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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AAC: Alaska Administrative Code

Adverse grade: The uphill gradient in the direction of travel of a loaded log truck.

Allowed Use: A land use or activity involving the use of state lands or waters that is allowed to occur. These uses are typically identified in the management intent statements or management guidelines of the state forest plan.

Allowable cut: The quantity of wood that can be sold and subsequently harvested from a given land area on a sustained yield basis.

Area control: A method of controlling the amount of timber to be harvested, annually or periodically, on the basis of stocked area.

Area plan: Prepared by the Department of Natural Resources, area plans allocate resources and identify allowed and prohibited uses on state lands including uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Anadromous Fish Streams: The portion of a fresh water body or estuarine area that 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.

AS: Alaska Statutes

Breast height: A standard height from ground level, generally 4.5 feet, for recording diameter, circumference (girth), or basal area of a tree. The measurement is usually taken on the uphill side of the tree.

Broadcast burning: The management technique of burning slash or other vegetation within fire lines, for the purpose of enhancement of regeneration, fire hazard reduction, or habitat improvement.

Bucking: Cutting a fallen tree into logs.

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

Cable logging: Taking logs from the stump area to a landing using an overhead system of winch-driven cables to which logs are attached with chokers.

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.

Clearcutting: A regeneration or harvest method which removes all of the trees in a given area at one time. It is used principally in even-aged stands and is considered essential to the reforestation of species that are not shade tolerant, such as Sitka spruce.

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

Commercial forest land: Forest land which is (a) producing or capable of producing usable crops of industrial wood (will net a minimum of 8,000 board feet per acre, International 1/4-inch rule), (b) economically accessible now or in the foreseeable future, and (c) considered available for timber harvest by the Haines State Forest Management Plan.

Commissioner: The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Conditional Use: A land use or activity involving the use of state lands or waters that may be allowed to occur subject to certain standards and the applicable permitting standards of Chapter 2. These uses are typically identified in the management intent statements or management guidelines of the state forest plan.

Conventional logging system: Includes ground skidding, as well as cable and helicopter systems currently utilized in the timber industry.

Department: Department of Natural Resources

Designated use: See 'primary use'.

Easement: An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.

Favorable grade: The downhill gradient in the direction of travel of a loaded log truck.

Felling: The process of cutting down trees.

Feasible: The term "feasible" is taken from the forest practices regulations and means "Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of

time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors." 11 AAC 95.900(29).

Feasible and Prudent: The phrase "will, to the extent feasible and prudent," is taken from the Standards of Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.010-.900) and is used when the resource manager or permitting agency's decision must be consistent with sound engineering practice and not cause environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline which is modified by the term "feasible and prudent". 6 AAC 80.900(20).

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, including feral domestic animals, found in, or that may be introduced in, Alaska except domestic birds and mammals. NOTE: The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both harvest and habitat area. The term "value(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to the relative importance of a harvest area or habitat and its vulnerability to development impacts.

FLUP: Forest Land Use Plan prepared by division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources. Required prior to certain types of timber sales, this document assesses alternative approaches to a proposed timber harvest, identifies a preferred alternative recommended for implementation, and identifies any required stipulations for such timber sales.

Forest Land: A land use classification that applies to lands that are or have been forested and are suited for forest management activities because of their physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. See 11 AAC 55.070.

Forestland: Land stocked or having been stocked with forest trees of any size and not currently developed for non-forest use, regardless of whether presently available or accessible for commercial purposes. (AS 41.17.950(5)). (For the purposes of determining the annual allowable cut and operability, "forest land" does not include land primarily stocked with cottonwood.)

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

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. These types of uses are for the most part allowed for a period of 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. Uses on state land that require a permit are identified under 11 AAC 96.010.

Goal: A statement of basic intent for a general condition(s) desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specific dates for achievement. Goals identify desired long-range conditions.

Grubbing: Process of digging plants from the soil usually including parts of the root systems. Trees, stumps, etc. are commonly "grubbed" in the process of road and trail construction.

Guideline: A specific course of action that must be followed when a resource manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state lands. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it. Guidelines also range from giving general guidance for decision-making or identifying factors that need to be considered to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions.

HSFP: Haines State Forest Management Plan

Intervisibility: The ability to see in a direct line of sight from one position on the earth's surface to another, considering the intervening terrain.

Jacking: Process of using a hydraulic jack or lift to influence the direction of tree fall. Used especially around anadromous streams, roads, etc.

Landing: A cleared area in the woods to which logs are yarded for loading onto trucks for shipment to a processing plant.

Land Classification Order: An order of the Department of Natural Resources that classifies state land into their principle uses. These uses are the principle manner in which land is to be managed by the Department, although an area plan or state forest plan may, through its specification of management intent or allowed and prohibited uses, further limit or direct the management orientation provided by the land classification. These classifications, depending on the area within the state, may include uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands; The LCO only affects uplands within the state forest. Navigable waters within the State Forest and abutting tidelands and submerged lands are classified in the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

Land Use Classification: The classification of state land into principle, and sometimes secondary, uses in order to establish the primary use(s) for which the land will be managed by the Department of Natural Resources. Under state statute, all other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use. An area plan, forest plan, or site specific plan may, however, identify certain uses that are inconsistent with the primary use and may limit the range or intensities of uses that may occur on state land.

Leasehold Location Order (LLO): An order, issued by the Department of Natural Resources that requires the exploration, development, and extraction of locatable minerals to occur under the leasing provisions of AS 38.05.135.

Lining: The process of using a cable to influence the direction of fall of a tree being cut. Used especially around anadromous streams, roads, etc.

Log transfer facility (LTF): See resource transfer facility.

Management Agreement: An agreement between one or more of the divisions of the Department of Natural Resources that specifies agency responsibilities for the management of a resource. In addition to specifications on management, it is typically used to transfer authorities for management from one division to another.

Management Intent Statement: The statements that define the Department's near-, long-term and management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. Management intent statements are always included in the State Forest Plan for units and subunits. They further define the way in which, and occasionally the standards under which, state lands are to be managed.

Materials: Materials include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, pumice, clay and sod.

Mature Stand: A stand of trees of the age where the mean annual increment of wood has reached a maximum and is beginning to decline.

May: Same as 'should'.

MBF: Thousand Board Feet. A unit of quantity used in Forestry science to describe a volume of wood. A board foot is a quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 in. by 12 in. by 1 in.

MCO: see Mineral Closing Order

Merchantable: Trees or stands of trees of size and quality suitable for marketing and utilization.

Mineral Closing Order: All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with a significant surface use on state land. A significant surface use of state land has been interpreted by the Department 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.

Mining: Any structure or activity for the commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other

support facilities associated with mining development. The term mining does not refer to offshore prospecting.

Minor change: A minor change to a land use or state forest plan is not considered a revision under Alaska Statute 38.04.06. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that only serves to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. 11 AAC 55.030.

MMBF: Million Board Feet.

Multiple use: The term "multiple use" as defined in the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17.950 (8)) means:

1. The management of all the various resources of forest land so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the needs of the citizens of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related values, benefits, and services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustment in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;
2. that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and
3. harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

Non-commercial forest land: Forest land incapable of producing usable industrial wood because of adverse site conditions or not considered available by the HSFMP.

Ordinary high water mark: The mark along the bank or shore to which the presence and action of the non-tidal 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).

Operable forest lands: For forest management purposes, operable forest lands are accessible lands physically suitable for timber harvest without irreversible damage to soils and watershed, and where there is reasonable assurance that adequate reforestation will occur within five years following harvest.

Permanent use: A use that is more than one year in duration requiring state lease or right-of-way and may include a structure that is not readily removable.

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

Pesticide: Any one of various chemicals use to kill pests, as insects, rodents, weeds, etc.

Plan Amendment: A change, or modification, to a state area or forest plan that permanently changes the plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's units or subunits or changes its allowed or prohibited uses, management intent statements or guidelines, or other resource policies.

Plan Special Exception: A change, or modification, to a state area or forest plan that does not permanently change the provisions of the plan (see Plan Amendment). It is used to allow a one-time, limited-purpose variance of the plan's provisions, without changing its general management or guidelines.

Plan Minor Change: A change to an area or state forest plan that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections.

Planning Period: The upcoming period of 20 years, measured from the date of adoption of the Forest Plan.

Policy: An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. In this plan, policies for land and resource management including goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, classifications, implementation plans, and various other statements of Department intentions.

Primary 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 management unit has two or more primary uses, the guidelines of the plan, and existing regulations or procedures will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

Prohibited use: A use not allowed in a management area because it conflicts with the management intent statement, designated uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited in a management unit are allowed if compatible with the designated uses, management intent statements, and plan guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Public Recreation Land: A land classification for state lands that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing, or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.

Put-to-bed: A process to stabilize and terminate the use of a logging road, trail, or other means of ingress or egress. Culverts, bridges, etc., may be removed, final grading is affected, water bars constructed, barricades erected, and in some cases the surface is seeded to reduce erosion. See 11 AAC 95.320 for specific guidelines for closure.

Recreation: The term "recreation" refers to any activity or structure for recreational purposes including, but not limited to, hiking, camping, boating, sports hunting and fishing, and sightseeing for pleasure. Recreation does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing.

Resource Management Land: This term refers to the land classification described under 11 AAC 55.160. It is defined as land that contains one or more resource values, none of which if of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design considerations. In the context of this plan, if a use is specifically identified as permitted within a subunit, that use is considered to be an appropriate use, subject to siting and design considerations.

Right-of-way: The legal right to cross the land of another landowner.

Resource transfer facility: Any facility necessary for transferring timber, minerals or other resources from the uplands to marine waters for the purpose of transporting it.

Rotation: In even-aged systems, the period between regeneration establishment and final cutting. Rotation may be based on many criteria including mean size, age, culmination of mean annual increment, attainment of particular minimum physical or value growth rate, and biological condition.

Sanitation cutting: A cutting made to remove trees killed or injured by fire, insects, fungi, or other harmful agencies (and sometimes trees susceptible to such injuries), for the purpose of preventing the spread of insects or disease. See also 'salvage cutting'.

Salvage cutting: A harvest of trees killed or badly injured to recover as much usable wood as possible prior to deterioration and decomposition.

Sawtimber: Trees that will yield logs suitable in size and quality for the production of lumber.

Scarification: Mechanical process of removing the forest floor or mixing it with the mineral soil in order to enhance the establishment and development of a new forest crop. Forest floor refers to the layer of unincorporated organic matter which lies on top of the mineral soil and is generally composed of fallen leaves, twigs, and other plant remains in various stages of decomposition.

Screening: The practice of providing an area between an area of timber harvest and a significant use or sensitive scenic resource in order to create a distance or vegetative separation.

Secondary use: A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. A secondary use is also considered important, but is given less management emphasis than a primary use because it is of lower importance or its

occurrence is site specific. Management of a secondary use will recognize and protect the primary uses within a management unit.

Selection cutting: Removal of mature timber, usually the oldest or largest trees, either as single scattered trees or in small groups at relatively short intervals, commonly 5 to 20 years, repeated indefinitely, by means of which the continuous establishment of natural reproduction is encouraged and an uneven-aged stand is maintained.

Settings: The ground within the yarding distance of a spar.

Shall: Same as 'will'.

Shelterwood cutting: Removal of the mature timber in a series of cuttings, which extend over a period of years equal usually to not more than one-quarter and often not more than one-tenth of the time required to grow the crop, by means of which the establishment of natural reproduction under the partial shelter of seed trees is encouraged. Syn. uniform method; compartment method. In theory the series of shelterwood cuttings is divided into three parts as follows:

1. Preparatory cuttings, which prepare the stand for its regeneration by the removal of dying and defective trees and undesirable species, and preparation of the seedbed.
2. Seed cutting, which further opens the stand, before seeding takes place, to make available the amount of light and heat that the expected seedlings will require.
3. Removal cuttings, which gradually remove the remainder of the mature stand which after establishment of reproduction retards the development of young trees. The final cutting is the last of the removal cuttings. Group shelterwood is a modification whereby the successive cuttings spread outward from groups rather than extending uniformly over the stand. In strip shelterwood the successive cuttings are applied strip wise rather than uniformly over the area.

Should.: 'Should' states the 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 actions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

Silvics: The study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands, with particular reference to environmental factors, as a basis for the practice of silviculture.

Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest, the application of the knowledge of silvics in the treatment of a forest, and the theory and practice of controlling and managing forest establishment, composition, and growth (AS 41.17.950 (15)).

Skid: To pull logs from the stump to the skidroad or landing.

Slash: Debris left after logging; also, large accumulations of debris after wind or fire. It includes logs, chunks, bark, branches, stumps, and broken understory trees or brush.

Snags: Dead standing trees or portions thereof.

Special Management Zone: Zones along water bodies designated to protect important spawning and rearing habitat and resident fish populations. Within these zones, development activities will be permitted only if they can be shown to have minimal impact on fish habitat and water quality or they can be shown to be of overriding public benefit.

Special Use Designation: A document prepared by the Department of Natural Resources that specifies uses of state land that are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use or are limited in their operation to some degree. Derived from 11 AAC 96.010(a), special use designations typically affect a specific geographic and is effective for a period of five years.

Spar tree: Tree from which the top and limbs have been cut and used to support the blocks and cables for various systems of logging.

Spur road: A short, low-standard road that supports a low level of traffic such as serving one or two landings.

State lands: All lands, including shore, tide and submerged lands, or resources belonging to or acquired by the state (AS 38.05.965(20)).

Sustained yield: The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of forest land and water without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water but does not require that timber be harvested in a non-declining yield basis over a rotation period (AS41.17.950(17)).

Uplands: Lands above mean high water.

Viewsheds: Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from marine waters.

Water bar: A method of erosion control whereby earthen berms are constructed across a road to cause runoff water to drain to the side of the road. Often used to put a road to bed.

Wetlands: 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 0.5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding 3 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.

Wildlife Habitat Land: A land use classification for state lands which are primarily valuable for: 1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or 2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

Will: '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 DNR land managers. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required.

Yarding: The process of pulling or skidding logs to a centralized point or landing where they are piled prior to loading or hauling away.

YUM yarding: Yarding of un-merchantable material to the landing as a method of slash disposal or site preparation.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADF&G: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADEC: Department of Environmental Conservation

DOF: Division of Forestry

DMLW: Division of Mining Land and Water

DNR or ADNR: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DPOR: Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

DOTPF: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities