

Appendix A

GLOSSARY

This glossary includes acronyms and definitions of terms used in the plan and on maps.

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code that includes state regulations.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Program.

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADFG. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADL. Alaska Division of Land (now the Division of Mining, Land, and Water) (used most often with a number to identify a land use case file.)

AMSA. Area Meriting Special Attention.

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 units 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*.

Anadromous Waters/Waterbody. The portion of a fresh water body or estuarine area that is cataloged under AS 16.05.870 as important for anadromous fish; or is not cataloged under AS 16.05.870 as important for anadromous fish but has been determined by the Department of Fish and Game to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish in which event the anadromous portion of the stream or waterway extends up to the first point of physical blockage.

Anchorage. A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.

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)]

AS. Alaska Statute.

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey.

ATS. Alaska Tideland Survey.

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

CIRI. Cook Inlet Region Incorporated.

Classification. A categorization of land according to its suitability of resource uses, availability for long term authorizations, and whether the land is to be disposed of or retained in state ownership.

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. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900]

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 and 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. The priority use. A “Multiple Use” designation indicates more than one priority or no priority.

Division. The Division of Mining, Land, and Water within the Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 54.510].

DFG. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

DMLW. Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Land, and Water

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DPOR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

DOTPF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Easement. An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as crossing over property or putting up power lines.

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 facilities. Floating structures and boats, powered or not, that are intended for commercial use. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floating facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove for any length of time.¹

Generally Allowed Use. 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. Exceptions to the 14-day limit include docks and mooring buoys in front of private uplands for non-commercial personal use (see Generally Allowed Uses Fact Sheet in appendices).

Goal. A statement of basic intent or general condition desired over 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

¹ Note that for the purposes of the guideline that is specific to tidelands in Regions 3 and 10, a different definition of "floating facilities" is used. See these regions for this definition.

on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

High Value Resident Fish Waters/Waterbody. Streams with resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal use, commercial, or subsistence purposes.

IBBST. Interagency Brown Bear Study Team.

ILMA. Interagency Land Management Assignment. An agreement between two state agencies that transfers management responsibility of land from one agency to another.

Instream Flow. [11 AAC 93.970(19)] Water flowing past a given point during one second.

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

KPB. Kenai Peninsula Borough.

Land. See “State Land.”

Land Below Ordinary High Water (Including Shorelands). Land below ordinary high water mark that will be managed to protect the opportunity for all users to use these areas and to protect the public values of these areas.

Long-Term Use. An activity that takes place on state land for more than one year. The activity may be authorized by a specific type of permit, a lease, or a contract.

Land Use Designation. See *Designation*.

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 (floursparr, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

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 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. The land beneath them is owned by the state. These waterbodies extend to the line of the ordinary high water (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 the state disagreed with BLM criteria).²

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.

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 [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].

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 *Designated Use*.

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 commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.³

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

Public Land, Public Ownership, or Publicly Owned Land. Land that is in state, municipal or federal ownership. This definition does not include public trusts such as the University, Mental Health, or School Trusts.

² See the *Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies* section at the end of Chapter 3 for a further explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.

³ See the *Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies* section at the end of Chapter 3 for a further explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.

Rangeland. Land on which at least 50% of the natural vegetation, on a proposed lease, consists of grasses or palatable forbs or; on land which is predominately forested, grass production is at least 1500 pounds per acre, less than 50% of the soil has classified as Class II or III, livestock can graze at least 3-4 months of the year, and other location factors do not warrant a higher use.

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.

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. An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as crossing over property or putting up power lines.

Right-of-Way Corridor. The full title of a corridor is conveyed to another owner.

Road, Temporary. “Temporary” means that a road must be removed to the extent that it is rendered impassable or is otherwise rehabilitated in a manner such that any placed gravel remaining approximates surrounding natural features.

Salvage. The term “timber salvage, salvage harvest, and salvage sales” used in the plan is derived from two state statutes, AS 38.05.117 and AS 41.17.083. Although the phrase “timber salvaged” used in the plan applies primarily to harvest of trees damaged by insect or disease epidemics or fire (because this is the most significant salvage harvest issue in the planning area at this time), it also applies to clearing of forested lands prior to converting the land to other uses. DNR may offer for salvage sale timber stands that will lose substantial economic value because of insect or disease epidemics or fire, if not salvaged within two years. Timber on land to be cleared for conversion to nonforest uses also may be offered as a salvage sale as part of the land clearing process.

Shall. Same as *will*.

Shorelands. Land belonging to the state that 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 [from AS 38.05.965].

Short-Term Use. An authorized activity usually associated with a Miscellaneous Land Use Permit, lasting one year or less.

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 *Types of Plan Changes* in Chapter 4.

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:

- 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.

SNA. Seldovia Native Association.

Snowmachine. A motor vehicle of 850 pounds or less gross vehicle weight, primarily designed to travel over snow, and supported, in part by skis, belts, or tracks; "snowmachine" includes the motor vehicle commonly known as a snowmobile (is from 5 AAC 92.990 (51)).

Special Use Land. Land identified as having special resource value(s) needing protection under 11 AAC 96.010. As a result of this designation, a permit may be required for activities that would otherwise be considered “generally allowed uses.”

State Land. All references to “state lands” or “land” means all land including shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands or resources belonging to or acquired by the state. These terms also include land selected by the state or topfiled by the state and any interest owned by the state in land. From AS 38.05.965(20).

State-owned Land. See *State Land*.

State-selected Land. Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet tentatively approved.

Submerged Land. State land covered by tidal water between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles [from AS 38.05.965].

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]

Temporary Road. A road that will be used for resource removal and enhancement over a short period of time and will be rendered impassable upon completion of management activities.

Tideland. State land that is periodically covered by tidal water between the elevation of mean high and mean low tides [from AS 38.05.965].

Timber salvage. See “Salvage.”

Trail. A footpath or way on land or water that is open to public use as a matter of right whether or not a thoroughfare, particularly for dog sleds and mechanized snow vehicles. AS 19.30.241.

Uplands. Land above the mean high water line and 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.

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 the section *Types of Plan Changes* in Chapter 4).