

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary

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

ATV. All-terrain vehicle

Alpine. The zone that occurs above the tree line and is characterized by unique vegetation.

Anadromous waters. A river, lake, stream, or other waterbody from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water used by salmon or other anadromous fish for spawning, rearing or migration. Some, but not all, anadromous waters are shown in “The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes” (referred to as the Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC)) compiled by ADF&G and DNR.

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (1980)

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

AS. Alaska Statute

ASCMCRA. Alaska Surface Coal Mining Control and Reclamation Act

Authorization. A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.

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

Borough. Refers to Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Also MSB).

Buffer. An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.

Classification. Land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be managed. All classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may be considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination.

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.

Dispersed recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as hunting, fishing, recreational boating, or wildlife viewing.

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

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DOA. Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

DOF&FP. Division of Forestry & Fire Protection, a division of DNR

DOT&PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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

Easement. An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use. (As applied in this plan, also includes those easements that are issued to SCRO and are retained by the state.)

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: <https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/paad/17b-easements/>

Explosive. A chemical compound, mixture, or device that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing a chemical reaction resulting in a substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat; "explosive" includes, but is not limited to dynamite, Tannerite, blasting powder, nitroglycerin, blasting caps, and nitrojelly.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

Firearm. Includes a pistol, rifle, shotgun, revolver, mechanical, gas, or air-operated gun.

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

FLUP. Forest Land Use Plan. FLUPs are prepared by the Division of Forestry & Fire Protection and precede state timber sales.

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

Habitat. Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of the species. This designation, when used, applies to localized areas

having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within the planning boundary. The “Ha” designation does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the following categories. Also refers to the plan designation of Habitat or the land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land¹⁶. 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).
- Nesting, breeding, and molting concentrations for birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918).
- Waterfowl and game bird nesting, breeding, and molting areas.
- Bear denning sites.
- Caribou rutting, wintering, and calving areas.
- Dall sheep wintering, rutting, and lambing areas.
- Mountain goat rutting, wintering, and kidding areas.
- Moose rutting, wintering, and calving areas.
- Wolf concentration areas.
- Mineral licks.
- Wildlife migration corridors.
- Core habitat of Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

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

ILMA or ILMT. See Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer.

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

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

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

¹⁶ The term ‘Habitat’ has a meaning that is specific to this plan. A more general definition of habitat is “The location or environment where an organism (or a thing) is most likely to be found.” This more specific meaning is applied to be consistent with the intent of 11 AAC 55.230, which provides a definition of ‘Wildlife Habitat Land’.

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.

JPUA. Jonesville Public Use Area.

Land Classification Order. An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065). The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands within the planning area according to the land use designations assigned to specific management units.

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

Land use designation. A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary use(s) of state land. Other land uses may occur if they don't significantly detract from or impair the designated use(s). For example, public recreation can occur on land designated for forest management or water resources. Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55.

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.

Legislatively Designated Area (LDA). An area set aside by the state legislature for special management actions and retained in public ownership.

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

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

Management Subunit. *See subunit.*

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.

May. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word "may" state the plan's intent and allow the manager to analyze budget conditions and staff resources 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. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

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 also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic values.

Mineral entry. Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185-275.

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

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 38.05.185-275. 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.

MSB. Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Multiple use (AS 38.04.910). 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.

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.

Objectives. Objectives describe the comprehensive approach to achieve the identified goals for each major resource or use in the Moose Range and JPUA.

OHV. Off-Highway Vehicle

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

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

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

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

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

Primary use. See Designated use.

Prohibited use. A use not allowed in a management subunit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated uses, or management guideline. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated uses in a management subunit are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the subunit, 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.

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

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. “Recreation” does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing.

Riparian Areas. Areas adjacent to streams and rivers and, occasionally, lakes.

Retained land. Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, submerged lands, and water that are to remain in state ownership.

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

RS 2477. 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: <https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/paad/rs-2477/>

SCRO. Southcentral Regional Land Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

SMAP. Susitna Matanuska Area Plan

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

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. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

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. ‘State Land’ excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust Authority, or by state agencies that have acquired through deed.

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

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

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

Sub-unit. A spatial unit used in management plans to describe geographic areas within the plan boundary. Often sub-units occupy state lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and that may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this plan, there are 4 sub-units.

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development, avoids or minimizes impacts to the natural environment, and is compatible with adjacent land uses and adopted land use plans.

Sustainable Trail. A trail that conforms to its terrain and environment, is capable of handling its intended use without serious degradation and requires minimal maintenance. (See Alaska State Parks Trail Management Handbook, 2015)

Sustained Yield. The definition of sustained yield as applied to forest resources in this plan corresponds to AS 41.17.950(27) and as it applies to land related issues, to AS 38.04.910(12).

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.

TMP. Trail Management Plan.

Trail. A route on the ground established by either repeated use over a period of time, or constructed, that has been used for access purposes that may or may not have the legal provisions of public access granted by an easement.

Unit. A smaller spatial area within a sub-unit that provides more specific land use designations and management intent. All 4 sub-units within this plan are divided into several units.

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.

USACOE. United States Army Corps of Engineers

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

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

Water-dependent. From 6 AAC 80.900(17): “water-dependent” means a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the waterbody.

Water-related. From 6 AAC 80.900(18): “water-related” means a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a waterbody, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

Weapons. Includes a bow and arrow, slingshot, crossbow, explosive, or firearm.

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

Will. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word “will” must be followed by land managers and users. Deviation from plan designations, management intent, or management guidelines requires a plan amendment.

Appendix B: Land Classification Order

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

Land Classification Order No: SC-23-001

- I. Name: Matanuska Valley Moose Range and Jonesville Public Use Area Management Plan (MVMRJPUA)
- II. The classifications in Chapter 3 are based on written justification contained the following plan:

Management Plan: **Matanuska Valley Moose Range and Jonesville Public Use Area**

Adopted (X) Revised () Dated July 2, 2024

| <u>Legal Description</u> | <u>Acreage</u> | <u>Acquisition Authority</u> | <u>Existing Classification</u> | <u>Classification by this Action</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| See plan maps, MVMRJPUA, 2024 | | | Susitna Matanuska Area Plan, 2011 | See plan maps, MVMRJPUA, 2024 |

- IV. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders for the plan area boundary, and modifies the area plan boundaries for the 2011 Susitna Matanuska Area Plan, and replaces and supersedes the existing land classification orders for only those lands within the plan boundary of the 2024 MVMRJPUA previously included in the 2011 Susitna Matanuska 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. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: 
John Boyle, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Date: 2 July 24

Appendix C: Trail Management Plan Process

Introduction

OHV use related to recreation, hunting, and fishing has increased significantly in the Moose Range and JPUA in recent years. As a result, numerous trails have been created and areas that previously received little or no motorized use are now seeing frequent use. Some of these trails have been developed in sensitive fish and wildlife habitat areas. Others have been developed in wetlands, where repeated use results in degradation of the soil and development of multiple routes. DNR seeks to address trails impacts to wetlands and sensitive habitat through a comprehensive Trail Management Plan (TMP).

Trail Management Plan

The TMP will address existing and newly developed trails in the Moose Range and JPUA. The TMP will provide an inventory of all trails to be managed by DNR and provide an assessment of trail conditions and their impacts to fish and wildlife habitat. The assessment will identify trails that have significant impacts on fish and wildlife habitat, particularly waterfowl nesting areas, trumpeter swan or loon nesting areas, moose calving concentration areas, and fish spawning areas. Trails in wetland areas will be assessed to determine if they are having significant impacts on soil and hydrology. Trails impacting other state resources will also be assessed.

Based on those assessments, existing trails determined to have significant negative impacts on fish and wildlife habitat, or other state resources, may be closed, be re-routed, or face seasonal restrictions. These actions are consistent with the statutory mandate to protect fish and wildlife habitat so traditional use of the fish and wildlife populations can continue.

Through the TMP, DNR will identify potential new trails (non-motorized and motorized) for development. DNR may also identify existing trails that can be developed to a higher standard or expanded. Trails may also be identified for reservation as public easements for specific purposes. These actions are consistent with the statutory mandates to maintain and enhance recreation and to provide for a full spectrum of recreational opportunities.

The TMP will not address motorized and non-motorized uses that are allowed by regulation off trail. Examples of this type of use include game retrieval, recreational use off existing trails, and recreation off trails when snow and frost conditions permit. In general, the impacts associated with this type of use do not persist from year to year, and are minor in nature.

These uses are subject to regulations at 11 AAC 96.020. Trails associated with these uses will not be classified through this process.

DNR may accept and adjudicate applications to re-route, designate, develop, or expand trails. DNR may reserve limited use easements on trails developed consistent with Department authorizations.

All new trails authorized by the Department will be reserved through public easements, and be developed as sustainable trails. Sustainable trails can handle the intended use without serious environmental degradation. By following landscape contours, utilizing terrain features, and shedding water, sustainable trails require minimal maintenance over the long term.

The foundation of trail sustainability focuses on initial trail design to maximize the resilience of the trail to use-related impacts, minimize resource degradation, and maximize user enjoyment. While initial construction costs may be more for sustainable trails because the tread length is often longer to meet controlled grade limits, reduced future maintenance costs should compensate for those initial investments. Integral to sustainability is a sound trail plan to meet user needs and desires within the trail location environment. This planning is the core for any successful trail project.

Trail Management Plan Policy

Intent

This Trail Management Plan is intended to be used for all classified trails in the Moose Range and JPUA. The process provides direction and design parameters for trail planning, construction, maintenance, and condition assessment. Trail managers may implement the process following adoption of the Moose Range and JPUA Management Plan with the following benefits in mind:

1. Maintaining and enhancing opportunities for the recreating public.
2. Manage use through proper planning, design, and construction of trails.
3. Ensure long-term savings in maintenance costs.
4. Demonstrate that DNR is committed to managing uses, and the associated impacts, so future generations can enjoy the resources of the of the Moose Range and JPUA.

Goals

The following goals will guide DNR in management of trail resources in the Moose Range and JPUA:

1. Establish Trail Management Objectives for individual trails and trail segments.
2. Implement a standardized trail classification system, including general criteria and design parameters.
3. Support the creation of sustainable trails.
4. Develop an effective and efficient procedure for trail inventory and assessment.
5. Standardize trail terminology that is consistent with other public land management agencies throughout the state.

Process

The following provides the general process that DNR will follow in the classification and assessment of trails in the Moose Range and JPUA.

Trail Management Objectives

Trail Management Objectives (TMOs) are defined as the documentation of the intended purpose and management strategies of a trail based upon the management plan or management intent of an area.

TMOs document the Trail Class, Designed Use, Design Parameters, and other trail-specific considerations for both planned and existing trails. A trail may have different TMOs for sections of the trail that are or will be managed differently. TMOs are very helpful in providing information for subsequent trail planning, management, and reporting. Each classified trail should have TMOs identified based upon the unit's management or trail plan.

Trail Classification System

The Trail Classification System is intended to provide uniform principles for trail classification, maintenance, marking, design, and construction. The Trail Classification System adopted by DNR is a close adaptation of the National Trail Classification System being formally adopted by most federal land management agencies, and therefore will be a major step forward in applying consistent terminology and management guidance on trails in the Moose Range and JPUA. This system is based on identifying the Type and Class of an existing or planned trail.

Only two Trail Types are referenced in this process: Terra (Standard) Trails, and Snow Trails. Each trail is further separated into one of five Trail Classes, ranging from least developed (Trail Class 1) to most developed (Trail Class 5). General criteria are supplied to define Trail Classes applicable to all system trails. Trail Classes are further refined through Trail Design Parameters that offer construction specifications by the type of Designed Use, such as hiker, bicycle, ATV, motorized and non-motorized boating and snowmobile. Trail Design Parameters provide guidance for the assessment, survey and design, construction, repair, and maintenance of trails, based on the Trail Class and Designed Use of the trail.

Sustainable Trails

A Sustainable Trail is defined as a trail that conforms to its terrain and environment, can handle its intended use without serious degradation and requires minimal maintenance.

Trail "Sustainability" is a concept that is being discussed broadly within the national trails community. Certain design concepts that are time-tested, sound, and simple, form the essential elements of sustainable design, while best management practices are currently being developed to guide overall trail management.

Sustainable trails are guided by trail management objectives (TMOs) and constructed to design parameters that support intended use without impact to the surrounding environment, which contributes to user enjoyment and protection of resources. Trail alignment and grades conform to the local terrain, while erosion is minimized, and the tread stabilized. Sustainable trails integrate well into the environment and do not negatively impact the ecological integrity of the environment.

Develop a Means for Trail Inventory and Assessment

Before trail maintenance and repair strategies can be fully developed, an assessment of trails and their condition must be made, based on the TMOs identified for the trail. While TMOs provide a vision for future trail conditions, Trail Assessments offer an accurate snapshot of existing conditions and what is needed to meet Design Parameters identified by TMOs. The difference between TMOs and Trail Assessments will help determine repair costs.

Trail inventories and assessments require that detailed data be collected for each trail. There are several data collection methods being used in Alaska, from simple pen and paper technologies to sophisticated GPS programs. Various methodologies should be reviewed during planned assessments and options will be considered based on their cost effectiveness and ease of use.

Trail Terminology

Terminology referenced in this process has been adopted from many sources including the U.S. Forest Service, DNR, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, and the Alaska Parks and Recreation Association. Uniform terminology will also greatly benefit the application process for State Park's Recreational Trail Grant program or other grant and funding sources.

Trail Classification System Criteria

The Trail Classification System used in this process is adopted from sources including the U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management, the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The five Trail Classes range from least developed (Trail Class 1) to most developed (Trail Class 5):

- Trail Class 1: Minimal/Undeveloped Trail
- Trail Class 2: Simple/Minor Development Trail
- Trail Class 3: Developed/Improved Trail
- Trail Class 4: Highly Developed Trail
- Trail Class 5: Fully Developed Trail

Trail Classes are an inventory convention used to identify applicable Design Parameters. Trail Class descriptors reflect typical attributes of trails in each class. Trail-specific exceptions may occur for any Trail Class descriptor, provided that the general intent of the corresponding Trail Class is retained. There is a direct relationship between Trail Class and Managed Use: one cannot be determined without consideration of the other. There can be only one Trail Class identified per trail or trail segment. The Trail Class for each trail or trail segment will be based on applicable land management plan direction, trail-specific decisions, and other related direction. The appropriate Trail Class should be determined at the trail-specific level. Apply the Trail Class that most closely matches the trail's TMOs.

Trail prescriptions describe the desired management of each trail, based on management plan direction. These prescriptions consider the protection of sensitive resources and other management guidelines and recommendations. To meet prescription, each trail is assigned an appropriate Trail Class (1-5). These general categories are used to identify applicable Trail Design Parameters and basic indicators used to help determine construction and/or maintenance costs. These classes have been adapted from the U.S. Forest Service. The general criteria below define each Trail Class and are applicable to all system trails. Trail Class descriptions define "typical" attributes, and exceptions may occur for any attribute.

| Trail Attributes | Trail Class 1 <i>Minimal/Undeveloped Trail</i> | Trail Class 2 <i>Simple/Minor Development Trail</i> | Trail Class 3 <i>Developed/Improved Trail</i> | Trail Class 4 <i>Highly Developed Trail</i> | Trail Class 5 <i>Fully Developed Trail</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| General Criteria Physical Characteristics to be Applied to all Designated Trails | | | | | |
| Tread & Traffic Flow | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Tread intermittent and often indistinct ♦ May require route finding ♦ Native materials only | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Tread discernible and continuous, but narrow and rough ♦ Few or no allowances constructed for passing ♦ Native materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Tread obvious and continuous ♦ Width accommodates unhindered one-lane travel (occasional allowances constructed for passing) ♦ Typically native materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Tread wide and relatively smooth with few irregularities ♦ Width may consistently accommodate two-lane travel ♦ Native or imported materials ♦ May be hardened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Width generally accommodates two-lane and two-directional travel, or provides frequent passing turnouts ♦ Commonly hardened with asphalt or other imported material |
| Obstacles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Obstacles common ♦ Narrow passages; brush, steep grades, rocks and logs present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Obstacles occasionally present ♦ Blockages cleared to define route and protect resources ♦ Vegetation may encroach into trailway | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Obstacles infrequent ♦ Vegetation cleared outside of trailway | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Few or no obstacles exist ♦ Grades typically <12% ♦ Vegetation cleared outside of trailway | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ No obstacles ♦ Grades typically <8% |
| Constructed Features & Trail Elements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Minimal to non-existent ♦ Drainage is functional ♦ No constructed bridges or foot crossings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Structures are of limited size, scale, and number ♦ Drainage functional ♦ Structures adequate to protect trail infrastructure and resources ♦ Primitive crossings and fords | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Trail structures (walls, steps, drainage, raised trail) may be common and substantial ♦ Trail bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Structures frequent and substantial ♦ Substantial trail bridges are appropriate at water crossings ♦ Trailside amenities may be present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Structures frequent or continuous; may include curbs, handrails, trailside amenities, and boardwalks ♦ Drainage structures frequent; may include culverts and road-like designs |

| Trail Attributes | Trail Class 1 <i>Minimal/Undeveloped Trail</i> | Trail Class 2 <i>Simple/Minor Development Trail</i> | Trail Class 3 <i>Developed/Improved Trail</i> | Trail Class 4 <i>Highly Developed Trail</i> | Trail Class 5 <i>Fully Developed Trail</i> |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| General Criteria Physical Characteristics to be Applied to all Designated Trails | | | | | |
| Signs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Minimum required ♦ Generally limited to regulation and resource protection ♦ No destination signs present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Minimum required for basic direction ♦ Generally limited to regulation and resource protection ♦ Typically very few or no destination signs present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Regulation, resource protection, user reassurance ♦ Directional signs at junctions, or when confusion is likely ♦ Destination signs typically present ♦ Informational and interpretive signs may be present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Wide variety of signs likely present ♦ Informational signs likely ♦ Interpretive signs possible ♦ Trail Universal Access information likely displayed at trailhead | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Wide variety of signage is present ♦ Information and interpretive signs likely ♦ Trail Universal Access information is typically displayed at trailhead |
| Typical Experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Natural, unmodified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Natural, essentially unmodified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Natural, primarily unmodified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ May be modified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Can be highly modified ♦ Commonly associated with Visitor Centers or high-use recreation sites |

Appendix D: Legislation

Matanuska Valley Moose Range Legislation

Sec. 16.20.340. Purpose of Matanuska Valley Moose Range.

The purpose of [AS 16.20.340](#) — 16.20.360 is to establish the area described in [AS 16.20.360](#) as the Matanuska Valley Moose Range. The primary purposes of the Matanuska Valley Moose Range are to maintain, improve, and enhance moose populations and habitat and other wildlife resources of the area, and to perpetuate public multiple use of the area, including fishing, grazing, forest management, hunting, trapping, mineral and coal entry and development, and other forms of public use of public land not incompatible with the purpose stated in this section.

Sec. 16.20.350. Management responsibility for moose range.

(a) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the management of fish and game resources on the state land and water described in AS 16.20.360 consistent with the purposes of AS 16.20.340 — 16.20.360.

(b) Management of the surface and subsurface estate is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources. After adequate public hearings the Department of Natural Resources shall develop and adopt a management plan for the Matanuska Valley Moose Range that shall reflect the concurrence of the Department of Fish and Game. The management plan shall be adopted, implemented, and maintained within three years of the establishment of the Matanuska Valley Moose Range. The management plan shall be revised, if necessary and appropriate, under the same procedure followed for initial adoption. The plan shall provide for roadside recreation sites, including picnicking and camping areas.

(c) The Department of Natural Resources may, after consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, adopt regulations governing the public use of the area. The regulations must include provisions for multiple use, as defined in AS 38.04.910, and for public multiple uses listed in AS 16.20.340. Regulations adopted for the Matanuska Valley Moose Range do not apply to private land within the boundary described in AS 16.20.360.

(d) The area shall be managed to sustain fish and wildlife resources in perpetuity, according to the principle of sustained yield.

(e) The commissioner of natural resources may acquire in the name of the state, by negotiated purchase only, without an option of first purchase, title or interest in real property lying within the boundaries of the Matanuska Valley Moose Range. The land described herein is to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources.

Sec. 16.20.360. Matanuska Valley Moose Range established.

The state-owned land and water, vacant and unappropriated, and all that acquired in the future by the state, lying within the boundary described in this section, are designated as the Matanuska Valley Moose Range, and are reserved from all uses incompatible with their primary purposes as public use land. The land described herein is to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources.

(1) Township 18 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian Section 1;

(2) Township 18 North, Range 2 East, Seward Meridian Sections 4 — 6;
(3) Township 19 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian Section 13
Sections 24 — 25
Section 36;
(4) Township 19 North, Range 2 East, Seward Meridian Section 1
Section 2, E 1/2
Section 10, S 1/2
Sections 11 — 34
Section 35, N 1/2;
(5) Township 19 North, Range 3 East, Seward Meridian Sections 1 — 32, that portion lying north of the
Glenn Highway right-of-way;
(6) Township 19 North, Range 4 East, Seward Meridian
Section 1, N 1/2, SW 1/4
Sections 2 — 10
Section 11, N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4
Section 15, W 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4
Section 16, E 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 that portion north and east of the Glenn Highway right-of-way;
(7) Township 19 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian Section 6, NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4;
(8) Township 20 North, Range 2 East, Seward Meridian Section 1
Sections 12 — 13
Sections 24 — 25
Section 36;
(9) Township 20 North, Range 3 East, Seward Meridian Section 5, W 1/2
Sections 6 — 7
Sections 11 — 13
Sections 18 — 19
Sections 24 — 25
Section 30, N 1/2
Sections 31 — 33, S 1/2
Sections 34 — 36;
(10) Township 20 North, Range 4 East, Seward Meridian Section 5, W 1/2
Section 6
Section 7, N 1/2
Sections 12 — 13
Sections 21 — 36;
(11) Township 20 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian Section 5
Section 6, E 1/2
Sections 7 — 8
Section 12, S 1/2
Sections 13 — 32
Section 33, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4
Section 34, N 1/2 N 1/2;

(12) Township 20 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian Sections 1 — 12
Section 14, N 1/2
Sections 15 — 21
Section 22, NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4
Section 29, W 1/2, those portions lying north of the right-of-way for the Glenn Highway
Section 30, those portions lying north of the right-of-way for the Glenn Highway;
(13) Township 20 North, Range 7 East, Seward Meridian Section 6;
(14) Township 21 North, Range 2 East, Seward Meridian Section 25
Section 36;
(15) Township 21 North, Range 3 East, Seward Meridian Section 25
Section 29, W 1/2
Sections 30 — 31
Section 32, W 1/2
Section 36, N 1/2;
(16) Township 21 North, Range 4 East, Seward Meridian Section 12, W 1/2
Section 13
Section 20
Section 21, S 1/2
Section 24, E 1/2
Section 28
Section 29, E 1/2
Section 30, S 1/2
Sections 31 — 32;
(17) Township 21 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian Section 3
Section 9
Section 10, W 1/2
Sections 16 — 17
Sections 19 — 20
Section 21, N 1/2
Section 29, W 1/2
Sections 30 — 31
Section 32, W 1/2;
(18) Township 21 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian Section 2
Section 3, E 1/2
Section 10
Section 11, W 1/2
Section 14, W 1/2
Section 15
Sections 21 — 22
Section 23, W ½

Sections 28 — 29

Sections 31 — 36;

(19) Township 21 North, Range 7 East, Seward Meridian Sections 27 — 28

Sections 31 — 32

Section 33, N 1/2

Section 34, N 1/2;

(20) Township 22 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian Section 23

Section 26

Section 35.

Jonesville Public Use Area Legislation

Sec. 41.23.280. Purpose of AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289.

The purpose of AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289 is to protect, maintain, enhance, and perpetuate the present use of the area described in AS 41.23.286 as the Jonesville Public Use Area. The Jonesville Public Use Area is established to

(1) protect, maintain, perpetuate, and enhance year-round general public recreation; (2) protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitat so that the public may continue to enjoy traditional uses of the Jonesville Public Use Area;

(3) provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the area through a full spectrum of public uses, including the maintenance and enhancement of off-road vehicle and nonmotorized recreational opportunities for the public; and

(4) allow

(A) continued mineral exploration and development activities;

(B) motorized access to private property, including property in which a person has a subsurface right, in the Jonesville Public Use Area; and

(C) additional public uses of the area determined by the commissioner to be compatible with this section.

Sec. 41.23.282. Management.

(a) The commissioner is responsible for the management of the surface and subsurface estate of the Jonesville Public Use Area consistent with the purposes of AS 41.23.280. After adequate public hearings, the commissioner may designate incompatible uses and shall adopt and may revise a management plan for the Jonesville Public Use Area to the extent workload permits. The management plan must include provisions for the enforcement of the plan and compliance with the requirements of the plan. The commissioner shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game in the adoption and revision of the management plan.

(b) The commissioner of fish and game, the Board of Fisheries, and the Board of Game are responsible for the management of fish and game resources and the public use of fish and wildlife in the Jonesville Public Use Area consistent with the purposes of AS 41.23.280.

(c) The Jonesville Public Use Area may not be managed as a unit of the state park system.

(d) The state may not acquire by eminent domain privately owned land within the boundaries described in AS 41.23.286 for inclusion in the Jonesville Public Use Area. However, the state may acquire privately

owned land located within the boundaries described in AS 41.23.286 by purchase, exchange, or otherwise for inclusion in the Jonesville Public Use Area.

Sec. 41.23.284. Incompatible uses.

(a) Except as provided in this section, the commissioner may prohibit or restrict uses determined to be incompatible with the purposes of the Jonesville Public Use Area under AS 41.23.280 within the state-owned land and water described in AS 41.23.286.

(b) Nothing in AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289 prohibits the Department of Fish and Game from engaging in rehabilitation, enhancement, and development of fish and wildlife habitat within an area described in AS 41.23.286 that is consistent with the purposes stated in AS 41.23.280.

(c) The commissioner may not restrict

(1) lawful fishing, hunting, or trapping rights allowed under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game within the Jonesville Public Use Area;

(2) the use of weapons, including firearms, in the Jonesville Public Use Area, except in locations where the commissioner determines that the use of weapons constitutes a threat to public safety; or

(3) lawful mineral exploration and development activities within the Jonesville Public Use Area.

(d) The commissioner shall

(1) allow the Jonesville Public Use Area to be used for activities that

(A) are compatible with the reasons for establishing the public use area in AS 41.23.280; and

(B) include operating all-terrain vehicles on trails or in areas designated or constructed for their use, aircraft, and watercraft; snowmachining, horseback riding, hiking, bicycling, dog sledding, cross-country skiing, skijoring, camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife viewing, photography, berry picking; and, where permitted, rifle and pistol ranges, parking of vehicles, and lawful mineral exploration and mining; and

(2) recognize the existing off-road motor vehicle trails and the access those trails provide within the Jonesville Public Use Area, make accommodations that will provide the shortest possible route to avoid critical habitat, conduct trail rehabilitation in a way that minimizes damage, maintain and enhance off-road motor vehicle options and opportunities in the Jonesville Public Use Area, and provide for responsible use of the public use area.

(e) The commissioner of public safety and the commissioner of fish and game shall have necessary access to the Jonesville Public Use Area for fish and game management, research, and enforcement purposes.

(f) If the commissioner determines that a use is incompatible with one or more other uses in a portion of the Jonesville Public Use Area, the commissioner shall state in the management plan adopted or revised under AS 41.23.282

(1) each determination of incompatibility;

(2) the specific area where the incompatibility is determined to exist;

(3) the time within which the incompatibility is determined to exist; and

(4) the reasons for the determination of incompatibility.

Sec. 41.23.286. Jonesville Public Use Area.

Subject to valid existing rights, the vacant and unappropriated state-owned land and water and the state land and water acquired in the future that lie within the following boundaries described in this section

are designated as the Jonesville Public Use Area, are reserved for all uses compatible with their primary function as public use land, and are assigned to the department for control and management:

(1) Township 19 North, Range 2 East, Seward Meridian

Section 1: That portion easterly of Moose Creek

Section 12: That portion of N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4 easterly of Moose Creek

Section 13: NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, and S1/2

Section 24: All;

(2) Township 19 North, Range 3 East, Seward Meridian

Section 2: All

Section 3: All Section 4: All

Section 5: All

Section 6: All

Section 7: All

Section 8: All

Section 9: All

Section 10: All

Section 11: All

Section 14: NE1/4

Section 15: N1/2NE1/4 and the North 960 feet of the East 1,815 feet of the NW1/4 for each Record of Survey filed as 86-85RS P.R.D.

Section 16: All

Section 17: All

Section 18: All

Section 19: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, and Government Lots 1, 2, and 4

Section 20: N1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, and SW1/4NW1/4;

(3) Township 20 North, Range 2 East, Seward Meridian

Section 36: That portion easterly of Moose Creek;

(4) Township 20 North, Range 3 East, Seward Meridian

Section 31: All

Section 32: All

Section 33: All

Section 34: All

Section 35: All.

Sec. 41.23.288. Enforcement authority.

(a) In the Jonesville Public Use Area described in AS 41.23.286, the following persons are peace officers of the state for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289 and regulations adopted under AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289:

(1) an employee of the department or another person authorized by the commissioner;

(2) a peace officer, as that term is defined in AS 01.10.060.

(b) A person designated in (a) of this section may, when enforcing the provisions of AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289 or a regulation adopted under AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289,

- (1) execute a warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (2) administer or take an oath, affirmation, or affidavit; and
 - (3) issue a citation or arrest a person who violates a provision of AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289 or a regulation adopted under AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289.
- (c) A citation issued under (b) of this section must comply with the provisions of AS 12.25.175 — 12.25.230.

Sec. 41.23.289. Penalty.

- (a) A person who violates a provision of, or regulation adopted under, AS 41.23.280 — 41.23.289 is guilty of a violation as defined in AS 11.81.900.
- (b) The supreme court shall establish by order or rule a schedule of bail amounts for violations under (a) of this section that allow the disposition of a citation without a court appearance.