

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan. ACMP habitat standards are contained in Appendix C.

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 waters, 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 recreation or commercial vessels for anchoring.

AS. Alaska Statute.

Beach Strip. An area on the tidelands, generally unimproved, commonly used for landing airplanes.

Campsite. On the management unit maps of Chapter 3, the marked campsites are areas suitable and used for campsites that have some area-wide or local importance because of their unusually large size, the lack of nearby available sites, or their frequent use. The maps do not show all sites; there are thousands of campsites in Prince William Sound capable of supporting one or two tents. In addition, all campsites shown are legally available for use; thus, no campsites are shown

on private land. A separate publication (forthcoming) will show the locations of public camping easements and reservations on private land.

Capacity. The word "capacity" in "anchorage capacity" or "campsite capacity" means the physical capacity to accommodate boats in an anchorage or campsites on the shore without resource damage, risk to public safety, or -- for campsites -- significantly degrading the quality of public use.

Caretaker facilities. Floating structures necessary to house equipment, residences, or processing facilities required to oversee mariculture or other water based commercial operations.

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 in the area. 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 or 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 for which the decision was made, or notifying them that the decision and finding are available upon request.

CRM. Copper River Meridian.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that serve as a limited, concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of population and species sustained yield. A list of habitat categories included under crucial fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Director. The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land. For lands administered by DPOR, the director refers to the Director of DPOR.

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

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

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

DLWM. Division of Land and Water Management, 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.

Drift Net. Commercial fishing technique generally used for Sockeye and Coho salmon. A gill net (a net to trap salmon) is laid out from a boat to a floating buoy, and the boat, net, and buoy drift with the current while the salmon swim into the outstretched gill net and are snared.

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. Elements, or Resource Elements, are background reports completed as a part of this plan. Elements 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.

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.

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 domestic mammals. The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both habitat and harvest areas.

Floathomes. Floathomes are floathouses, house boats, barges, and boats powered or not, that are moored or anchored within a bay or cove for a period of 15 days or more. Floathomes do not include floatlodges, floating caretaker facilities, or commercial fishing vessels (including tenders and processors) engaged in commercial fishing activities.

Floatlodges. A commercial facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public for a fee, moored or anchored in a bay or cove for a period of 15 days or more. Floatlodges do not include floathomes, floating caretaker facilities, or commercial fishing vessels (including tenders and processors) engaged in commercial fishing activities. A floatlodge operator or any person who operates commercially for any length of time in a unit of the Alaska State Park system are required to obtain a park use permit from the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Floating Caretaker Facility (Also floatcamp or floating camp). Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing and that necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, or mariculture operations, or associated with public activities. Floatcamps do not include floathomes, floatlodges, commercial fishing tenders, or commercial fishing processors.

Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities. A general phrased used to encompass floating caretaker facilities, floathomes, and floatlodges. (See individual definitions of these terms.)

Forestry. On tidelands: any activity or structure for timber harvest or for transfer or 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. This tideland designation is used in a variety of situations and reflects a variety of management intents. Tidelands designated "general use" will be classified "Public Recreation Land/Settlement Land/Wildlife Habitat land," a three-way, joint classification. This classification reflects the fact that these tidelands have recreation and habitat value, and also settlement value in the form of access for the upland owner -- shoreline development, resource-transfer sites, and other developed or undeveloped access needs. The exact management intent can only be determined from the management intent statement of the individual management unit.

Gill Net. A net used to trap salmon. Gill net commercial fishing includes both drift net and purse seine commercial fishing. (See definitions of these terms.)

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

Guideline. A specific course of action that must be followed when the Department of Natural Resources permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state land or resources. Guidelines 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. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

Hatchery Harvest Area. An area adjacent to a salmon hatchery that at certain seasons contain dense concentrations of hatchery-raised salmon. In these locations, returning hatchery stock is naturally separated from wild stock, and at certain seasons they receive concentrated commercial fishing harvest activities. The exact areas described by the term are referenced in Chapter 3. These areas may

include part or all of the "Special Harvest Area" or "Terminal Harvest Area" or other regulatory area established by ADF&G adjacent to the Sound's salmon hatcheries. These areas also support dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon (smolts) when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring.

Herring Pound Fishing. Impoundment of herring for the purpose of artificially inducing spawning on kelp for harvest. The kelp with the eggs (spawn) is sold, primarily to the Japanese.

Important Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that 1) sustain productive fish and wildlife populations; 2) support moderate or seasonally high concentrations of fish and wildlife populations; or 3) support widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations which are sedentary or substrate-dependent. A list of habitat categories included under crucial fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

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

LADS. Land Availability Determination System; a DNR three year process that precedes a land disposal.

Land Manager. A representative of the agency or division responsible for managing state land. For lands administered by DPOR, the land manager will be a representative of DPOR or the commissioner of DNR.

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.

Land Sale. Same as "Land Offering," as defined above.

Land Use Designations. Allocations that set out primary or secondary land uses. See definitions of primary and secondary land uses.

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 and ensures the area is kept in public ownership.

Locatable Minerals. 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 transferring timber from uplands to marine waters, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single log transfer site (LTS) may contain more than one facility (LTF).

Low Impact Public Facilities. These include tent sites, picnic sites, tent platforms, toilets, simple range shelters, signs, mooring buoys, or other similar facilities that whose purpose is to accommodate small numbers of visitors or to prevent resource damage. Low-impact facilities are also designed and constructed in a manner that does not conflict with area's scenic and recreation values. Such facilities do not include public use cabins.

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

Mariculture. 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 and pen-reared salmon is not legal in Alaska.

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

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 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)].

Mineral Transfer Facility. Any facility or mechanism to transfer mineral resource 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 use of the term "mining" does not include offshore prospecting.

Mining Claim. The property right to possess and extract locatable minerals within the boundaries of the location. This right is acquired by discovery, location, and filing under AS 38.05.280.

Native Owned. Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

Native Selected. Land that is selected from the Federal government by a native corporation but not yet patented.

Navigable. Used in its legal context, it 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.

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

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. In this plan, DNR policies for land and resource management given in this plan include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of DNR's intentions.

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 management unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, together with existing regulations and procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflict between these primary uses.

Prime Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that contain productive components of ecosystems where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance would reduce yield of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively. A list of habitat categories included under prime fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Prohibited Use. A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with 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 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.

Purse Seine. Commercial fishing technique generally used for pink and chum salmon fishing, and sac roe herring fishing. In this technique, the net (or seine) is deployed to encircle the school of fish. (See definitions of purse seine hookoff point, below, and of sac roe herring fishing.)

Purse Seine Hookoff Point. A point on the shore where the free end of the purse seine is temporarily anchored while the net is deployed to encircle a school of fish. (See definition of purse seine, above.)

PWSAP. Prince William Sound Area Plan.

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreation purposes including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchoring, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing.

Remote Cabin. A cabin constructed under a permit issued through the Remote Cabin Permit program authorized in AS 38.04.079 and further described in 11 AAC 67.700-.790

Resource Information. A general discussion of the resource information displayed on the

management unit maps occurs on page 3-3. Individual resource categories are defined under their own headings in this appendix.

Resource Management. A designation used in the plan. See explanation of Resource Management designations on page 3-2.

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 to transfer 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.

RS 2477. An historic federal statute, repealed in 1976, that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction.

Sac Roe Herring Fishing. Harvest of herring for the purpose of extracting eggs (roe) from the egg sac. The harvest typically occurs by the use of a herring seine (see definition of purse seine).

Salmon Eating Area. Restaurants and dining rooms where exceptional recipes for salmon are routinely served.

Secondary Use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use. If a use is designated as 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.

Set Net. A commercial fishing technique generally used for Sockeye and Coho salmon. A gill net (a net to trap salmon) is fixed to the

shore at one end and to an anchored buoy at the opposite end. The gill net remains stationary while the salmon swim into the outstretched net and are snared.

Settlement. The sale, lease, or permitting of state uplands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial or industrial use.

Shall. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "shall" must be followed by resource managers or users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See Chapter 4. Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment: Special Exceptions.)

Shoreland. Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (see definition of "navigable"). Shorelands generally refer to the streambeds or lakebottoms of navigable rivers and lakes.

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, A-frame logging, mine tailings disposal areas, or camps and other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

Should. States intent for a course of action or set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "should" states the plan's intent and allows a resource manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

Significant impact, significant effect, significant conflict, or significant loss. (This definition is adapted from the ACMP definition given in AS 46.40.210.) A use, or activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristics of a part of state lands and in which:

a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources on state land;

b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources on state lands; or

c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources on state lands but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

SM. Seward Meridian.

State Land. All land, including uplands, tidelands, submerged land, and shoreland belonging to, selected by, or acquired by the State of Alaska, excluding land 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 land.

State-selected Land. Federal-owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented.

Submerged land. In its legal context, submerged land refers to land covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward a distance of three geographical miles conveyed to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of May 22, 1953; 67 stat. 29 as amended. In this plan, the word "tideland" refers to land that is legally defined as "tideland" or as "submerged land." (See definition of "tideland" and figure 1-1 on page 1-2.)

TAGS. Trans-alaska Gas System.

TAPS. Trans-alaska Pipeline System.

Tideland. In its legal context, "tideland" refer to land permanently or periodically covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high nor below the line of mean low tide conveyed to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of May 22, 1953; 67 stat. 29 as amended. In this plan, the word "tideland" refers to land that is legally defined as "tideland" or as "submerged land." (See definition of "submerged lands" and figure 1-1 on page 1-2.)

Trapping Cabin. A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94.

Unsuitable. When the land is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource doesn't exist), it is rated unsuitable.

Uplands. Land above mean high water line at the sea shore. (see figure 1-1 on page 1-1).

USFS. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

USF&WS. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Wetland. From 6 AAC 80.900(19), "wetlands" includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. "Freshwater wetlands" means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. "Saltwater wetlands" means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes.

Wild Kelp Harvest. Harvest of naturally growing kelp after herring have spawned on the kelp (i.e., deposited eggs). The kelp with the eggs (spawn) is sold, primarily to the Japanese.

Will. Same as "shall." See above.