

1 Appendix A: Glossary

2 **AAC.** Alaska Administrative Code

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

5 **ADF&G.** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

6 **ATV.** All-terrain vehicle

7 **DOT&PF.** Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

8 **Alpine.**

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

15 **ANCSA.** Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

16 **ANILCA.** Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (1980)

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

21 **AS.** Alaska Statute

22 **ASCMCRA.** Alaska Surface Coal Mining Control and Reclamation Act

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

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

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

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

28 **Classification.** Land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be managed. All

29 classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may be considered primary. Land
30 may be given a total of three classifications in combination.

31 **Classification Order.** *See Land Classification Order.*

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

35 **Commissioner.** The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

36 **DEC.** Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

37 **Department.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR

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

43 **Designation.** *See Land use designation.*

44 **Developed recreational facility.** Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational
45 needs.

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

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

49 **DNR.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources

50 **DOA.** Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

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

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

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

56 **17(b) Easement.** Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims
57 Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses
58 specified in the act and in conveyance documents. Information on 17(b) easements may be found at the
59 DNR website: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.htm>

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

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

66 **FLUP.** Forest Land Use Plan. FLUPs are prepared by the Division of Forestry and precede state timber
67 sales.

68 **Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA).** That section of Alaska Statute (AS 41.17.010-.955) that
69 deals with the use, management, and protection of forest resources within the State of Alaska. More
70 formally described as the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act.

71 **Forestry.** Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its
72 physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Also refers to the plan designation of Forestry or the land
73 classification of Forest Land.

74 **Generally allowed use (GAU).** An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Mining,
75 Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for
76 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. 11 AAC 96.020

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

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

84 **Habitat.** Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life
85 history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss
86 of a population or sustained yield of the species. This designation, when used, applies to localized areas
87 having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within the planning boundary. The “Ha” designation
88 does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the following categories. Also refers to the
89 plan designation of Habitat or the land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land¹⁴. Fish and wildlife

¹⁴ 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’.

90 categories used to identify “Ha” (Habitat) designations in this plan include the following:

- 91 • anadromous fish spawning, rearing and overwintering migration areas.
- 92 • American peregrine falcon, tule geese, and trumpeter swan nesting and molting
- 93 concentrations.
- 94 • waterfowl nesting and molting areas.
- 95 • Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas.
- 96 • fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season).
- 97 • moose caribou wintering and calving areas.
- 98 • important wildlife migration corridors.
- 99

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

122 **Land use designation.** A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations
123 identify the primary use(s) of state land. Other land uses may occur if they don’t significantly detract
124 from or impair the designated use(s). For example, public recreation can occur on land designated for
125 forest management or water resources. Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan

126 will be classified according to 11 AAC 55.

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

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

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

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

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

139 **Management Subunit.** *See subunit.*

140 **Materials.** “Materials” include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat,
141 pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay and sod. Materials may also refer to the designation of Materials or the
142 land classification of Materials Land.

143 **May.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by
144 the word “may” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager analyze budget conditions and staff
145 resources to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether
146 particular circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline
147 may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

148 **MCO.** See Mineral Closing Order.

149 **Mineral Closing Order (MCO).** Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to mineral entry.
150 All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are
151 specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources may
152 close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with
153 **significant surface use** on state land [AS 38.05.205]. A significant surface use of the land has been
154 interpreted by DNR to include not only residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife
155 habitat, recreational, and scenic values.

156 **Mineral entry.** Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.

157 **Mineral Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to mineral
158 entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issued mineral opening orders or
159 mineral closing orders. Reference in this plan is to ‘mineral closing order’ since this is the instrument

160 that was used by the Department to close areas within the planning area and since state status plats
161 make reference to ‘Mineral Closing Orders’.

162 **Mining.** Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including, but
163 not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities associated with mineral
164 development. The term “mining” does not refer to offshore prospecting.

165 **Mining claim.** Rights to deposits of minerals, subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275, in or on state land that
166 is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording as prescribed in AS
167 38.05.185-38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession and extraction of the minerals
168 lying within the boundaries of the claim, subject to AS 38.05.185 -38.05.275.

169 **Multiple use (AS 38.04.910).** Means the management of State land and its various resource values so
170 that it is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of
171 Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services
172 over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to
173 changing needs and conditions; it includes:

- 174 a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
- 175 b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-
176 term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable
177 resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife
178 and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values.

179
180 **Native-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

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

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

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

188 **OHV.** Off-Highway Vehicle

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

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

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

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

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

204 **Primary use.** See Designated use.

205 **Prohibited use.** A use not allowed in a management subunit because of conflicts with the management
206 intent, designated uses, or management guideline. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated uses
207 in a management subunit are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the
208 management intent statements for the subunit, and the plan’s guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to
209 an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

210 **Public Trust Doctrine.** A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and
211 submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as commerce,
212 navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.

213 **Public use.** Any human use of State land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

227 **SMAP.** Susitna Matanuska Area Plan

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

231 **Shall.** Same as “will.”

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

235 **Should.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified
236 by the word “should” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the
237 specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviations from
238 the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation
239 is justified.

240 **State land.** A generic term meaning all state land, including all state-owned and state- selected uplands,
241 all shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state- owned land and state-
242 selected land as well as definitions for shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands. ‘State Land’
243 excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust Authority, or by state
244 agencies that have acquired through deed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

263 Trail Management Handbook, 2015)

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

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

268 **TMP.** Trails Management Plan

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

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

274 **Uplands.** Lands above mean high water.

275 **USACOE.** United States Army Corps of Engineers

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

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

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

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

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

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

295