

Appendices

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Appendix A

Glossary

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

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

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

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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)

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (1980)

APMA. Application for Permits to Mine in Alaska. The APMA is an application form for the permits required to explore for and mine locatable minerals and to conduct reclamation. Each year a miner intends to conduct mining activity, including exploration, mining, or transportation of equipment and maintaining a camp, an APMA should be completed and submitted to a State Division of Mining, Land & Water Office nearest to where the activity will take place.

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

AS. Alaska Statutes

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey

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

AWC. Anadromous Waters Catalog, see Anadromous waters.

Best Interest of the State. As used in this plan, refers to a decision made by the department that, after considering the merits of a proposed use or activity, that the use or activity has a unique and important value or interest to the state and that this value or interest is higher than competing values and interests. This is not to be confused with, nor does it refer to a ‘Best Interest Finding’, a written decision required under AS 38.05.035(e) when land, or an interest in land, is being conveyed out of state ownership.

Best Interest Finding. Refers to the written decision required under AS 38.05.035(e) when land, or an interest in land, is being conveyed out state ownership.

Borough. Refers to the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Buffer. An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another. These areas are usually vegetated or are required to be re-vegetated if the original vegetation has been removed.

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

Classification Order. See Land Classification Order

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

Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR

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

Designation. See Land Use Designation

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

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

Dispersed Recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as hunting, fishing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing. The designation of ‘Public Recreation-Dispersed’ is used to indicate such uses where public recreation within a management unit is especially great or significant. These types of uses are allowed on nearly all state general domain land and are those uses that are permitted as Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020.

Disposal. Refers to the conveyance of state land or an interest in state land to another entity. ‘Disposal’, as used in this plan, is meant to convey this general meaning. The Terms “Land Disposal” or “Agricultural Land Disposal” describe particular types of disposal. See also “Land Disposal” and “Agricultural Land Disposal”. Such disposals are evidenced by conveyance documents, including either a patent or Quit Claim Deed. The issuance of an easement or lease does not utilize these forms of conveyance documents.

DJBR. Delta Junction Bison Range Area

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

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DOAg. Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

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

Easement. Generally, an interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use. Easements may be issued within areas that are designated by the plan to be retained.

ETAP. Eastern Tanana Area Plan

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 and precede state timber sales.

FRPA. See Forest Resources 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.

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.

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

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

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

Habitat. Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for 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. The “Ha” designation does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the following fish and wildlife categories. 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 fish spawning, rearing, migration and overwintering areas
- bison foraging, wintering and calving areas
- swan nesting, molting, and migratory concentrations
- other waterfowl nesting and molting areas, and areas important for waterfowl migration
- Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas and mineral licks
- fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season)
- moose rutting, wintering, and calving areas
- caribou lambing and wintering areas
- important wildlife migration corridors

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 actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be considered a permanent improvement. (11 AAC 62.840) DNR 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 instream uses such as fish, wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.

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

Land Classification Order. An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065 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 Offering. Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee simple sale and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters. (See also, Land Disposal.)

Land Use Designation. A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary use or uses of state land. Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55. Referred to in this plan as 'Designation'. Designations are applied to state general domain land, but not usually to Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). A designation is only applied where the authorizing statute indicates that Title 38 (Public Land) authorities are to be retained for

certain aspects of LDA management or if the LDA is not completely removed from the general public domain¹.

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

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

LDA or Legislatively Designated Area. An area set aside by the state legislature for special management actions and retained in public ownership. Examples are State Game Refuges and State Recreation Areas. Does not include sites that have been administratively designated for a special purpose, such as a state recreation site of less than 640 acres.

Leasehold Location Order. The order used by the Department to manage the leasing of state land for locatable minerals. In this plan, a leasehold location order (#39) is used to manage mineral development in certain areas designated Settlement and not otherwise closed to mineral entry. See http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/factsht/mine_fs/upland.pdf for more detail.

LLO. See Leasehold Location Order.

Locatable Minerals. Minerals that are subject to location under the mining laws of the United States on January 3, 1959, and that are described in AS 38.05.185. These include both metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Management Intent Statement. The statements that define the department's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. As most often used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those objectives for a particular management unit. Management intent statements function to provide more specific guidance than that provided by a plan designation or land classification, and are to be 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.

¹ For example: Chena River State Recreation Area is a LDA and is reserved from the public domain. It is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) under Title 41 and other associated DPOR specific authorities. Because this area has been reserved from the public domain the land is no longer subject to Title 38 authorities and thus a designation is not provided. In contrast, the Goldstream Public Use Area is a LDA, but has not been totally reserved from the public domain. Therefore, the specific statutes for the Goldstream Public Use Area under Title 41 of the Alaska Statutes provide specificity to the management of the public use area and are in addition to Title 38 statutes applicable to general domain land. Designations are provided for lands that are only partially reserved from the public domain and are necessary to allow DNR to authorize certain types of uses by permit or other type of authorization.

MCO. See Mineral Closing Order

Mineral Closing Order (MCO). Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to mineral entry. All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with **significant surface use** on state land (AS 38.05.205). A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR 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 Opening Order. An order approved by the Commissioner that opens state land to mineral entry.

Mineral Order. An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to mineral entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issued mineral opening orders or mineral closing orders. Reference in this plan is to ‘mineral closing order’ since this is the instrument that was used by the Department to close areas within the planning area and since 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-owned Land. Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

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

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

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).

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

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHW). The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the 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)).

OTE. Open to Entry. A land classification that was used in previous land use plans for settlement areas that was repealed in 1979.

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

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

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions; in this plan, DNR policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements,

management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of DNR's intentions.

Primary Use. 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 also Chapter 3.)

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

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to sport hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing. See the term 'Subsistence'.

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 four regions that encompass state general domain land and one that covers areas affected by Legislatively Designated Area designations.

Resource Management. A land designation or classification used for lands which are presently inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources; where the lack of adequate resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision unnecessary; or where a number of uses can be accommodated in a given area, which tend to be of considerable size in this plan. In previous area plans, this designation was referred to as 'General Use'.

Retained Land. Uplands, shorelands, and waters that are to remain in state ownership. Certain plan designations indicate whether state land is to be retained on a general basis. (See the section, 'Designations Used in This Plan' in Chapter 3 for more information.) Retained land may also exist within specific areas and, if so, this intent applies to individual

management units. (See the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 for more information.) Easements granted under AS 38.05.850 are not considered to be ‘retained land’ within the context of this plan and as described in the section ‘Disposal or Retention in State Ownership’ in Chapter 2.

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

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

Riparian Areas. Areas adjacent to streams, rivers, and lakes. Standards for the management of riparian areas are contained in the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section of Chapter 2; see especially Management Guideline I.

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

Settlement. The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer to the designation of Settlement or the land classification of Settlement Land.

Shall. Same as “will.”

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

Should. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word “should” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. Includes the concept of ‘feasible and prudent.’ Any deviation from a management intent statement or management guideline in an authorization requires an explanation for the variation in the written decision. See also “Will’.

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 lands acquired by state agencies through deed.

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

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

Submerged Lands. Land belonging to the state which is covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the State. (See definition of Tidelands and Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Subsistence. Subsistence is defined in Alaska state laws as the “non-commercial customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife”. See AS 16.05.940, especially subsections 30 and 31 (sport fishing), 32 (subsistence hunting), and 33 (subsistence uses) for further information.

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

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

TAPS. Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

TBAP. Tanana Basin Area Plan. Refers to the area plan that preceded this revision. Adopted in 1985 and revised in 1991.

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

Topfiled (also Top-Filing). A future state selection for lands which were not available on the date of filing. These selections automatically become effective without further action by the state on the date the lands become available for state selection.

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

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

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

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

Water Resources. Refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land classification of Water Resources Land.

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

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

Wetlands. Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. “Freshwater wetlands” means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. “Saltwater wetlands” means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes. Note: This definition may be inconsistent with the federal definition of wetlands as applied by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Will. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word “will” must be followed by land managers and users. Deviation from plan designations, management intent, or management guidelines requires a plan amendment consistent with 11 AAC 55.040(f). (See Chapter 4 - Types of Plan Changes.)

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

YTAP. Yukon Tanana Area Plan. Refers to the plan that affects state lands generally west of Fairbanks and the Nenana River, and from Denali National Park to the Yukon River. Adopted in 2013. Revised that portion of the Tanana Basin Area Plan (1985, 1991) within this area.

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

Appendix B
Land Classification Order No. NC-10-004

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

Area Plan: **Eastern-Tanana**
 Adopted (x) Revised () Dated 8-28-2015

Management Plan:
 Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

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

III.	Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this Action
	See plan maps	6,577,012	GS, CG	Tanana Basin Area Plan 1985, as amended 1991	

- IV. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders within the plan boundary of the ETAP except for the Land Classification Orders that affect the Tanana Valley State Forest
- 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: 8-28-2015
 Mark D. Myers, Commissioner
 Department of Natural Resources

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

Appendix C-1

Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 39

1.0 Order restricting to leasehold location

After the effective date of this order rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195.

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

2.0 Land subject to the terms of this order

The land subject to this order affects the management units designated Settlement, and Settlement-Commercial, in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (2015), as listed in Table C-1 and as depicted on Map C-1. Units identified as ‘part’ means that parts of a unit are closed to mineral entry under an existing mineral order or that parts have not been closed and remain open to mineral entry. The land 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’. Approximately **109,879** acres of state land designated Settlement in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan are affected by this Order.

3.0 Authority of the order

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300 and AS 38.05.135 to the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Alaska.

4.0 Findings and determinations

The following findings and determinations are made:

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

affect the sale of this land for settlement as well as subsequently affect settlement activities itself through potential changes in topography, scenic values, water quality, and noise disturbances and by the siting of mining activities in close proximity to settlement.

The use of a leasehold location order should ameliorate some or most of these effects through the careful siting of mining operations and the use of mitigation stipulations that reduce the effects of such operations.

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

5.0 Effective date

This order is effective as of the following date: 8/28/2015

Concur:  7/24/2015
Brent Goodrum, Director Date
Division of Mining, Land & Water

Approved:  8-28-2015
Mark D. Myers, Commissioner Date
Department of Natural Resources

Table C-1: Units Affected By LLO No. 39

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
Fairbanks Region		
F-03	11,572	3-2
F-07	1,999	3-2
F-12 (part)	257	3-2
F-18 (part)	6,353	3-2, 3-2a
F-23	2,086	3-2, 3-2a
F-25	120	3-2, 3-2a
F-26	444	3-2, 3-2a
F-27	2,160	3-2, 3-2a
F-31 (part)	305	3-2
F-39	80	3-2, 3-2a
F-40	207	3-2, 3-2a
F-41 (part)	295	3-2, 3-2a
F-42	159	3-2, 3-2a
F-45	307	3-2, 3-2a
F-46	440	3-2, 3-2a
F-47 (part)	15	3-2, 3-2a
F-49 (part)	299	3-2, 3-2a
F-52	280	3-2, 3-2a
F-58 (part)	150	3-2, 3-2a
F-61 (part)	220	3-2
F-66 (part)	28,149	3-2
F-67	1,045	3-2, 3-2a
F-72 (part)	160	3-2, 3-2a
F-74	160	3-2, 3-2a
F-76	101	3-2, 3-2a
F-94 (part)	32	3-2, 3-2b
F-107	358	3-2, 3-2b
F-108	112	3-2, 3-2b
F-112	55	3-2, 3-2b
F-113	153	3-2, 3-2b
F-124	5,399	3-2, 3-2b
F-128	51	3-2, 3-2b
F-130	125	3-2, 3-2a
F-135 (part)	545	3-2
F-137	1,303	3-2, 3-2a
F-138	160	3-2
F-145	48	3-2
F-147	31	3-2, 3-2a
Subtotal	65,696	
Delta Region		
D-16 (part)	1,913	3-3, 3-3a
D-22	14,649	3-3, 3-3a
D-25 (part)	699	3-3, 3-3a
D-26 (part)	179	3-3, 3-3a
D-28	57	3-3, 3-3a
D-29	157	3-3, 3-3a

Appendix C: Leasehold Location Orders

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
D-36	17	3-3, 3-3a
D-37	1	3-3, 3-3a
D-43 (part)	57	3-3, 3-3a
D-44 (part)	392	3-3, 3-3a
D-51 (part)	160	3-3, 3-3a
D-52	497	3-3
D-56 (part)	5,896	3-3
D-72	20	3-3, 3-3a
Subtotal	24,692	
Upper Tanana Region		
U-9 (part)	181	3-4, 3-4a
U-10 (part)	476	3-4, 3-4a
U-19 (part)	192	3-4, 3-4a
U-22 (part)	8,011	3-4, 3-4a
U-29	89	3-4, 3-4a
U-32 (part)	584	3-4, 3-4a
U-63	464	3-4, 3-4a
U-69	9,493	3-4, 3-4a
Subtotal	19,491	
Total Acres	109,879	

Map C-1: Lands to be Included in Leasehold Location Order 39

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

Appendix C-2 Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 14A01

Amendment 01

1.0 Order Restricting to Leasehold Location

After the effective date of this order (see paragraph 5), and unless otherwise closed to mineral entry, rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195.

2.0 The land subject to the terms of this order

The land subject to this order is depicted in the attached Map. Approximately 35,840 acres are affected, a reduction of 23,680 acres.

3.0 Authority for this order

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185, AS 38.05.300 and AS 38.05.135 to the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Alaska.

4.0 Findings and Determinations

The following findings and determinations are made:

- 4.1 The land shown on the attached map is found to be subject to potential use conflicts, which require that mining be allowed only under written lease issued under AS 38.05.205. These lands encompass 14 mineral licks which are heavily used by Dall sheep and other wildlife. Since the implementation of LLO 14, November 30, 1990, additional data on mineral lick location has been attained, necessitating an adjustment in the location of the LLO boundary lines.

As stated in the original Leasehold Location Order, mining activity within these lands must avoid direct impacts on the licks and the trails leading to the licks, and mitigate other negative impacts. Leasehold location is an appropriate measure to allow mineral development to occur with minimal impacts on the mineral licks.

- 4.2 Because of the mineralized nature of the mineral lick areas, mining may be a use of these lands. Leasehold location is an appropriate measure to allow mineral development with minimal impacts to areas that have been described as sensitive to mining operations in paragraph 4.1.
- 4.3 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to have mineral potential.
- 4.4 The stipulations described in paragraph 4.2 are determined to be necessary in minimizing impacts to the resources of the lands described in paragraph 2.0 and are to be used in approving plans of operations by the Department of Natural Resources.

5.0 Effective Date

This order is effective as of the following date: 8/28/2015

Concur:  7/24/2015
Brent Goodrum, Director Date
Division of Mining, Land & Water

Approved:  8-28-2015
Mark D. Myers, Commissioner Date
Department of Natural Resources

**ATTACHMENT A- LEGAL DESCRIPTION
LANDS SUBJECT TO LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDER NO. 14A01**

Mineral Licks

1. F.M., T. 17 S., R. 12 E., Sections 17-20
2. F.M., T. 15 S., R. 10 E., Sections 26,27,34,35
3. F.M., T. 16 S., R. 10 E., Sections 31,14,23,24
4. F.M., T. 16 S., R. 11 E., Sections 7,8,16,17
5. F.M., T. 15 S., R. 11 E., Sections 7,8,16,17
6. F.M., T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Sections 20,21,28,29
7. F.M., T. 15 S., R. 12 E., Sections 2,3,10,11
8. F.M., T. 14 S., R. 12 E., Sections 13,14,23,24
9. F.M., T. 13 S., R. 12 E., Sections 32, 33
10. F.M., T. 14 S., R. 12 E., Sections 4,5
11. F.M., T. 15 S., R. 14 E., Sections 22,23,26, 27
12. F.M., T. 16 S., R. 16 E., Sections 29-32
13. F.M., T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sections 5-8
14. F.M., T. 17 S., R. 15 E., Sections 13,14,23,24
15. F.M., T. 17 S., R. 15 E., Sections 21,22,27,28

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

Appendix D
Mineral Order (Closing) 1145

 X Closing Lands to Mineral Entry Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name: Delta Transportation Corridor

II. Reason for Mineral Order: This mineral order is based on the attached Commissioner's Administrative Finding and applicable statutes.

III. Authority: AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

IV. Location and Legal Description: Lands to be closed under this order include approximately 4,622 acres in an area known as the Delta Junction Transportation Corridor extending 33.5 miles long and generally 1/4th of a mile wide along the Alaska Highway between milepost 1386 and 1419.5, and as further described below and in Map D-1.

- F010S011E Sec 29, 30, 31
- F011S011E Sec 3
- F011S012E Sec 7, 16-18, 20-22, 25-27, 35, 36
- F011S013E Sec 31
- F012S013E Sec 4-6, 9-11, 13-15, 24
- F012S014E Sec 19, 20, 27-30, 34, 35
- F013S014E Sec 1
- F013S015E Sec 5, 8-10, 13-15, 24

V. Mineral Closing: This mineral order is subject to valid existing rights and is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 – AS 38.05.275 to the 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 closure of the land described in this mineral closing order to entry under the mineral location and mining laws of the State of Alaska. The above-described lands are hereby closed to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur:  7/24/2015
 Brent Goodrum, Director Date
 Division of Mining, Land & Water

Approved:  8-28-2015
 Mark D. Myers, Commissioner Date
 Department of Natural Resources

**ADMINISTRATIVE FINDING
MINERAL ORDER (CLOSING) 1145**

**CLOSING TO MINERAL ENTRY AREAS WITHIN DELTA TRANSPORTATION
CORRIDOR**

Pursuant to AS 38.05.185 (a) and AS 38.05.300 this proposed action closes to mineral entry a discontinuous linear corridor 33.5 miles in length, and 1/4th of a mile wide that is designated as Transportation Corridor (Tc) in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP), and identified on Map D-1. As described in ETAP, the purpose of this transportation corridor is to facilitate the location of easements and rights-of-way as defined by AS 38.04.065(f) including railroad transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes which are now proposed. The requirements of Department Order 138 are applicable to this action.

The Eastern Tanana Area Plan designates this area as Transportation Corridor land. In accordance with this plan, DMLW proposes to close the corridor, ETAP Unit D-45, to mineral entry. Mining activity on the project area would be incompatible with future designated uses given the narrow linear nature of the transportation corridor, and the necessity of retaining it as a contiguous parcel in its current orientation.

For the reasons given above, I find that the closing of state land to mineral entry in the area under MO 1145 is appropriate since the intended use of the MCO under AS 38.05.300 is to protect the area designated Transportation Corridor land as defined by 11 AAC 55.205.

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 (Closing) No. 1145 and that this action is consistent with the requirements of AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

The amount of land closed under this order is approximately 4,622 acres. The areas affected by this closing action are depicted in Map D-1 as the area of MO 1145.

Concur:  7/24/2015
Brent Goodrum, Director
Division of Mining, Land & Water
Date

Approved:  8-28-2015
Mark D. Myers, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
Date

Map D-1: Mineral Order (Closing) 1145

Appendix E

Reservations of Water

This appendix includes specific information for planning units containing a body of water with existing or pending reservations of water (Table X). Table X describes the units by region, the water body, the LAS number, the map number, the customer name and the legal description of the reservation. See page 2-42 for more information on reservations of water.

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/Cert holding/applying agency	Description
Fairbanks Region					
F-11	Chatanika River	13578	3-1, 3-1a, 3-2, 3-2a	ADF&G	Certificate Chatanika River (Reach A), 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 outside braid, where braided) of the right bank, including any sloughs, braids or channels which carry water and are an integral part of the Chatanika River, beginning from the confluence with Ruby Creek (at approximate River Mile (RM) 113), upstream to the confluence with Poker Creek (at approximately RM 118).
		28388			Certificate Chatanika River (Reach B), 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 outside braid, where braided) of the right bank, including any sloughs, braids or channels which carry water and are an integral part of the Chatanika River, beginning from the confluence with Poker Creek (approximately RM 118), and extends upstream to river mile 128.5.
		28389			Certificate Chatanika River (Reach C), 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 outside braid, where braided) of the right bank, including any sloughs, braids or channels which carry water and are an integral part of the Chatanika River, beginning from approximate RM 128.5 to approximate RM 145.
		28390			Certificate Chatanika River (Reach D), from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of the outer bank (of the outside braid, where braided) of the left

Appendix E: Reservations of Water

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/Cert holding/applying agency	Description
					bank up to the OHWM of the (outer bank of the outside braid, where braided) of the right bank, including any sloughs, braids or channels which carry water and are an integral part of the Chatanika River, beginning from approximate RM 145, and extending upstream to approximately RM 158.
F-62		28391	3-1, 3-1a, 3-2		Certificate Chatanika River (Reach E), 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 outside braid, where braided) of the right bank, including any sloughs, braids or channels which carry water and are an integral part of the Chatanika River, beginning from approximate RM 158, and extends upstream to the confluence with Horse Creek (approximately RM 161.5).
F-69		28392			Certificate Chatanika River (Reach F), 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 outside braid, where braided) of the right bank, including any sloughs, braids or channels which carry water and are an integral part of the Chatanika River, beginning from the confluence of Horse Creek (at approximately RM 161.5), and extends upstream to the confluence with Smith Creek (at approximate RM 166.5).
F-101	Salcha River	12675	3-1, 3-1a, 3-2, 3-2b	ADF&G	Certificate Salcha river and its associated sloughs and floodplains, from its mouth on the Tanana River upstream approximately 6.0 river miles.
F-102					
F-116					
WatertsfdF-131	Chena River	11998	3-1, 3-1a, 3-2, 3-2a	ADF&G	Certificate Chena river and its associated sloughs and floodplains from approximately river mile 0.0 upstream to approximately river mile 20.9. See certificate for subordination agreement and special conditions.
	Tanana	29781	3-1, 3-1a, 3-2, 3-2b	ADF&G	Application Pending Tanana River (Reach A) and water adjacent to the main channel that has surface water connections to the main channel. Reservation Reach A begins just upstream of the Wood River confluence, approximately 35 river miles downstream from Fairbanks, and extends along the Tanana River to just upstream of the Chena River at river mile 213 in Fairbanks.
		29782			Application Pending Tanana River (Reach B) and water adjacent to the main channel that has surface water connections to the main channel. Reservation

Appendix E: Reservations of Water

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/Cert holding/applying agency	Description
					Reach B begins just upstream of the confluence with the Chena River, near the Fairbanks International Airport, and extends along the Tanana River approximately 53 river miles to just upstream of the Salcha River at river mile 266.
		29897			Application Pending Tanana River (Reach C) and water adjacent to the main channel that has surface water connections to the main channel. Reservation Reach C begins just upstream of the confluence with the Salcha River, near Salcha, AK and extends upstream along the Tanana River approximately 44 river miles to just upstream of the confluence with the Delta River at river mile 310.
L-01	Chena River	29090	3-1, 3-1a, 3-2, 3-2a	ADF&G	Application Pending Chena River and its off-channel habitats (including those bodies of water adjacent to the main channel that have surface water connections to the main channel, e.g. side channels, sloughs, alcoves, etc.) from Mullen Slough approximately 9 river miles upstream to the confluence with Hunts Creek; and from the confluence with the South Fork Chena River approximately 15 river miles upstream to the confluence with the Middle Fork Chena River.
		29091			
	Tanana River	29781		ADF&G	Application Pending Tanana River (Reach A) and water adjacent to the main channel that has surface water connections to the main channel. Reservation Reach A begins just upstream of the Wood River confluence, approximately 35 river miles downstream from Fairbanks, and extends along the Tanana River to just upstream of the Chena River at river mile 213 in Fairbanks.
		29782			Application Pending Tanana River (Reach B) and water adjacent to the main channel that has surface water connections to the main channel. Reservation Reach B begins just upstream of the confluence with the Chena River, near the Fairbanks International Airport, and extends along the Tanana River approximately 53 river miles to just upstream of the Salcha River at river mile 266.
Delta Region					
D-27	Delta Clearwater River	13577	3-1, 3-1a, 3-3, 3-3a	ADF&G	Certificate Delta Clearwater, also known as Clearwater Creek and its floodplain, from the mouth at Tanana river upstream approximate to river mile 7.0.
D-35					
D-39					
D-64	Tanana River	29898		ADF&G	Application Pending

Appendix E: Reservations of Water

Region/Unit	Waterbody	LAS	Plan Map No.	Customer/Cert holding/applying agency	Description
L-01					Tanana River (Reach D) begins just upstream of the confluence with the Delta River, near Big Delta, Alaska and extends upstream along the Tanana River approximately 124 river miles to USGS Streamgage No. 15476000.