

Chapter 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction.....	1
Definitions.....	1
Goals	1
Management Intent	2
General Framework of the Plan	2
Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value	3
General Guidelines.....	4
Other State Land	4
Agriculture and Grazing	5
Agriculture	5
Management Guidelines	6
Grazing.....	7
Management Guidelines	8
Coordination and Public Notice.....	10
Management Guidelines	10
Cultural Resources.....	12
Management Guidelines	12
Fish and Wildlife Habitat.....	14
Management Guidelines	14
Forestry	23
Management Guidelines	25
Table 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Legislative Designation as State Forest Management Units	28
Map 2-1: Lands to be Considered for Inclusion in the Tanana Valley State Forest ..	29
Material Sites	31
Management Guidelines	31
Public Access	34
Management Guidelines: General Public Access	34
Management Guidelines: Access Within and Between Developing Areas	36
Recreation and Scenic Resources	39
Management Guidelines	39
Reservations of Water.....	42
Management Guidelines	42
Settlement	43
Management Guidelines	46
Shorelands and Stream Corridors	51
Management Guidelines	51
Table 2-2: Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features	56
Subsurface Resources	58
Management Guidelines	58

Chapter 2

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Introduction

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

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

Definitions

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

Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Intent

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

General Framework of the Plan

A. State land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use unless legislatively designated¹, or a parcel of state land is less than 640 acres and managed under a management agreement by another state agency, or affected by 11 AAC 96.014 (Special Use Land).

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

¹ Typically, LDAs refer to state game refuges, state parks, and the like, that are withdrawn from the public domain and are managed as special purpose sites. However, certain LDAs may be managed for multiple use, although they have been withdrawn from the public domain. Within the planning area, the Tanana Valley State Forest is an example of such types.

C. State land within the general domain will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed. This plan does include administrative orders which restrict mineral entry (MO1145, LLO39) which would affect newly designated settlement areas as well as existing settlement areas that are not now closed (2015) to mineral entry.

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

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

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

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

Management Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value

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

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

General Guidelines

- A. All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with the management intent in this plan.
- B. In considering authorizations for use of state land, DNR will adjudicate applications to:
 - 1. avoid, or if not possible, minimize damage to streambeds, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetation, trails, anchorages, and other resources;
 - 2. minimize conflicts between resources and uses; and
 - 3. protect the long-term value of the resource, public safety, and the environment.
- C. If authorizations from other agencies are required, DNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.

Other State Land

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