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 statues, 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 Mining, 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 Mining, 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.

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 guidelines 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, floatlodges, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps. See Table A-1.

Floatlodge. See Table A-1.

Table A-1. Definitions of Floating Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY TYPE</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Floathome</td>
<td>Also floating residential facilities. Floathouses, houseboats, 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floatlodge</td>
<td>A floating recreational facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floating Caretaker Facility, Floatcamp, or Floating Lodge</td>
<td>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 public activities.</td>
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</table>
**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, forestry, 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. Other uses may be authorized in the management intent statements of specific parcels. 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
- waters/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.** 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 AAC53.900(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) in fresh water and mean high water on tidelands. 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 id 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.)

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 Tidelands. 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.)
Appendix B

MINERAL OPENING ORDER

APPENDIX B
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND

MINERAL ORDER _______734_________

☐ Closing Lands to Mineral Entry ☑ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner’s Finding and the written documentation contained in:

Area Plan: Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Dated ___________

Management Plan: ______________________________ Dated ___________

Site Specific Plan: ______________________________ Dated ___________

Other: ______________________________ Dated ___________

III. File Number ____________________________

See Attached

Legal Description

Acreage

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby ☐ closed ☑ opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: ____________________________ Nov. 5, 1998

Director
Division of Land

Concur: ____________________________ 11/8/98

Acting Director
Division of Mining

Approved: ____________________________ 10/16/98

Commissioner

Date

Effective Date
MINERAL OPENING ORDER NO. 734

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Opening Portions of
Land Closed By: Mineral Order Numbers 573, 86, 189, 273, 457
Identifier: Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

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<td>SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4</td>
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<td>Lots 1 - 5, NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4</td>
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**Total** | | **6016.90** |
Appendix C

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER

APPENDIX C

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

MINERAL ORDER 739

XX Closing Lands to Mineral Entry _______ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Legal Description/Geographic Location: _________________________________________________

II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner's Finding and the written
documentation contained in:

Area Plan: Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Dated: 10/16/98
Management Plan: ________________________________ Dated: ______________
Site Specific Plan: ________________________________ Dated: ______________

III. File Number Legal Description Acreage

SEE ATTACHED LEGAL DESCRIPTION

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by
AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands
are hereby XX closed/ opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining
laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: ________________________________ Date: 11/5/98
Director
Division Land

Concur: ________________________________ Date: 11/8/98
Director
Division of Mining

Concur: ________________________________ Effective Date: 10/16/98
Commissioner
### MINERAL CLOSING ORDER NO. 739

#### LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<td>Section 31</td>
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<td><strong>Sea Otter, Subunit 7c</strong></td>
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<td>S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4</td>
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## Appendix C - Mineral Closing Order

**Thorne Bay, Subunit 11c, Inset Map**

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**Whale Pass - Unit 5**

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**Grand Total**

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Appendix D

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER

APPENDIX D

ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. SE-98-001

I. Name: Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

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<th>Area Plan:</th>
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<th>Site Specific Plan:</th>
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III. Legal Description

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<th>See maps in the Prince of Wales Area Plan</th>
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<td>Acreage</td>
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<td>64,700</td>
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<td>1,000,000</td>
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Classification by this action: See maps in the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

III. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065 and AS 38.05.300 to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby designated and classified as indicated. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

 Classified: [Signature]
Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Date: 10/16/98
Appendix E
INDEX

Numbers in parentheses refer to Management Unit and Subunit.

A
Access, Public and Private. 1:5-6, 1:10, 2:5, 2:9
see also Recreation
see also Chapter 1, Public Trust Doctrine
see also Chapter 2, Shorelines & Stream Corridors, Trail & Public Access Management
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement sections
ACMP. See Alaska Coastal Management Program
Acronyms. Appendix A
Administrative Sites. See Land Selections
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement & Selection sections
Airstrips. See Chapter 1: Transportation
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement sections
Alaska Coastal Management Program. 4:5-6
Areas Meriting Special Attention 4:6
Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination. definition, A:2
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). 4:4
Alaska State Land Survey. See Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
Amendments. See Chapter 4
AMSA. See Areas Meriting Special Attention, Alaska Coastal Management Program
Anadromous Fish Streams. 2:24-25
see also Chapter 1, Subsurface Resources summary, 1:14
see also Chapter 2, Aquatic Farming; Fish & Wildlife Habitat; Forestry; Shorelines & Stream Corridors; Subsurface Resources guidelines
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife Habitat sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Minerals sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:1
Anchorages. See Chapter 2; Trail and Public Access
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Recreation sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:1
ANCsA. See Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
Aquaculture.
definition, A:1
Aquatic Farming. See Chapter 2
See also Subunit Aquatic Farming sections
areas not available for, and Table 1-1, 1:8
definition, A:1
summary, 1:7-8
Archaeological Site. See Cultural Resources
Areas Meriting Special Attention. See Alaska Coastal Management Program
ASLS. See Alaska State Land Survey

B
Bald Eagle. See Eagles.
see also Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Beach Log Salvage. See Forestry
Bear. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
see also Crucial Habitat
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
Buffers. 2:29
see also Trails & Public Access Management
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement sections
see also Shorelines and Stream Corridors
definition, A:1

C
Cannery Cove (14b) (Site 14.01 LT). 3:251
Caretaker Facilities. See Aquatic Farming
see also Floating Facilities
definition, A:1
Cholmondeley (Chom’ly) (13). 3:229-240
see also Management Unit maps, 3:241-243
Cl. See Intensive Commercial Harvest Area
Classifications. See Land Use Classifications
Coastal Policy Council. See Alaska Coastal Management Program
COE. See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Coffman Cove (6 & 6a). 3:81-94
see also Management Unit maps, 3:95-99
Commercial Fishing. See Intensive Commercial Fishing Areas
see also Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest Areas
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
Commercial Recreation. See Recreation
Community Harvest Area. 2:9
see also Important Community Harvest
see also Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
see also Map 1-2, 1:11
Control Lake (11a). 3:164-169
see also Management Unit map, 3:181
Coronation (9). 3:139-142
see also Management Unit map, 3:143
see also Wilderness
CRM. Copper River Meridian
Crucial Habitat. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:2
Cultural Resources. See Resource Summary, 1:8-9
see also Chapter 2, Settlement guidelines
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Cultural Resources sections
Cultural Resources Element. See Chapter 3, Subunit Cultural Resources sections
Cy. See Important Community Harvest Areas

D

Department. See Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Designation. See Land Use Designations
DGC. See Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination
DGGS. See Division of Geological & Geophysical Survey
Dickman Bay (14a). 3:246-248
see also Management Unit map, 3:259
Discouraged Uses. 3:2
Dispersed Recreation. See Chapter 3, Subunit Recreation sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
Disposals. See Settlement

E

Eagles, Eagle Nests. 2:7-8
see also Chapter 2, Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest guidelines
see also Bald Eagle Protection Act, 2:7-8
Edna Bay (8). 3:125-134
see also Management Unit maps, 3:135-137
Edna Bay Administrative Site (8b). 3:125
Eelgrass. See Crucial Habitat
El Capitan (4 & 4b). 3:49-62
see also Management Unit maps, 3:63-65
El Capitan Passage (4b). 3:49-62
see also Management Unit maps, 3:63-65
Endangered Species. 2:7
see also Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Estuaries. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest Areas
Exchange Cove (1b). 3:12-16
see also Management Unit map, 3:17

F

Feasible, Feasible & Prudent. 4:11-12
definition A:3
Finfish. See Aquatic Farming
Firewood. See Forestry
Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest. See Crucial Habitat; Prime Habitat; Intensive Harvest; Important Community Harvest; Intensive Commercial Harvest; Intensive Sportfishing
see also Instream Flow
see also Chapter 2, Aquatic Farming; Coordination & Public Notice; Floating Facilities; Forestry; Materials; Public & Private Access; Recreation, Tourism & Scenic Resources; Settlement; Shorelines & Stream Corridors; Subsurface Resources; Trail & Public Access Management guidelines
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definitions, Appendix A
designations, 1:10-11
guidelines for habitat, 2:2-8
guidelines for harvest, 2:9-10
summary, 1:9-10
Floatcamp. See Floating Facilities
Floathome. See Floating Facilities
Floating A-frame Harvest. See Forestry
definition A:3
Floating Facilities. 2:10-12
see also Coordination & Public Notice; Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest Areas; Recreation, Tourism & Scenic Resources guidelines
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Floathomes sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
commercial recreation facilities, 2:19
definitions, Appendix A
guidelines, 2:10-12
summary, 1:10
Floatlodge. See Floating Facilities, 2:10
see also Recreation
see also Coordination & Public Notice
see also Floating Caretaker Facilities 2:10
see also Floatcamp 2:10
see also Floating Camp 2:10
Floatplane. See Access
Forest Land Use Plan. 2:13
see also Chapter 2, Forestry guidelines
Forestry. See Chapter 2, Forestry guidelines
see also Coordination & Public Notice; Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest; Floating Facilities; Subsurface Resources; Settlement
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Forestry sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
beach log salvage, 2:14
definitions, Appendix A
guidelines, 2:12-16
harvest unit layout, 2:14
leave area design, 2:13
personal use wood; 2:28
summary, 1:10-12
sustained yield, 2:14

General Harvest Area. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
General Use. 3:2, 3:4
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
see also Land Use Designations
definition, A:4
Geoduck. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat
Gillnet Fishing. See Intensive Commercial Harvest
Glossary. Appendix A
Goals. See Chapter 2
definition, A:4
Grindall Island (12c). 3:202-207
see also Management Unit map, 3:223
Grindall Passage (12c). 3:202-207
see also Management Unit map, 3:223
Guidelines. See Chapter 3, Subunit Resource sections
definition, A:4
discretion within, 4:11-12
Gutchie Creek (7c). 3:114
see also Management Unit map, 3:121

Habitat. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Haulout. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Heceta Island (10a). 3:147-154
see also Management Unit map, 3:159
Heritage Resources. See Cultural Resources
Herring Spawning Areas. See Crucial Habitat
Historical Site. See Cultural Resources
Hole-in-the-Wall (2a). 3:20-23
see also Management Unit map, 3:33
Hollis (12b). 3:195-202
see also Management Unit maps, 3:219-221
Hollis Administrative Site (USFS) (12b) 3:196
Homesites. See Land Disposal
Hunting. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Hydroelectric Projects. See Subunits 5a & 12a Resource sections

ILMA. See Interagency Land Management Agreement
Implementation. See Chapter 4
Important Community Harvest Areas (Cy). 1:9, 2:10
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:4
Map 1-2, 1:11
subsistence, 1:10
Ingraham Bay (12c). 3:245, 3:254-258
see also Management Unit map 3:359
Instream Flow. See guidelines, 2:16
definition, A:5
Intensive Commercial Harvest Areas (Cl). See Chapter 2, Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest Areas
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:5
commercial herring areas, 2:9
purse seine, gill net areas, 2:9
Intensive Harvest. 2:12
Intensive Sportfishing Areas (Sf). 1:9, 2:10
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Management Unit maps
Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA).
definition, A:5

Jinhi Bay (7b). 3:107-112
see also Management Unit map, 3:121
see also Management Unit map, 3:33

Karta Bay (11b). 3:169-173
see also Management Unit map, 3:183
Kasaan Bay (12c). 3:192, 3:202-207
see also Management Unit map, 3:223
Kegan Cove (14b). 3:252
see also Management Unit map, 3:259
Kendrick Bay (15a). 3:264-267
see also Management Unit map 3:271
Kitkun Bay (13b). 3:229, 234-236, 238-239
see also Management Unit map, 3:243
Kosciusco Forestry Sites 3:53

L

Labouchere Bay (2a). 3:20-23
see also Management Unit map 3:33
Land Disposal. See Settlement, 1:13-14, 2:20-22, 3:133-134
definition, A:5
Land Offering. See Settlement
definition, A:5
Land Ownership. 1:2, 1:12-13, 4:1-2, 4:4-5
see also beginning of each Chapter 3 Management Unit
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
Land Relinquishments. 4:1
Land Sales. See Settlement
definition, A:5
Land Selections. 4:4
Entitlement, 4:1-2
Overlapping Selections, 4:4
Selection Priority System, 4:3-4
Land Use Classifications. 1:6, 4:6-8
see also Land Use Designations
Land Use Designations. 3:1-2, 3:4
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
correlation to classifications, 4:7-8
definition, A:5
Leasehold Location. 2:27
see also Mineral Orders
see also Subsurface Resources
Leases. See Settlement
Legislative Designations. 4:8-9
see also State Marine Parks, State Park System
definition, A:5
Little Naukati Bay (7c). 3:114, 116-118
see also Management Unit map, 3:121
Log Transfer Facility (LTF). See Forestry
definition, A:5

M

Management Guidelines. See Guidelines
Management Intent Statement. See Chapter 3,
Subunit Management Intent
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Resource sections
definition, A:6
Management Units, Management Unit Maps. See
Unit Index Map, 3:5
see also Table of Contents
see also Units
see also Subunits
Mariculture. See Aquatic Farming
Marine Parks. See State Parks
Materials. See Subsurface Resources
definition, A:6
guidelines, 2:17
Maybeso Creek (12b). 2:27
Mean High Water (Figure 1-1). 1:4
definition, A:6
Mean Low Water (Figure 1-1). 1:4
definition, A:6
Mean Lower Low Water.
definition, A:6
Menefee Anchorage (14b). 3:245, 249-252, 254
see also Management Unit map, 3:259
MHW. See Mean High Water
Mineral Access Sites. See Chapter 3, Subunit Minerals
sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:6
Mineral Orders, Mineral Location. 4:8
see also Appendix A
see also Chapter 2, Subsurface Resources
summary, 1:14-15
Mineral Closures. See Mineral Orders
Mineral Openings. See Mineral Orders
Mining. See Chapter 2, Subsurface Resources
see also Mineral Orders
definition, A:6
Minor Changes. 4:11
see also Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review,
Modification, & Amendment
Mitigation. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
guidelines
MLLW. See Mean Lower Low Water
MLW. See Mean Low Water
Moira (14), Moira Sound (14b). 3:245-246, 3:249-254
see also Management Unit map, 3:259
Mooring Buoys. 2:19
Municipal Entitlements. 4:6
Multiple Use. 4:6-7

N

National Forest. See Chapter 4, Selection Priorities, 4:4
see also Tongass National Forest
National Forest Community Grant (NFCG). 4:1-4
see also Chapter 1, State Selections & Land Ownership,
1:12-13
see also Land Selections
Native Corporations. 4:4
Native-owned Land.
definition, A:6
Native-selected Land. 4:3-4
definition, A:6
Naukati (7c). 3:112-118
see also Management Unit maps, 3:121-123
Naukati Administrative Site (USFS). (7c) 3:113
see also Management Unit maps, 3:121-123
Navigable Waters. See Access & the Public Trust Doctrine, 1:4
definition, A:7
Neck Lake (5b). 3:73-76
see also Management Unit map, 3:77
NFCG. See National Forest Community Grant
definition, A:7
Niblack Anchorage (14b). 2:27
see also Management Unit map, 3:259
Nowiskay Cove (14b). 3:252

O
Offshore Prospecting Permits. 2:26
Orr Island (7a). 3:102-107
see also Management Unit map, 3:119
Overlapping Land Selections. 4:4
Overselected. 4:4
Overwinter, Deer. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat

P
Periodic Review. 4:9
Permits, Permitting Process, Permit Review. See also Chapter 2, Aquatic Farming; Coordination & Public Notice; Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest; Floating Facilities; Forestry; Materials; Recreation; Tourism & Scenic Resources; Subsurface Resources guidelines
Personal Use. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
see also Forestry
see also Settlement
definition, A:7
Petroglyphs. See Cultural Resources
Planning Period. 1:7
Point Baker (2b). 3:23-29
see also Management Unit maps, 3:33-35
Polk Inlet (12e). 3:212-213
see also Management Unit map, 3:227
Port Protection (2b). 3:23-29
see also Management Unit maps, 3:33-35
Port Protection Addition (2b). 3:29
POWIAP. See Prince of Wales Island Area Plan
Primary use. 3:2
see also Land Use Designations
definition, A:7
Prime Fish & Wildlife Habitat. 1:9
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Fish & Wildlife sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
definition, A:7
Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP).
description of planning area, 1:2
implementation, 1:6, Chapter 4
map of planning area (Map 1-1), 1:3
periodic review, 1:9
plan amendment, modification, revision, minor changes, special exceptions, Chapter 4
plan development, 4:5
plan revision, 1:6-7
public participation, 1:5
summary of plan actions, 1:5-6
summary of purpose, 1:1
Prohibited Use. 3:2
definition, A:8
Public & Private Access. See Access & the Public Trust Doctrine, 1:4
Public Facilities. See Settlement
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement sections
Public Notice. See Chapter 2, Coordination & Public Notice guidelines
Public Participation. 1:5
Public Recreation. See Recreation
Public Recreation Cabin. See Recreation
Public Trust Doctrine. 1:4
definition, A:8
Purse Seine Fishing. See Intensive Commercial Harvest
Purse Seine Hookoff.
definition, A:8

R
Ratz Harbor (6c). 3:91-94
see also Management Unit map, 3:97
Recreation. See Recreation, Tourism, & Scenic Resources, 2:17-20
see also Chapter 2, Access & the Public Trust Doctrine; Settlement; Shorelines & Stream Corridors guidelines
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Recreation sections
see also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps
access, see Trails & Public Access Management, 2:28-30 anchorages, 2:30
see also Chapter 3, Subunit Recreation sections
dispersed, 3:4
developed, 3:5
guidelines, 2:17-20
mooring buoys, 2:19
public cabins, 2:18
public notice, 2:3-4
trails, trailheads: see Trails & Public Access Management, 2:28-30
Red Bay (2c). 3:29-32
seen also Management Unit map, 3:33
Relinquishments. See Land Relinquishments
Resource Information. 3:3
seen also Resource Summaries, 1:7-16
Resource Summaries. 1:7-16
seen also Chapter 1
seen also Chapter 3, Subunit Resource sections
Resource Management Designation. See General Use definition, A:3
Resource Transfer Facilities. See also Log Transfer Facilities definitions, 2:14 definition, A:8
Rights-of-Way. See Settlement; Shoreline & Stream Corridors; Trail & Public Access Management
Roads. See Access; Settlement; Trail & Public Access Management
Salmon. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest seen also Anadromous Fish Streams
Salmon Bay (1a). 3:7-16 seen also Management Unit map, 3:17
Salt Chuck (11b). 3:169-173 seen also Management Unit map, 3:183
Scenic Resources. See Recreation, Tourism, & Scenic Resources seen also Recreation
Seabird Breeding Colonies. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Seabird Nesting Colonies. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Seal Haulout. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Sea Lion Haulouts. See Crucial Habitat seen also Subunit 12c, Fish & Wildlife
Sea Otter Sound (7). 3:101-118 seen also Management Unit maps, 3:119-123
Secondary Use. 3:2 definition, A:9
Selections. See Land Selections
SERO. See Southeast Regional Office, Department of Natural Resources
Settlement. See Land Disposal seen also Land Selections seen also Chapter 2, Shorelines & Stream Corridors; Trail & Public Access Management guidelines seen also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement sections
Sewage Treatment. See Chapter 2, Areawide Guidelines seen also Chapter 3, Subunit Settlement sections
Shaheen (10). 3:147-158 seen also Management Unit maps, 3:159-161
Shakan (3). 3:37-46 seen also Management Unit map, 3:47
Shakan Bay (3a). 3:38-42 seen also Management Unit map, 3:47
Shellfish. See Aquatic Farming
Shipley Bay (3b). 3:42-46 seen also Management Unit map, 3:47
Shorelands. 1:4 seen also Access & the Public Trust Doctrine seen also Land Ownership definition, A:9
Shoreline Development, Shoreline Facilities. See Shorelines & Stream Corridors guidelines, 2:23-25 seen also Chapter 3, Management Unit maps definition, A:9
Shorelines & Stream Corridors. guidelines for locating uses & establishing buffers, easements, & setbacks, 2:23-25
Should. 4:12 definition, A:9
Skowl Arm (12f). 3:212-218 seen also Management Unit map, 3:227
Sockeye Salmon. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
South Arm Cholmondeley Sound (13a). 3:229-234 seen also Management Unit map, 3:241
Southeast Regional Office. See See Division of Mining, Land & Water, DNR
Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWPOW, Volume II). 1:1-2, 2:4-7 seen also Land Selections
Special Exceptions. 4:10-11
Sportfishing. See Intensive Sportfishing Areas
State-owned Land. See Land Ownership definition, A:9
State Marine Park System. 4:8-9
State Park System. 2:26, 4:9
seen also Chapter 2, Recreation; Tourism & Scenic Resources; Subsurface Resources guidelines seen also Legislative Designations
State-selected Land. See Land Selections
Stream Corridors. See Guidelines, 2:23-25
Subdivision Design. See Settlement
Submerged Lands. See Figure 1-1, 1:4
see also Tidelands & Submerged Lands
definition, A:10
Subsistence. 1:9-10
see also Important Community Harvest Areas
see also Traditional Harvest Areas
definition, A:10
Subsurface Resources. See Chapter 3, Subunit Mineral sections
designations, 3:2
guidelines, 3:25-28
mining in crucial habitats, 2:6
mineral development, 1:14
mineral orders, Appendix B
summary, 1:14-15
Subunits. See Map 3-1. Management Unit Index Map, 3:5
Subunit 1a. Salmon Bay, 3:8-12
Subunit 1b. Exchange Cove, 3:12-16
Subunit 2a. Labouchere Bay, 3:20-23
Subunit 2b. Baker/Protection, 3:23-29
Subunit 2c. Red Bay, 3:29-32
Subunit 3a. Shakan Bay, 3:38-42
Subunit 3b. Shipley Bay, 3:42-46
Subunit 4a. El Cap North, 3:50-56
Subunit 4b. El Cap South, 3:56-62
Subunit 5a. Whale Pass, 3:68-72
Subunit 5b. Neck Lake/Thorne Island, 3:73-76
Subunit 6a. Coffman Cove, 3:82-86
Subunit 6b. Sweetwater Lake, 3:87-91
Subunit 6c. Ratz Harbor, 3:91-94
Subunit 7a. Marble/Orr, 3:102-107
Subunit 7b. Tuxekan, 3:107-112
Subunit 7c. Naukati, 3:112-118
Subunit 8a. Cape pole, 3:126-129
Subunit 8b. Edna Bay, 3:129-134
Unit 9. Coronation, 3:139-141
Subunit 10a. Heceta Island, 3:148-154
Subunit 10b. Tonowek Bay, 3:154-158
Subunit 11a. Control Lake, 3:164-169
Subunit 11c. Thorne Bay, 3:173-180
Subunit 12a. Upper Twelvemile Arm, 3:192-195
Subunit 12b. Hollis, 3:195-202
Subunit 12c. Kasaan Bay, 3:202-207
Subunit 12d. Lower Twelvemile Arm, 3:207-209
Subunit 12e. Polk Inlet, 3:210-213
Subunit 12f. Skowl Arm, 3:213-218
Subunit 13a. West Cholmondeley, 3:230-234
Subunit 13b. East Cholmondeley, 3:234-240
Subunit 14a. Dickman Bay, 3:240-242
Subunit 14b. Moira Sound, 3:249-254
Subunit 14c. Ingraham Bay, 3:254-258
Subunit 15a. Kendrick Bay, 3:264-267
Subunit 15b. Cape Chacon, 3:267-270
Sweetwater Lake (6b). 3:87-91
SWPOW. See Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

T
TA. See land Ownership
Tentatively Approved. See Land Ownership
Thorne Bay (11 & 11c). 3:163-180
see also Management Unit maps, 3:181-189
Thorne Bay, City of (11c). 3:163, 3:179, 4:5-6
Threatened & Endangered Species. See Guideline, 2:7
Tidelands Facilities. 1:4
see also Aquatic Farming
see also Land Ownership
see also Management Intent
definition, A:10
Tidelands (usually written “tidelands & submerged lands”). 1:3-4
see also Figure 1-1, 1:4
see also Land Ownership
see also Management Intent
definition, A:10
Timber Harvest. See Forestry
Timber Transfer Facility. See Forestry
TLMP. See Tongass Land Management Plan
Tolstoi Bay (11c). 3:178
Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP). 4:5
Tongass National Forest. 4:1-3, 4:5
see also Land Ownership
see also Land Selections
see also National Forest
Tonowek Bay (10b). 3:154-158
see also Management Unit map, 3:161
Tourism. See Recreation
Traditional Harvest Areas. See Community Harvest Areas
see also Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
see also Recreation
Trapping. See Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
Trespass. See Enforcement
TTF. See Timber Transfer Facility
Tuxekan Passage (7b). 3:107-112
see also Management Unit maps, 3:219, 3:225
Twin Island Lake. 3:55
Unit. See Management Unit and Subunit
Upland Owner Coordination. 2:3
Uplands. 2:1
definition, A:10
Figure 1-1. 1:4

Warm Chuck Inlet. 3:153
Water-dependent Uses.
definition, A:10
Water-related Uses.
definition, A:10

Water Sources. 1:16
see also Instream Flow
West Arm, Cholmondeley Sound (13a). 3:230-234
see also Management Unit map, 2:241
Whale Passage (5). 3:67-76
see also Management Unit maps, 3:77-79
Whale Pass, Community of (5a). 3:68
Whales. See Subunits 13a & 13b, Fish & Wildlife sections
Wilderness. See Unit 9
Will 4:11

Yatuk Creek (7c). 3:114, 118
see also Management Unit map, 3:121