

APPENDIX A

Glossary

- AAC** Alaska Administrative Code.
- ACMP** Alaska Coastal Management Plan.
- Access** A way or means of approach. Includes transportation, trail, easements, rights of way, and public use sites.
- ADFG** Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
- Amendment** An amendment permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's subunits or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral location an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership. [11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(A)]
- AMSA** See *Area Meriting Special Attention*.
- Anchorage** A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.
- Anadromous Fish Stream** A river, lake, or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the stream bed or lake bed covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous streams are shown in "The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Salmon" (referred to as the Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog) compiled by ADF&G.
- Aquaculture** Fish enhancement or hatchery development by ADF&G, a private non-profit corporation, or another group. Does not include aquatic farming.
- Aquatic Farming** The saltwater cultivation and culture of marine aquatic organisms, including but not limited to fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustaceans, kelp, and other algae. This does not include fish hatcheries. At this time, selling salmon eggs or pen-reared salmon is not legal in Alaska. (Aquatic farming includes any activities that meet the definition of aquatic farming given in AS 16.40.199.)
- Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA)** A delineated geographic area within the coastal area which is sensitive to change or alteration and which, because of plans or commitments or because a claim on the resources within the area delineated would preclude subsequent use of the resources by a conflicting or incompatible use, warrants special management attention; or which, because of its value to the general public, should be identified for current or future planning, protection, or acquisition. [AS 46.40.210(1)]

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| AS | Alaska Statute. |
| ASLS | Alaska State Land Survey. |
| ATS | Alaska Tideland Survey. |
| Authorized Use | A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease (See also Generally Allowed Use). |
| Buffer | An area of land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another. |
| Caretaker Facilities | Single or multi-family residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities, such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, or aquatic farming, or associated with public activities. Caretaker facilities may be floating facilities or may be located on uplands. |
| CBJ | The City and Borough of Juneau. |
| 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. |
| Closed to Mineral Location | Areas where the staking of new mineral locations is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses. Existing mineral locations that are valid at the time the mineral orders are signed are not affected by mineral closures. |
| CMP | Comprehensive plan for the City and Borough of Juneau. |
| Coastal Area | All land and water within the boundaries of the Coastal Zone as defined by the Juneau Coastal Management Program. |
| Commissioner | The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900] |
| Community Harvest Area | The area used for harvest of selected species of fish, wildlife, or plants for personal consumption. This term is used to cover both sportfishing and subsistence activities. |
| Concurrence | Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources is required to obtain the approval of other groups before taking a specific action. Concurrence binds all parties to conduct their activities consistent with the approved course of action. |
| Consultation | Process followed by the Department of Natural Resources under existing statutes, regulations and procedures to inform other groups of the intention to take some action, and seek their advice or assistance in deciding what to do. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise. |
| DEC | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. |
| Department | The Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900] |

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| Designated Use | An allowed use of major importance in a particular management subunit. Activities in the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a subunit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit and subunit, Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed, to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses. |
| Designation | A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary and co-primary uses for state land. |
| 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 boating or wildlife viewing. |
| Division | The Division of Land within the Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 54.510]. |
| DNR | Alaska Department of Natural Resources. |
| Dock | A dock is a platform or landing pier that extends over, or onto water, and is usually used for receiving boats. |
| DOPOR, DPOR | Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. |
| DOTPF | Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. |
| DOW | Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water. |
| Easement | An interest in land owned by another, that entitles its holder to a specific limited use. |
| 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. |
| Estuary | A semi-closed coastal body of water which has a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage. [6 AAC 80.900(6)] |
| Feasible and Prudent | Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent." [6 AAC 80.900.20] A written decision by the regional manager is necessary for justifying a variation from a guideline modified by this term. |
| Floating Caretaker Facility, Floatcamp, or Floating Camp | Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities associated with economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, commercial fishing, or aquatic farming operations. In general, the term <i>floating caretaker facility</i> is usually associated with aquatic |

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| | farming activities; the terms floatcamp or floating camp are usually associated with commercial timber harvest or other upland resource development activities. |
| Floathome (also residential floathome) | Floathouses, house boats, barges, and boats, powered or not, that are intended for private residential use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities. |
| Floating Residential Facilities | A general phrase used to encompass the types of floating facilities including floathomes, floatlodes, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps that are defined elsewhere in this glossary. Any floating structure or watercraft intended for anchored or moored residential use. These structures require a DNR authorization if anchored or moored on state-owned tidelands or submerged lands for more than 14 days. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floathome, Floating Camp, Floating Caretaker Facility, Floating Residential Facility. |
| Floatlodge | A floating facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public. The term "floatlodge" is usually associated with commercial recreation activities. |
| Generally Allowed Use | An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Land, 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. |
| 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 that must be followed by DNR resource managers or which is required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines 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. |
| Haulouts | Locations where concentrations of seals or sea lions have been observed hauled out on shore, during more than one year, to breed, pup, rest, or molt. |
| Ha Habitat | Designation for areas with the most valuable habitat as defined and listed in "Definitions of Designations" at the beginning of Chapter 3. |
| Hb Habitat | Designation for areas with the second-most valuable habitat as defined and listed in "Definitions of Designations" at the beginning of Chapter 3. |
| Hv Harvest | Designation for areas with harvest values as defined and listed in "Definitions of Designations" at the beginning of Chapter 3. |
| ILMA | See <i>Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer</i> . |
| ILMT | See <i>Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer</i> . |

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| Improvements | Buildings, wharfs, 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 | Water flowing past a given point during one second. [11 AAC 93.970(19)] |
| 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. |
| JCMP | Coastal management program for the City and Borough of Juneau. |
| JSLP | Juneau State Land Plan. |
| Land | See <i>State Land</i> . |
| Land Manager | A representative of the state agency or division responsible for managing state land. |
| Land Offering | Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee simple sale, homesteading, homesites, and sale of agricultural rights. The term does not refer to leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters. |
| Land Sale | Same as <i>Land Offering</i> as defined above. |
| Land Use Designation | See <i>Designation</i> . |
| Lease | A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105. |
| Legislative Designation | An action by the state legislature that sets aside a specific area for special management actions and ensures the area is kept in public ownership. |
| Locatable Mineral | Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (flourspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals. |
| Log Transfer Facility (LTF) | Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber from uplands to marine waters. |
| Log Transfer Site (LTS) | A site for all facilities necessary for transfer of timber from uplands to marine waters, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single site (LTS) may contain more than one facility (LTF). |
| LTF | See <i>Log Transfer Facility</i> . |

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| LTS | See <i>Log Transfer Site</i> . |
| Management Intent Statements | The statements that define the department's near- and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. |
| Mariculture | See <i>Aquatic Farming</i> . |
| Materials | <i>Materials</i> include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. |
| MCO | See <i>Mineral Closing Order</i> . |
| Mean High Water | The tidal datum plane of the average of all the high tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(14)]. Mean high water is the dividing line between uplands and tidelands. |
| Mean Low Water | The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)]. |
| Mean Lower Low Water | The tidal datum plane of the average of the lower low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)]. |
| Mineral Closing Order (MCO) | 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 lands 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 - 38.05.275. |
| Mineral Transfer Facility | Any facility or mechanism to transfer mineral resources from upland to marine waters. |
| Mineral Transfer Site | A site for all facilities necessary for transferring mineral resources from upland to marine waters. A single site may contain more than one facility. |
| 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 subject to AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 lying within the boundaries of the claim (AS 38.05.185). |
| 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 that is patented or will be patented to a Native Corporation.
- Native Selected** Land selected from the federal government by a Native Corporation but not yet patented.
- Navigable** Waterbodies that are capable of transporting people or goods. "Navigable water" means any waters of the state forming a river, stream, or lake. The land beneath these waters is owned by the state. These waterbodies extend to the ordinary high water mark (usually the vegetation line). The adjacent uplands may be in private ownership and not available for use without permission. Federally determined navigable waterbodies are those administratively determined navigable by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). State determined navigable waterbodies are those determined navigable by the state (usually these are waterbodies BLM has not yet determined navigable, or are waterbodies previously determined non-navigable, but where the state disagreed with BLM criteria).
- NFCG** National Forest Community Grant, the name used for state selections within national forests. These selections are authorized by section 6(a) of the Statehood Act and are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant selections.
- OPP or Offshore Prospecting Permit** A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee exclusive right to explore for, and if commercial quantities are discovered, develop locatable minerals in the state's tidelands and submerged lands.
- Ordinary High Water Mark** 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 [11 AAC 53.900(23)].
- Permit** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land according to terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.

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| Personal Use | The harvest of fish and wildlife for general consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included. |
| Personal Use Timber Harvest | Timber harvest for use by the harvester. Wood harvested for personal use may not be sold, bartered, or used for commercial purposes (11 AAC 71.050). Personal use wood may not be used to build lodges or other commercial facilities, or to heat these facilities during the period of commercial operation. |
| Policy | An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. Department policies for land and resource management in this plan include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of the Department's intentions. |
| Primary Use | See <i>Designated Use</i> . |
| Primitive Recreation | A description used by the Forest Service for a type of recreation experience. Primitive recreation areas generally include those areas out of sight and sound of human activities and greater than three miles from roads open to public travel. The areas are larger than 5,000 acres with opportunities for a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, challenge, risk, and the use of outdoor skills. Because of the areas' remoteness, users are normally required to stay overnight. |
| Prohibited Use | A use not allowed in a management unit or subunit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited (or designated) in a management unit or subunit are allowed if compatible with the primary use management intent statements for the unit or subunit and plan guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment. |
| Public Use | Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses. |
| Public Use Cabin | A cabin owned or built by the state on state land that is managed by DPOR for the benefit of the residents of the state and visitors to the state. |
| Public Trust | A common law 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 navigation, commerce, fishing, and other 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 or sport hunting and fishing. |
| Retained Land | Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, submerged lands, and water that are to remain in state ownership. |
| Resource Transfer Facility (RTF) | Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc. |

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| Resource Transfer Site | A site for all facilities necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single resource transfer site may contain more than one resource transfer facility. |
| Right-of-Way | The legal right to cross the land of another. |
| RS 2477 | An historic federal statute, repealed in 1976, that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction. |
| RTF | See <i>Resource Transfer Facility</i> . |
| Settlement | An area that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development. |
| Shall | Same as <i>will</i> . |
| Shorelands | Land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction [AS 38.05.965] |
| 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 deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. (See Chapter 4 procedures for plan review, modification, and amendment: Discretion within Guidelines). |
| Significant impact, significant effect, significant conflict, or significant loss (adapted from the ACMP statutes, AS 46.40.210) | A use or an activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristic of the land and in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources; b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources; or c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect. |
| State Land | All references to state lands means all land including shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands or resources belonging to or acquired by the state. "State Land" also includes land selected by the state and any interest owned by the state in land. From AS 38.05.965(19) and 38.05.230(9)(A)(B)(C). |
| State-owned Land | See <i>State Land</i> . |
| State-selected Land | Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet tentatively approved. |

- Submerged Land** Land covered by tidal water between the line of mean lower low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles or further as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state and lands under inland waters landward of the closing line below mean lower low water.
- Suitable** Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.
- Sustained Yield** The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state land consistent with multiple use. [AS 38.04.910]
- Tideland** Land that is periodically covered by the ebb and flow of tidal water between the elevation of mean high water and mean lower low water [AS 38.05.965]
- Unsuitable** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).
- Upland** Land above the mean high water line or the ordinary high water mark.
- USFS** United States Forest Service.
- Viewshed** Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from marine waters. Viewsheds may be determined in the field by marking them on U.S. Geologic Service topographic quadrangles.
- Water-dependent**
From 6 AAC 80.900(17): 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**
From 6 AAC 80.900(18): 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 .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. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Special Exceptions).