

DEFINITIONS

Adjudicate: The administrative determination of the validity and amount of a right (water) and includes the settlement of conflicting claims among competing lawful users of record.

Assertion (as used with RS2477): The process of publicly declaring a valid existing right-of-way. This includes opening a case file on the trail, entering the case file on Land Administration System (LAS) as a public easement, marking trails on status plats, and sending a letter to all land owners along the trail, informing them of the right-of-way.

Broadcast Burning: Burning logging slash, unwanted vegetation or other organic materials as they are found rather than piling and burning. This form of burning may cover large areas of land surface while piling and burning burns only concentrated areas.

Browse Species: Woody vegetation upon which wildlife and domestic animals feed including but not limited to willow, birch, poplar, cottonwood and aspen.

Buffer: A strip of natural (native) vegetation, left undeveloped for the purpose of insulating activities or developments from detrimental effects of neighboring activities.

Calypso Orchid: (*Calypso bulbosa*) A fairly uncommon flower found in shady, moist woods, with one basal, soon-wilting leaf and one solitary flower, mostly pink with a broad, purple-spotted lip. (Hultén, Flora of Alaska, (pg. 331)

Clearcutting Method: A harvest method in which all the trees, large or small, in a stand are removed. It leads to the establishment of an even-aged forest.

Commercial Operation (timber related): An operation or harvest producing wood products for sale. Commercial operations are run by private individuals.

Common Use Grazing Site: An area in which grazing rights and obligations are shared among two or more permittees.

Concurrence: Agreement or approval. Concurrence is intended to be binding on a decision.

Consultation: Processes followed by DNR 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.

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Controlled or Prescribed Burning: The practice of using regulated fires to reduce or eliminate the unincorporated organic matter of the forest floor or low, undesirable vegetation. The burning is conducted under such conditions that the size and intensity of the fires are no greater than necessary to achieve some clearly defined purpose of timber production, reduction of fire hazard, wildlife management, or improvement of grazing.

Critical Habitat: Land areas which support essential life functions of a species of fish and/or wildlife and are therefore crucial to the perpetuation of that species (This is not the legislative designation definition.)

Dispersed Recreational Use: A general term for recreational activities occurring outside developed recreation sites. These are activities such as hiking or snowmobiling that cover a large area.

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

Flood Hazard Areas: The lowlands with possibility of flood endangering any human life, property or natural or man-made structures.

Flood Plain: The lowland bordering a river, stream, lake or other body of standing water that has been or may be covered by floodwater.

Forb Community: An herbacious, non-grasslike plant community.

Goal: A general statement of intent, usually not quantifiable nor having a specified date of completion. Goals identify desired long-range conditions.

Grazing Operation Plan: A plan which must be developed before a grazing permit or lease may be granted. The plan must include a cooperative agreement between the lessee/permittee and SCS, a physical resource map, the proposed management activities and the scheduled stocking densities.

Guideline: A course of action required to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land or water 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 on how a decision should be made, or what factors are to be considered, to detailed standards that will be followed when making on-the-ground decisions.

Habitat Enhancement: The process of improving the quality of an attribute which promotes a life function of a species in the place where that species naturally lives and grows.

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Heliotorch: A tool used to ignite fires from a helicopter. The mechanism ignites a flammable liquid, which is directed towards the ground material (see controlled or prescribed burning).

Hinge Cut: A technique in felling a tree in which the tree is not completely severed from the stump. The objective is to leave a portion of the cambium layer in the bark intact so nutrients and water continue to nourish the tree. In some species, this will result in prolific stump, root and branch sprouts. Under good conditions, these sprouts will provide good forage for moose and other animals and will develop into the beginnings of a new forest.

Horizontal Tree Alignment: A technique used in a habitat enhancement project in which the trees are felled to lie in the same general direction. The objective is to make subsequent wildlife travel much easier.

Instream Flow: An instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream; this information is required to support an application to reserve water for one or more permissible purposes, as determined by an appropriate study.

Lake: Any water body whose depth exceeds three meters and is identified on a 1 to 63,360 U.S.G.S. topographic map or has been field verified by ADF&G and DNR.

Leasable Minerals: "Leasable" minerals include, but are not limited to, coal, oil and gas, and geothermal resources. These resources are available only when opened to entry and only by lease.

Lease: A contract by which the state conveys a long-term use of a resource to the lessee for a period generally exceeding 5 years.

Line-of-Sight Requirement: A determination, usually related to buffers, of a minimum distance beyond which sight is blocked by standing vegetation. For example, a buffer would extend just beyond the point where vision is possible through standing vegetation at eye level. Applies during summer only.

Local Lifestyle: The activities the local public want to see maintained in the Moose Range include but are not limited to community character; public use of land for dispersed outdoor recreation -- hunting, trapping, fishing, camping, picnicking, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, ATV riding; use of undeveloped open space; personal firewood and house log cutting; use of trails; fossil hunting.

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Locatable Minerals: Those minerals that may be obtained by staking a mining location; including most other types of materials that are not covered by leasable minerals or materials. They are obtained by "making a discovery," staking a location and recording a notice in the local recorder's office. These minerals include gemstones, gold, silver, iron, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, etc.

Material: Includes, but not limited to, the common varieties of sand, gravel, peat, stone, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, topsoil, peat, and sod.

Material Sites: Areas used for the extraction of sand, gravel, rock, or other materials.

Mental Health Lands: Federal lands selected by the state of Alaska under the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act. These lands were intended to form the economic base for a public trust. Proceeds from this trust are to be primarily used for the treatment of the mentally ill in Alaska.

Mineral Closing Order: An order issued by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources that closes an area of land to the staking locatable minerals. Valid existing locations are not affected.

Mineral Leasehold Location Order (MLLO): An order issued by the Commissioner of the DNR that restricts future locatable mineral entry in a given geographic area to a leasing method. Valid existing locations are unaffected, but any new entries will be "leasehold locations," rather than mining claims. The holder of a leasehold location must obtain a lease before mining can begin.

Mineral Lick: An area with soil containing high concentrations of a mineral(s) which is utilized by wildlife to supplement their diet.

Mitigation of Habitat Loss: The process of replacing or improving the quality of existing habitat for damage or loss of other habitat due to some activity or development.

Multiple Use: According to Section 38.04.910 of the Alaska Statutes: "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."

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Permit: A contract by which the state of Alaska conveys the short-term use of a resource to the permittee for a period generally not greater than one year.

Public Notice: Public notice requires DNR and/or ADF&G to notify the public of actions to be taken by the agencies in at least two local newspapers (Anchorage, Palmer or Sutton).

Public Review: Public review requires public notification of at least one public meeting, holding at least one public meeting (Palmer or Sutton) and allowing the public to mail in written comment on the proposed agency actions.

Public Use Cabin: A cabin, owned and administered by the state of Alaska, for public use.

Raptor: A group of birds of prey with a strong notched beak and sharp talons, for example, the eagle, hawk and owl.

Remote Cabin Permit Program: A program established by the Legislature in which the permittee may construct a cabin on state land and use that cabin for 25 years. (The program may include additional requirements as it is developed.) The permit is non-renewable and conveys "no interest, right, or title in or to the land."

Reservation of Water: An appropriation of water for maintaining a specified instream flow or level of water at a specified point on a stream or water body or in a specified part of a stream or water body for specified periods of time and for one or more permissible purposes.

Revised Statute (RS)2477 (established 1866, repealed 1976) granted "right of way for construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public purposes." Right-of-ways were established by territorial or state legislative action, or by public use of privately constructed roads and trails on unreserved federal lands.

Scarification: A technique of preparing the seedbed by removing the forest floor, that is, the layer of unincorporated organic matter which lies on top of the mineral soil, or mixing it with the mineral soil by mechanical action.

Section Line Easement: The RS2477 law provides for a minimum of 66 feet public right of way along all surveyed section lines.

Seed Tree Cutting Method: A harvest method in which the old stand is removed in one cutting, except for a small number of trees left as a source of seed for natural regeneration. The seed trees selected are chosen for their health, vitality, location, seed crop and large crown.

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Streams (Rivers, Creeks): Group I - Anadromous Fish Streams: A stream in which fish migrate to breed. An example of an anadromous fish is salmon.
Group II - Perennial Streams: For reference in the Moose Range plan, streams not known to have anadromous fish but that are identified on a USGS 1 to 63,360 topographic map or as field verified by ADF&G and DNR.

Temporary Water Use Permit: Permit to allow for the use of water for a period of time not to exceed two years.

Tentative Approval: An assurance from the federal government that conveyance to the state of a tract of land appears unobstructed and, when survey plat is completed, the land should proceed to patent. When such assurance is given, the land is managed by the party to whom the land is approved.

Transition Zone: An area in which one vegetation type or ecotype is blending into another ecotype such as treeline.

Water Body: Means surface water in a depression of land, including intragravel water or sloughs, which is supplied from drainage upwellings, springs or groundwater.

Water Use Permit: Permit to allow for the development and use of water. Period of time varies from one to ten years depending on type of water use. Upon development and use, a certificate of appropriation may be issued.

Wetlands: A freshwater wetland means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater not exceeding three meters in depth.