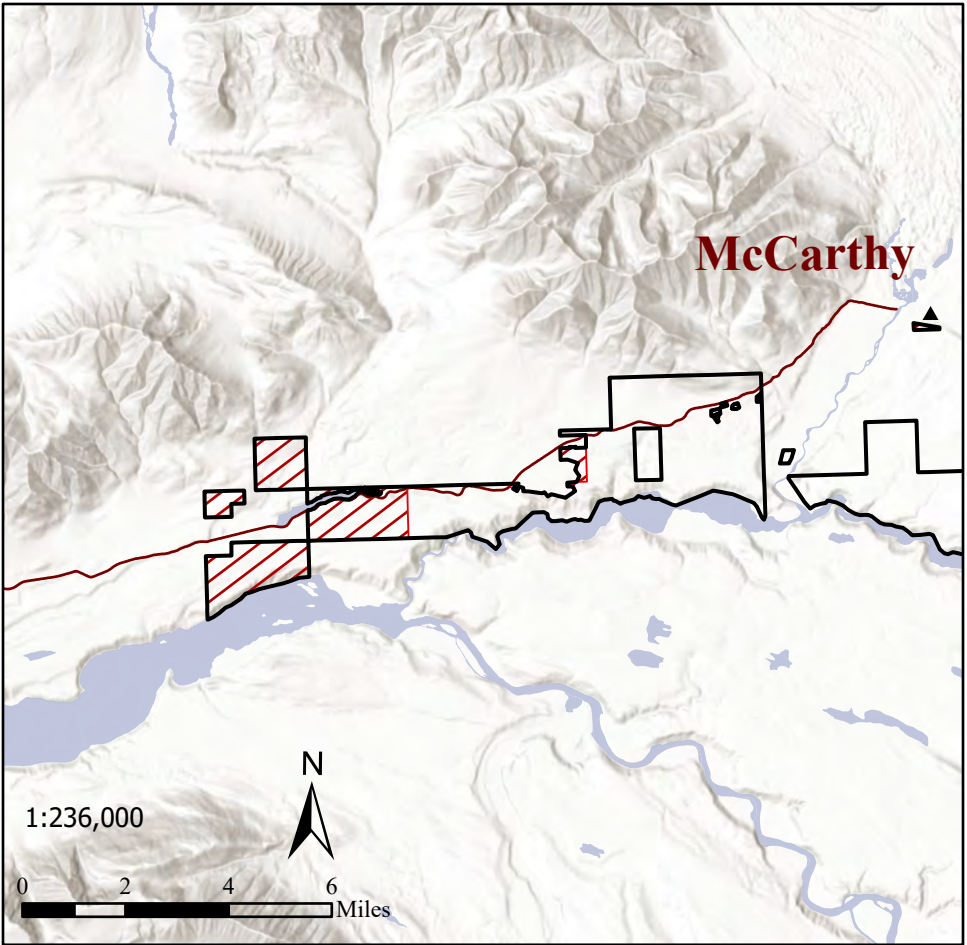
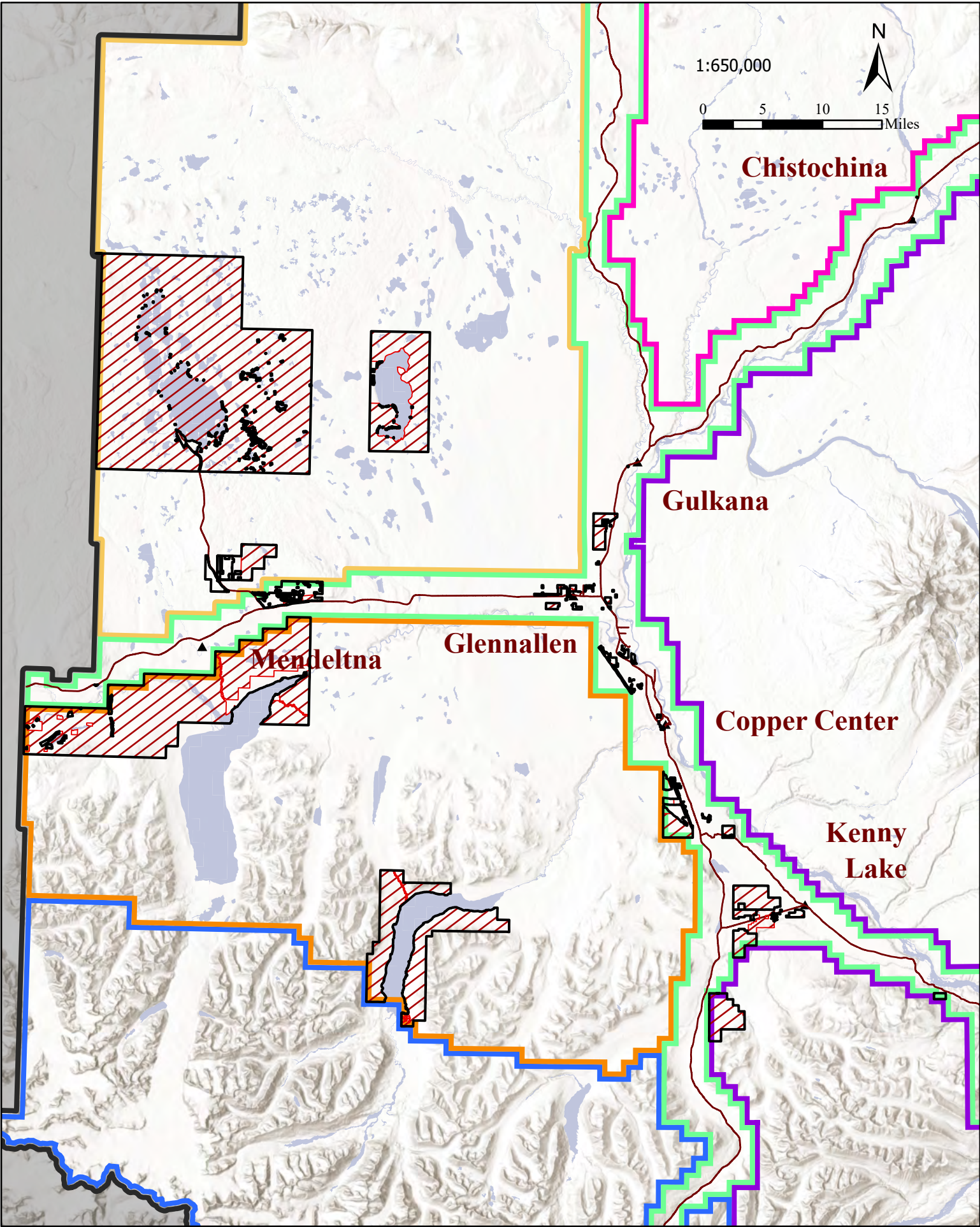
Date

1 **Table C-1: Units Affected By MO 1274**

MO #	ACRES	MAP	Management Units	MTRS
MO 1274	336,976	D-1	C01, C07, H03, H14, H20, H21, H22, H26, H27, H32, H34, H38, H43, H46, H47, H48, H50, H51A, H51B, H55, H57, N4, O06, O10, O13, O14, W08, W14, W16	<p>Partial Townships:</p> <p>C001N001E6-8,17-20,27-33,36 C001S001E25,36 C001S002E19-21,28-34 C001S004W19,20,25-33 C002N001E18 C002N001W12,13 C002N006W1-4,9-17 C002N007W1-19,30 C002N008W1-5,7-36 C002N009W8-36 C002N010W25,36 C002S002E1-10,17-19 C002S003W3-11 C002S004W1,2,5-8,10-12,14-22,27,28,30,31,33,34 C002S005W24,25,36 C003N001W17,18,20,28,29,33-35 C003N006W1,2,9-31,34-36 C003N007W23-26,28-36 C003N008W C003S001E11,12,13,14,23,24,26 C003S002E18,19 C003S004E12 C003S004W3,4,6,7,9,10,15,16,21,22 C003S005W1,12 C004N001W6,7,18,20,29,30 C004N002W20,21,22,23,27,28,29 C004N005W30 C004N006W4,5,6,7,8,18,25,26,27,29 C004N007W10,15,23 C004S007E10,11,14,15 C005N001W17,18,19,20,29,30,31 C005N002W24,25,36 C005S011E36 C005S012E29,30,31,32,33,34 C005S013E31,32,35,36 C005S014E16,17,35,36 C006N001W28,33 C006N004W3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22 C006N005W1,12,13,24 C006S011E1,12,13 C006S012E3,4,5,6,7,8 C007N004W3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,15,16,17,18,20,21,22,27,28,29,33,34 C007N005W1,12,13,24 C008N004W31,32,33,34 C008N005W36 C008N006W32,33,34,35 C009N004E3,16 C009N008W31,32,33,34,35,36 C014N004E24 C014N005E7,16,17,18,19,21 F020S011E25 F022S016E24,25</p> <p>Complete Townships:</p> <p>C006N006W C006N007W C006N008W C007N006W C007N007W C007N008W C008N007W C008N008W</p>

2
3
4

1
2



Copper River Basin Area Plan Map C-1 Lands to be Included in Mineral Order 1274

- Planning Boundary
- CRBAP Planning Units
- MO 1274
- Community
- Roads
- Central Region
- Chugach Mountains Region
- Glenn/Richardson Region
- Northwest Region
- Northern Region
- Wrangell/McCarthy Region



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

1 **Appendix D**

2 **Current Mineral Orders Retained by this Plan**

3 **Table D-1: Current Mineral Orders Retained By This Plan**

MO #	ACRES	MAP	MTRS
MCO 154	23,010	3-3.2	C005N006W 1-36
MCO 159	1,540	3-6.2	C005S014E – 19,20,29,30,31,32 C005013E - 36
MCO 194	236	3-6.2	C005S012E – 36 C005S013E – 31,32
MCO 194A01	399	3-6.2	C005S013E – 29,30,32
MCO 198	2,048	3-4	C002N008W – 5,6,8,17,20,29 C002N009W – 11,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,23,24,26,27,28,29,31,32,33
MCO 239	13,911	3-5.1	C001N001E – 5,8,21,28,33,34,35 C002N001W – 12,13 C002N001E – 7,18,30,31 C003N001W – 4,5,8,15,21,22,23,25,26,35 C004N001W – 29,32 C004N002W – 26,27,28,29,30 C004S007E – 11,12,13,14,15,22,23,24 C004S008E – 7,18,19 C005S012E – 23,24,25,26,27,28,32,33,34,35,36 C005S013E – 19,25,28,29,30,31,33,36 C005S014E – 9,15,16,20,21,22,28,29,30,31 C006S014E – 1 C006S015E – 6 C006N001E – 17,18
MCO 253	210	3-5.6	C002S002E - 3
MCO 283	45,822	3-3.2	C006N006W, C007N006W
MCO 295	270	3-3.2	C007N007W – 17,18,19,20,27,28,29,34,35 C006N007W – 2 C007N008W – 24,36
MCO 306	807	3-5.1	F020S012E – 30,31,32 F021S012E – 5
MCO 307	1,187	3-3.2	C007N005W – 13,24,25,36
MCO 308	3,839	3-3.2	C005N007W – 2,3,10,11,12,15
MCO 324	2,548	3-3.2 3-5.3	C004N007W – 11,12,13,14
MCO 338	2,643	3-3.2	C005N008W – 13,24,25 C005N007W – 17,18,19,20,29,30
MCO 387	409	3-3.2	C006N007W – 2,10,11,13,14,15,22,23,27
MCO 408	240	3-5.2	C004N002W - 26
MCO 409	3	3-5.2	C004N002W - 23
MCO 430	1,549	3-5.5	C001N001E – 6,7,18,19,20,29,30
MCO 511	108,362	3-4 3-6.1 3-3.2 3-6.2 3-5.3 3-2	C001S004W – 6,7,17,18,20,25,26,27,28,29,32,33,34,35,36 C007S001W – 13,23,24,25,26,27,34,35 C007S001E – 17,19,20 C005S002W – 1,2,3,10,11,14 C005S003W – 2,11,14,22,23 C001N005W – 5,6,7,8,17,19,20,29,30,31,32,36 C003S005E - 8 C003S002E – 7,17,18,20 C002S001E - 26 C003S004W – 4,5,6,7,8,9,16,17,18,20,21,28,33 C002S002W – 18,19 C002S003W – 1,2,3,4,5,6,11,12,13,23,24,25,26,27 C002S004W – 1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10,11,15,16,17,20,21,28,29,30,31,32,33 C002S005W – 6

MO #	ACRES	MAP	MTRS
			C004S001E – 5,8,9,16,17,21,26,35,36 C004S001W – 5,6,7,8,18 C004S002W – 10,11,13,14,15,16,17,19,20,23,24,25,26,27,30,34,35,36 C002S006W – 1,12,13,14 C001S002W – 19,20,29,30,32 C001S003W – 24,25,26,27,29,30,31,32,33,34,35 C001S004W – 6,7,17,18,20,25,26,27,28,29,32,33,34,35,36 C001S005W – 6,7,18,19,30,31 C001S006W – 24,25 C001N004W – 31 C002N005W – 17,18,20,21,29,32,33 C002N006W – 3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13 C002N007W – 2,11,12,13,22,23 C002N010W - 6 C003N006W – 25,26,27,29,31,32,33,34,35 C003N007W – 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,15,16,17,21,22,,23,26,35 C003N008W – 1 C003N009W – 31 C004N001W - 6 C004N004W – 6,7,8,17,18,20,21,27,28,32,33,34 C004N006W – 29,30 C004N007W – 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35, 36 C004N008W - 1,2,3,10,11,12,13,14,15,22,23,24,25,36 C005N001W – 3,4,9,10 C005S012E – 33,34 C005S016E – 19,20,29,30,31,32 C006S012E - 5 C007N004W – 7,8,9,16,17,18,19,20,21,28,29,30,31,32,33 C007N005W – 13,24,25,36 C006N001W – 2,3,10,11,14,15,22,23,27,33,34 C006N005W – 1,12,13 C006N004W – 4,5,6,8,9,16,17,18,20 C007N001W – 3,4,9,10,14,15,22,23,26,27,34 C008S001W – 3,5,6 C008S003W – 12,13,14,23,26,27,34,35,36 C008N001W – 7,8,16,17,18,20,21,28,33 C008S002W – 1,2,7,8,9,10,11,17,18 C008N002W – 1,12 C009N002W – 4,6,7,8,9,10,14,15,16,23,25,26,35,36 C009S003W - 1 C009N003W – 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12 C009N004W – 1 C010N002W – 29,30,31,32,33 C010N004W – 20,21,26,27,28,35,36 C010N003W – 1,2,11,12,13,14,23,24,25,33 C011N001W – 3,10,14,15,23,25,26,36 C011N002W – 3,4,5,10,11,15,21,22,27,28,29,31,32 C011N007E – 3,10,11,13,14 C011N008E – 14,17,18,20,23,29 C012N001W – 28,29,30,33,34 C012N002W – 3,4,5,6,7,17,18,19,20,29,30,32,33 C012N003W – 1 C012N004E – 1,2,10,11,15,21,22,27,28,33,34 C013N002W – 1,2,11,12,13,14,23,24,25,26,27,33,34,35,36 C013N003W – 18,19,20,26,27,28,29,34,35,36 C013N004W – 11,13,14,24 C013N005E – 3

MO #	ACRES	MAP	MTRS
			C012N007E – 27,34 C014N002W – 35,36 C013N004E – 25,35,36 C014N005E – 16,21,22,27,28,33,34 C014N007E – 7,14,15,16,17,18,23,24,25 F020S011E – 25,36 F020S012E – 28,29,30,31,32,33,35,36 F021S011E – 1,12,13,24,25 F021S012E – 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,15,16,17,18,19,22,23,25,26,30,31,32 F021S013E – 6,9,14,15,16,23,24,25,36 F022S012E – 5,7,8,17,19,20,29,30,31
MCO 780	146	3-5.5 3-5.2	C001N001E – 27 C003N001W – 34 C004N001W – 30 C004N002W – 22
MO 1027	5,056	3-3.2 3-5.3	C004N005W – 19,30 C004N006W – 22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,32,33,34
MO 1071	11	3-5.3	C002N008W – 6 C002N009W – 1
MO 1075	166	3-5.2	C003N001W – 15,22
MO 1118	3,712	3-6.2	C005S013E – 20,21,22,23,26,27,28,29,32,33,34,35
MO 1127	333	3-3.2	C006N007W – 6,7,18,19 C006N008W – 1 C007N008W – 1,2,3,12,13 C008N008W – 10,13,14,15,22,23,24,26,27,34
MO 1147	8,307	3-5.1 3-5.2 3-5.5	F020S012E – 30,31,32 F021S012E – 5,8,17,20,29,32,33 C014N001W – 31,32 C013N001W – 5,6,8,17,18,19,20,29,32 C012N001W – 5,8,17,20,29,32,33 C011N001W – 4,9,16,21,28,32,33 C010N001W – 5,7,8,17,20,29,31,32 C009N001W – 6,7 C009N002W – 12,13,24,25,35 C007N002W – 1,12,13,24,25,36 C006N002W – 1,36 C005N002W – 13,25,36 C004N001W – 18,19,31 C004N002W – 13,24 C003N001W – 6,7,17,18,20,28,29,33,34 C002N001W – 12,13,36 C001N001E – 6,7,8,17,20,21,28,29,33 C001S001E – 23 C002S001E – 2,11,14,15,22,27,34 C003S002E – 4,29 C004S001E – 5,8,16,17,21,22,25,26,27,36 C005S002E – 6,7 C005S001E – 1,12,13,14,23,26,27,32,33,34 C006S001E – 5,7,8,18,29,30,31,32 C006S001W – 13,24,25 C007S001E – 5,8,17,18 C008S001W – 3,4,5,6 C008S002W – 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 C008S003W – 11,12,13,14,22,23,27,34 C009S003W – 3,4,5,7,8, C009S004W – 12,13,14,23,26,31,32,33,34
MO 1159	33	3-5.2	C004N002W – 23
MO 1165	3,061	3-5.2 3-5.5	C004N001W – 20 C004N002W – 21,22 C003N001W – 34,35 C001N001E – 27
MO 1171	63	3-5.2	C004N002W – 22,23
MO 1184	3,985	3-5.2	C001N001E – 7,8,20,21,28 C004N001W – 29 C004N002W – 22,24,26,27

MO #	ACRES	MAP	MTRS
		3-5.5	C003N001W – 16,17,18,20,21,27,34
MO 1209	8,046	3-2	F022S016E – 12,13 C014N004E – 1,12,13,24 C014N005E – 7,8,9,16,17,18,19,20,21
MCO 13	41	3-5.2	C003N001W16 – 16
MCO 24	14	3-5.1	F020S012E – 30
MCO 390	32	3-5.2	C003N001W – 16
MCO 416	5,009	3-4	C004N005W – 4,5,6,8,9,10,15,16
MCO 422A1	532	3-5.5	C009S003W – 7,8
MCO 483	42	3-5.1	F021S011E – 19
MCO 532	3	3-5.3	C003N007W – 16
MCO 542	47	3-5.3	C004N004W – 21
MCO 552	382	3-6.2	C001S015E – 11,12 C001S016E – 14,23,24 C002S018E – 15,16,17
MCO 556	1,397	3-5.5	C009S003W – 7 C009S004W – 11,12,13,14,22,23,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34
MCO 624	22	3-5.3	C003N008W – 29
MCO 737	19	3-5.3	C003N008W – 23
MCO 744	20	3-5.3	C004N005W – 26
MCO 95	164	3-5.2	C009N001W – 30,31 C009N002W – 25,36
MO 1029	35	3-5.5	C001N001E – 21,27,28 C004N001W – 17
MO 1036	3,147	3-4	C002S001E – 17,18,19,20 C002S001W 13
MO 1043	8	3-5.2	C004N002W – 22
MO 1069	44	3-5.2	C003N001W – 35 C004N001W – 20
MO 1076	23	3-5.3	C004N006W – 26
MO 1098	16	3-5.3	C003N008W – 29,32
MO 1160	4	3-5.3	C004N004W – 30

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1 **Appendix E**
2 **Current Leasehold Location Orders Retained by this**
3 **Plan**

4 **Table E-1: Current Leasehold Location Orders Retained by this Plan**

Leasehold Location Order	Plan Map No.	Management Unit(s)	MTRS
LLO 26	Map 3-5.1	H-1, H-4, H-7	F021S010E 25-28, 32-36

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Appendix F

Significant Public Land Orders within the Planning Area

This Table provides a listing of significant Public Land Orders that affect lands within the planning area:

Table F-1: Significant Public Land Orders within the Planning Area

PLO#	Location	Townships	Nature of PLO
5150	Glenn/Rich region along the TAPS corridor	F020S011E, C013N001W, C014N001W, C009N001W, C009N002W, C010N001W, C010N002W, C011N001W, C012N001W, C002S001E, C003S001E, C004S001E, C004S002E, C005S001E, C005S002E, C006S001E, C006S001W, C007S001W, C007S001E, C008S001W, C008S003W	Withdrawal of Public Lands for a Utility Corridor
5176	Southwestern portion of planning area in the Chugach Mountains, Glenn/Rich and Wrangell Regions.	C008S004W, C008S003E, C009S002W, C009S001W, C009S001E, C009S002E, C009S003E, C009S004E, C010S001E, C010S002E, C010S003E, C010S004E, C010S005E, C010S006E, C010S007E, C010S008E, C010S009E	Withdrawals for selection by Village Corporations and Regional Corporations in Chugach Region and for classification for land in withdrawals
5178	All Regions	C001N003E, C001N003W, C001N004E, C001N004W, C001N005E, C001N005W, C001N006E, C001N006W, C001N007W, C001N008E, C001N008W, C001S003E, C001S003W, C001S004E, C001S004W, C001S005E, C001S005W, C001S006E, C001S006W, C001S007E, C001S007W, C001S008E, C001S008W, C001S009E, C001S009W, C002N002W, C002N003E, C002N003W, C002N004E, C002N005E, C002N006E, C002N007W, C002N009W, C002N010W, C002S002E, C002S004E, C002S004W, C002S005W, C002S006E, C002S006W, C002S007E, C002S007W, C002S008E, C002S008W, C002S009E, C002S009W, C003N003W, C003N004E, C003N005E, C003S003W, C003S004W, C003S005W, C003S007E, C003S007W, C003S008E, C003S008W, C003S009E, C003S009W, C003S010E, C004S001E, C004S001W, C004S002W, C004S003W, C004S004W, C004S007E, C004S008E, C004S009E, C004S010E, C004S010W, C004S011E, C005S001E, C005S001W, C005S002W, C005S003W, C005S007E, C005S007W, C005S008E, C005S008W,	Withdrawals for selections by Regional Corporations in Copper River Region and for classification for lands in withdrawals

PLO#	Location	Townships	Nature of PLO
		C005S009E, C005S009W, C005S010E, C005S010W, C005S011E, C005S011W, C006N011E, C006N013E, C006N014E, C006N015E, C006N016E, C006N017E, C006S001W, C006S002W, C006S007E, C006S007W, C006S008E, C006S008W, C006S009E, C006S010E, C006S011E, C007N006E, C007N007E, C007N008E, C007N009E, C007N010E, C007N011E, C007N012E, C007N013E, C007N014E, C007N015E, C007N016E, C007N017E, C007N018E, C007S008E, C007S009E, C007S010E, C007S011E, C008N002W, C008N003W, C008N006E, C008N007E, C008N008E, C008N008W, C008N009E, C008N010E, C008N011E, C008N012E, C008N013E, C008N014E, C008N015E, C008N016E, C008N017E, C008N018E, C009N001E, C009N002W, C009N003W, C009N004W, C009N006E, C009N007E, C009N008E, C009N008W, C009N009E, C009N010E, C009N011E, C009N012E, C009N013E, C009N014E, C009N015E, C009N016E, C009N017E, C010N002W, C010N003W, C010N004W, C010N005W, C010N006W, C010N007W, C010N010E, C010N011E, C010N012E, C010N013E, C011N001W, C011N002W, C011N003W, C011N004E, C011N005W, C011N006W, C011N007W, C011N008W, C012N001W, C012N002W, C012N003W, C012N004E, C012N004W, C012N005W, C012N006W, C013N001E, C013N001W, C013N002W, C013N003W, C013N004W, C013N005W, C013N006W, C013N007W, C014N001W, C014N002W, C014N003E, C014N003W, C014N004E, C014N004W, C014N005E, C014N005W, C014N006E, C014N006W, C015N005E, C015N006E, C016N005E, F020S015E, F020S016E, F021S010E, F021S015E, F021S016E, F022S007E, F022S008E, F022S009E, F022S010E, F022S011E, F022S012E, F022S013E, F022S016E	
5179	Wrangell and Chugach Mountain Regions	C001N005E, C001N006E, C001N007E, C001N008E, C001N009E, C001N010E, C001N011E, C001N012E, C001N013E, C001N014E, C001N015E, C001N016E, C001N017E, C001N018E, C001N019E, C001N020E, C001N021E, C001N022E, C001N023E, C001N024E, C001S006E, C001S007E, C001S008E, C001S009E, C001S010E, C001S011E, C001S012E, C001S013E, C001S014E, C001S015E, C001S016E, C001S017E, C001S018E, C001S019E, C001S020E, C001S021E, C001S022E, C001S023E, C001S024E, C002N004E, C002N005E, C002N006E,	Withdrawal of lands in aid of legislation concerning addition to or creation of units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems and for classification

PLO#	Location	Townships	Nature of PLO
		C002N007E, C002N008E, C002N009E, C002N010E, C002N011E, C002N012E, C002N013E, C002N014E, C002N015E, C002N016E, C002N017E, C002N018E, C002N019E, C002N020E, C002N021E, C002N022E, C002N024E, C002S008E, C002S009E, C002S010E, C002S011E, C002S012E, C002S013E, C002S014E, C002S015E, C002S016E, C002S017E, C002S018E, C002S019E, C002S020E, C002S021E, C002S022E, C002S023E, C002S024E, C003N003E, C003N004E, C003N005E, C003N006E, C003N007E, C003N008E, C003N009E, C003N010E, C003N011E, C003N012E, C003N013E, C003N014E, C003N015E, C003N016E, C003N017E, C003N018E, C003S009E, C003S010E, C003S011E, C003S012E, C003S013E, C003S014E, C003S015E, C003S016E, C003S017E, C003S018E, C003S019E, C003S020E, C003S021E, C003S022E, C003S023E, C003S024E, C004N003E, C004N004E, C004N005E, C004N006E, C004N007E, C004N008E, C004N009E, C004N010E, C004N011E, C004N012E, C004N013E, C004N014E, C004N015E, C004N016E, C004N017E, C004N018E, C004S015E, C004S016E, C004S017E, C004S018E, C004S019E, C004S020E, C004S021E, C004S022E, C004S023E, C004S024E, C005N003E, C005N004E, C005N005E, C005N006E, C005N007E, C005N008E, C005N009E, C005N010E, C005N011E, C005N012E, C005N013E, C005N014E, C005N015E, C005N016E, C005S012E, C005S016E, C005S017E, C005S018E, C005S019E, C005S020E, C005S021E, C005S022E, C005S023E, C005S024E, C005S025E, C006N003E, C006N004E, C006N005E, C006N006E, C006N007E, C006N008E, C006N009E, C006N010E, C006N011E, C006N012E, C006N013E, C006S003E, C006S004E, C006S005E, C006S006E, C006S008E, C006S009E, C006S010E, C006S011E, C006S012E, C006S013E, C006S014E, C006S015E, C006S018E, C006S019E, C006S020E, C006S021E, C006S022E, C006S023E, C006S024E, C006S025E, C007N004E, C007N006E, C007N007E, C007N008E, C007N009E, C007N010E, C007N011E, C007N012E, C007S001E, C007S003E, C007S004E, C007S005E, C007S006E, C007S007E, C007S008E, C007S009E, C007S010E, C007S011E, C007S012E, C007S013E, C007S014E, C007S015E, C007S016E, C007S018E, C007S019E, C007S020E,	

PLO#	Location	Townships	Nature of PLO
		C007S021E, C007S022E, C007S023E, C007S024E, C007S025E, C008N007E, C008N008E, C008N009E, C008N010E, C008N011E, C008S001E, C008S001W, C008S002E, C008S003E, C008S004E, C008S005E, C008S006E, C008S007E, C008S008E, C008S009E, C008S010E, C008S011E, C008S012E, C008S013E, C008S014E, C008S015E, C008S016E, C008S017E, C008S018E, C008S019E, C008S020E, C008S021E, C008S022E, C008S023E, C008S024E, C008S025E, C009N010E, C009S001E, C009S001W, C009S002E, C009S003E, C009S004E, C009S005E, C009S006E, C009S007E, C009S008E, C009S009E, C009S010E, C009S011E, C009S012E, C009S013E, C009S014E, C009S015E, C009S016E, C009S017E, C009S018E, C009S019E, C009S020E, C009S021E, C009S022E, C009S023E, C009S024E, C009S025E, C010S001E, C010S001W, C010S002E, C010S002W, C010S003E, C010S004E, C010S005E, C010S006E, C010S007E, C010S008E, C010S009E, C010S010E, C010S011E, C010S012E, C010S013E, C010S014E, C010S015E, C010S016E, C010S017E, C010S018E, C010S019E, C010S020E, C010S021E, C010S022E, C010S023E, C010S024E, C010S025E	
5180	Glenn/Rich, Northern, Wrangell and Chugach Mountain Regions	C001N019E, C001N020E, C001N021E, C001N022E, C001N023E, C001N024E, C002N006W, C002N007W, C002N018E, C002N019E, C002N020E, C002N021E, C002N022E, C002N023E, C002N024E, C002S001E, C003N006W, C003N007W, C003N017E, C003N018E, C003N019E, C003N020E, C003N021E, C003N022E, C003N023E, C003N024E, C003S001E, C003S010E, C003S011E, C003S012E, C003S013E, C003S014E, C003S015E, C003S016E, C004N004W, C004N005W, C004N006W, C004N013E, C004N014E, C004N015E, C004N016E, C004N017E, C004N018E, C004N019E, C004N020E, C004N021E, C004N022E, C004N023E, C004N024E, C004S001E, C004S002E, C004S010E, C004S011E, C004S012E, C004S013E, C004S014E, C004S015E, C004S016E, C004S017E, C004S018E, C005N012E, C005N013E, C005N014E, C005N015E, C005N016E, C005N017E, C005N018E, C005N019E, C005N020E, C005N021E, C005N022E, C005N023E, C005N024E, C005S001E, C005S001W, C005S002E, C005S010E, C005S011E, C005S012E, C005S013E, C005S014E, C005S015E, C005S016E, C005S017E,	Withdrawal of lands for classification for protection of public interest in lands.

PLO#	Location	Townships	Nature of PLO
		C005S018E, C005S019E, C006N004W, C006N005W, C006N012E, C006N013E, C006N014E, C006N015E, C006N016E, C006N017E, C006N018E, C006N019E, C006N020E, C006N021E, C006N022E, C006N023E, C006N024E, C006S001E, C006S001W, C006S002E, C006S011E, C006S012E, C006S013E, C006S014E, C006S015E, C006S016E, C006S017E, C006S018E, C006S019E, C007N013E, C007N014E, C007N015E, C007N016E, C007N017E, C007N018E, C007N019E, C007N020E, C007N021E, C007N022E, C007N023E, C007N024E, C007S001E, C007S001W, C007S002W, C007S011E, C007S012E, C007S013E, C007S014E, C007S015E, C007S016E, C007S017E, C007S018E, C007S019E, C008N001W, C008N002W, C008N016E, C008N017E, C008N018E, C008N019E, C008N020E, C008N021E, C008N022E, C008N023E, C008N024E, C008S001E, C008S001W, C008S002W, C008S003W, C008S015E, C008S016E, C008S017E, C008S018E, C008S019E, C009N001W, C009N002W, C009N017E, C009N018E, C009N019E, C009N020E, C009N021E, C009S001W, C009S018E, C009S019E, C010N001W, C010N002W, C010S004W, C010S005W, C011N001W, C011N002W, C011S004W, C012N001W, C012N002W, C012N006E, C012N007E, C013N001W, C013N002W, C013N006E, C014N001W, C014N002W, F020S011E, F020S012E, F021S010E, F021S011E, F021S012E, F022S010E, F022S011E, F022S012E, F022S013E	
5183	Near the Alphabet Hills Area	C012N006W	Withdrawal for classification and aid of legislation
5184	Glenn/Rich, Northern, Northwest, Central, and Wrangell Regions	C001N001E, C001N001W, C001N002E, C001N002W, C001N003E, C001N003W, C001N004E, C001N004W, C001N006E, C001S001E, C001S001W, C001S002E, C001S002W, C001S003E, C001S003W, C001S004E, C001S004W, C001S005E, C001S006E, C001S007E, C001S008E, C002N001E, C002N001W, C002N002E, C002N002W, C002N003E, C002N003W, C002N004E, C002N008W, C002N009W, C002N010W, C002S001E, C002S001W, C002S002E, C002S002W, C002S003E, C002S004E, C002S005E, C002S006E, C002S007E, C002S008E, C003N001E, C003N001W, C003N002E, C003N002W, C003N003E, C003N003W, C003N007W, C003N008W, C003N009W, C003S004E, C003S005E, C003S007E, C004N001E, C004N001W, C004N002E, C004N002W,	Withdrawal for classification or reclassification of some areas withdrawn by section 11 of ANCSA

PLO#	Location	Townships	Nature of PLO
		C004N003E, C004N003W, C004N004E, C004N007W, C004N008W, C004S002E, C004S003E, C004S005E, C004S006E, C004S007E, C004S008E, C005N001E, C005N001W, C005N002E, C005N002W, C005N003E, C005N003W, C005N008W, C005S003E, C005S004E, C005S005E, C005S006E, C005S007E, C006N001E, C006N001W, C006N002E, C006N002W, C006N003E, C006N003W, C006N004E, C006N005E, C006N006E, C006N007W, C006N008W, C006N015E, C006N016E, C006N017E, C006S004E, C006S005E, C006S006E, C007N001E, C007N001W, C007N002E, C007N002W, C007N003E, C007N003W, C007N004E, C007N005E, C007N006E, C007N007W, C007N008E, C007N008W, C007N014E, C007N015E, C007N016E, C007N017E, C007N018E, C007S005E, C008N001E, C008N001W, C008N002E, C008N002W, C008N003E, C008N003W, C008N004E, C008N004W, C008N005E, C008N006E, C008N007E, C008N008E, C008N009E, C008N014E, C008N015E, C008N016E, C008N017E, C008N018E, C009N001E, C009N002E, C009N003E, C009N003W, C009N004E, C009N005E, C009N006E, C009N007E, C009N008E, C009N009E, C009N010E, C009N013E, C009N014E, C009N015E, C009N016E, C009N017E, C010N003E, C010N004E, C010N005E, C010N006E, C010N007E, C010N008E, C010N009E, C010N010E, C010N011E, C010N013E, C011N003E, C011N004E, C011N005E, C011N006E, C011N007E, C011N008E, C011N009E, C011N010E, C011N011E, C012N006E, C012N007E, C012N008E, C012N009E, C012N010E, C013N006E, C013N007E, C013N009E, C013N010E, C014N006E, C014N007E, C014N008E, C014N009E	
5187	Near Dry Creek State Recreation Area	C004N001W, C006N007W	Withdrawal of lands for classification and protection of public interest in the lands in military reservations
5188	Copper Center area	C003N001W	Withdrawal of land for classification and for protection of the public interest in the lands in former reservations for use and benefit of Alaska Natives.
7899	Near Plumb Bob Lake	C004N004W	Partial revocation of PLO's 5169, 5170, 5171, 5173, 5179, 5180, 5184, 5186, 5188, 5353