
APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan.

ADF&G. Alaska Department of fish and Game

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 streambed or lakebed 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.

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

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 culture and husbandry 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.)

AS. Alaska Statute.

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 floating residential facilities used as housing and that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities, such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities. Caretaker facilities may be floating facilities or may be located on uplands. See also Table A-1.

Clean fill. Fill that is free of organics, human refuse, and toxic pollutants.

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. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

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. Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seeks their advice assistance. 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. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by sending them the decision and the reasons that the decision was made, or notifying them that the decision and finding are available upon request.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife Area. Areas that 1) serve as a limited, 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 species' sustained yield, or 2) localized traditional harvest areas of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users.

Crucial fish and wildlife areas are shown on the management unit maps of Chapter 3.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife areas include the following categories:

- salmon intertidal spawning areas, estuarine rearing/schooling areas
- herring spawning areas
- trout over-wintering areas
- limited rearing areas for crab
- clam concentration areas
- very high or high density shorebird and waterfowl use areas in coastal wetlands and estuarine tidelands
- seabird breeding habitat within each colony area and two mile radius around major breeding colonies (more than 100,000 birds) or a one mile radius around breeding colonies of less than 100,000 birds
- 330 foot radius around bald eagle nest trees
- one mile radius around sea lion haulout areas
- coastal wetlands and estuarine tideflats within spring high intensity black bear use areas and concentration areas on fish streams
- specific mollusc, crustacean, and seaweed harvest areas within the Areas Meriting Special Attention as designated by the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

Developed Recreational Facility. Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational needs.

DGC. Division of Governmental Coordination, the division of the State Office of Management and Budget that coordinates Alaska's Coastal Management Program.

Director. The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land. Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Land and Water; for lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Dispersed Recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature; for example, beachcombing or recreational boating.

DLWM. Formerly the Division of Land and Water Management, now the Division of Land and Water, a division of DNR.

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR.

DOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

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

Enhancement Sites. Sites selected through the process and criteria of the Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plans as suitable for rehabilitating or enhancing the capability of the habitat to produce salmon.

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.

Element. Resource reports completed for this plan that contain background information, analysis, and resource data important for making the land management decisions of this final plan. The resource elements completed for this plan are listed in Appendix B.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors. (From Forest Practices Act regulations: 11 AAC 95.900(16)). See also, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Discretion within Guidelines, chapter 4.

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." (From ACMP regulations 6 AAC 80.900(20)). A written decision by the land manager is necessary justifying a variation from a guideline modified by the terms "feasible" or "feasible and prudent." See also Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Discretion within Guidelines, chapter 4.

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 or that may be introduced in 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.

Floatcamp, Floating Camp, or Floating Caretaker Facility. See Table A-1.

Floathome. See Table A-1.

Floating A-frame Harvest. Use of a yarding machine mounted on a float to harvest timber directly from the forest into a water body with the use of an A-shaped frame. The operation generally does not require extensive roading. The A-frame is temporarily anchored and attached to the shoreline with a stiff-leg for short periods of time while harvesting logging units. The point where the yarding road intersects the shoreline is referred to as a break-out.

Floating Residential Facilities. A general phrase used to encompass floathomes, floatlodes, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps. See Table A-1.

Floatlodge. See Table A-1.

TABLE A-1. Definitions of Floating Residential Facilities

Floating Residential Facilities. A general phrase used to encompass the types of floating facilities listed below. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floating residential facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove for a period of 14 days or more.

FACILITY	DEFINITION
Floathome	Also floating residential floathomes. Floathouses, house boats, barges, and boats, powered or not that are intended for personal use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.
Floatlodge	A floating residential facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public.
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 for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities.

Forestry. On tidelands: any activity or structure for timber harvesting or for transfer of logs from uplands to tidelands, including, but not limited to felling, yarding and hauling of logs, roads, log transfer facilities, floating A-frame logging, upland and marine log storage areas, and camps and other support facilities associated with timber resource development. On uplands: any activity or structure for the harvest or management of timber resources.

General Use. Tidelands, submerged lands, or uplands designated general use provide some combination of settlement, recreation, habitat or other values. On tidelands and submerged lands, the lack of resource information prevents a specific resource allocation at this time. On uplands, lack of adequate resource, economic, or other information, and the lack of current demand indicates development is unlikely during the 20-year life of the plan. For additional management intent for specific general use areas, see the management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3.

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

Guideline. A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land uses 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.

Important Fish and Wildlife Area. Important habitats and harvest areas are those having one or more of the following characteristics: (1) sustains productive fish and wildlife populations, (2) supports widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations of species which are sedentary or substrate-dependent. Intertidal harvest areas considered important are those that occur or depend on the intertidal or adjacent submerged land substrate for actual resource harvest or for the harvest activity. All offshore harvest areas can be considered important with respect to potential major activities which could interfere with the use of the offshore waters or bottom-dwelling resources.

Important fish and wildlife areas include the following categories:

- salmon nearshore migration corridors, and offshore troll and subsistence salmon fisheries
- herring overwintering areas
- estuaries where crab populations occur and offshore crab harvest areas
- water/estuaries where shrimp populations occur and offshore shrimp harvest areas
- waterfowl and seabird concentration areas
- intertidal/subtidal clam harvest areas (except those noted as crucial)
- offshore bottom fish/halibut harvest areas
- trapping areas along beaches
- estuaries

Instream Flow. From 11 AAC 93.970(19): an instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream.

Intensive Commercial Harvest Area. (Shown separately only in Prince of Wales Island Area Plan, Volume I.) A specific local area of intensive commercial harvest of fish or wildlife where the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the maximum levels known to occur for the resource.

Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA). An agreement between two state agencies that transfers management responsibility of land from one agency to the other.

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.

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, and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters. (See also Land Disposal.)

Land Use Designations. Allocations that set out primary and secondary land uses. See definitions of primary and secondary land uses. (Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55).

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

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.

Life of the plan. The plan uses a 20-year planning period to guide land management. However, the plan is a flexible tool and may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be reviewed approximately every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment.

Locatable Mineral. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic (fluorspar, 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).

Management Intent Statement. The statements that define the department's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

Materials. Include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod.

MBF. Thousand board feet. A unit of quantity used in forestry. A board foot is a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 x 12 x 1 inches.

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 of the low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(17)]. Mean lower low water is the "zero tide line."

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 uplands 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. A property right to locatable minerals established by discovery, location, and filing under AS 38.05.280.

MMBF. Million board feet. A board foot is a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 x 12 x 1 inches.

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. These waterbodies extend to the line of the ordinary high water (usually the vegetation line). Used in its legal context, navigable 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.

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.

Offshore Prospecting and Mining. Prospecting for and mining deposits of minerals in or on tidelands and submerged state lands. These activities are subject to the provisions of AS 38.05.250 (see also OPP).

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 AAC53.900(23)].

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 tideland and submerged lands.

Other Uses. Uses not designated or prohibited. These uses will be allowed in the management unit if the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, or the management guidelines. If the "other use" is determined to be in conflict with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, it may be allowed only through a plan amendment.

Permanent Use. A use that is more than two years in duration requiring a state lease, easement, or right-of-way and may include a structure that is not readily removable.

Personal Use. the harvest of fish and wildlife for personal consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included.

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.

POWAP. Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

Primary Use. A use of major importance in a particular management unit. Resources in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management intent statements and guidelines of the unit, together with existing regulations or procedures will direct how these resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflict between these primary uses.

Prime Fish and Wildlife Area. Areas that contain 1) productive components of intertidal or marine ecosystems where alteration of the habitat and or human disturbance would reduce yields of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively, or 2) areas of intense harvest when the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the maximum for the resource.

Prime fish and wildlife areas include the following categories:

- crab rearing areas (not designated crucial due to limited nature)
- a one mile radius around seabird breeding colonies
- very high density open water waterfowl use areas
- high density harbor seal use areas
- sea otter range areas
- high density salmon purse seine harvest areas
- abalone harvest areas
- lagoons, kelp beds, eelgrass beds, and extensive shallow, estuarine habitat (excluding areas crucial to salmon or shellfish rearing)

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 because of conflicts with the management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Public Trust. 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. (See also, Chapter 1.)

Purse Seine Hookoff. Areas commonly used by commercial fishermen as purse seine hookoff points.

Range (General Distribution) Fish and Wildlife Areas. Areas necessary to support the existing distribution, abundance and productivity of fish and wildlife populations in the planning area. The delineation of range areas was based on a review of physical characteristics that could be observed on nautical charts and the known habitat requirements of the species known to be present. Areas mapped as range were considered to provide lower value habitat, lower productivity, and lower human use, based on considerations of:

- 1) width of intertidal zone
- 2) slope of intertidal zone
- 3) exposure and,
- 4) extent of adjacent shallow waters and aquatic vegetation.

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.

Residential Floathome. Same as floathome. See Table A-1.

Resource Development Support Facilities. A general term that includes forestry, mining or other facilities such as transfer facilities, storage facilities, and floating and upland camps, but excludes floating A-frame logging.

Resource Management. A designation and classification used for land that are presently unaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources, but where the lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource development with the next ten years makes a specific resource allocation unnecessary.

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, mineral, 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 (RTS). A site for all facilities necessary for transferring timber, mineral, or other resources from uplands to water, including associated 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.

ROS or Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. ROS is the method the USFS uses to indicate the type of recreation experience and setting their management is designed to achieve for an area. For further information, please see USFS publications concerning ROS.

Secondary Use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. If a use is designated a secondary use, existing information indicates that it will be allowed somewhere within the management unit consistent with the needs of the primary use, the unit's management intent, and the guidelines of the plan.

SERO. Southeast Regional Office of the Division of Land and Water, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Settlement. The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. On tidelands and submerged lands "settlement" includes the use of state tidelands for floathomes.

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.

Shoreline Development. Any water-dependent or water-related structure or facility that is permanent and or used for private, public, commercial, or industrial purposes. "Shoreline Development" excludes log or resource transfer facilities, log storage, floating A-frame logging, or camps and other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

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 allows 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. (See Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment, Discretion within Guidelines, Chapter 4.) Modification Section.)

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.

State Lands. All lands, including uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands, belonging to or acquired by the State of Alaska, excluding lands owned by the University of Alaska.

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.

Submerged Lands. Lands covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the State. (See definition of "tidelands" and figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Subsistence. [From the Alaska National Interest Conservation Act (ANILCA) PL 96-487, 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 nonedible 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. See also Resource Summary, Chapter 1.

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

SWPOW. Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

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.

Thinning. Cutting trees in a stand to decrease its density, thereby improving growing conditions for the remaining trees.

Tidelands. Lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between mean high water and mean low water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

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 (see Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Vegetated Tideland. Tidelands supporting vegetation dominated by grasses, sedges, kelp, and eelgrass beds.

Water-dependent. From 6 AAC 80.900(17): "water-dependent" means a use or activity that 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): "water-related" means a use or activity that is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but that provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and that, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

Wetlands. Include 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 halophytic hydrophytes and macroalgae extending from extreme low tide to an area above extreme high tide which is influenced by sea or spray or tidally induced water table changes. (6 AAC 80.900(19)).

USFS. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

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.)