

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Glossary

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

Access. A way or means of approach. Includes transportation, trail, easements, rights of way, and public use sites.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Anadromous Water Bodies. 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 used by salmon to spawn. 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.

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act.

ANILCA Topfiled Lands. Lands selected by the state under ANILCA section 906(e) provisions. In instances where an ANCSA native organization has also selected lands selected by the state, these lands cannot be conveyed to the state until the U.S. Bureau of Land Management has adjudicated the native selection.

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. (Aquatic farming includes any activities that meet the definition of aquatic farming given in AS 16.40.199.)

Area. A geographic unit used in area plans to describe parts of the planning area, but smaller in size than a Region. They often contain lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this area plan, there are three Areas, including the 'Alaska Peninsula', 'Trinity Islands', and 'Small Island Group'. The Small Island Group includes Chirikof Island, Semidi Island, and the Barren Islands.

Area Plan. A plan approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources under the authority of AS 38.04.065 that establishes the land and resource management policies for state land within a planning area. Such plans also assign land use designations to individual parcels of state land, which are subsequently converted to land use classifications in a Land Classification Order. When used in this plan, the term 'Area Plan' refers to the Kodiak Area Plan.

AS. Alaska Statutes

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey

ATS. Alaska Tideland Survey

Authorized Use. A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.

BLM. U.S. Bureau of Land Management

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 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.

Classification. A land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be managed. All classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may be considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination. Classifications are derived from the designations used in this plan.

Classification Order. *See Land Classification Order.*

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

Co-designation. Co-designation refers to the presence of more than one designated use within a management unit. These uses are judged to be compatible with each other and the unit is to be managed to accommodate these uses. Most parcels in this plan only have a single designated use; co-designations are used sparingly and only when the two uses are compatible.¹

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

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.

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Designated Use. An allowed use of major importance in a particular management subunit. Activities in the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a subunit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit and subunit, Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

Designation. A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary and co-primary (co-designated) uses for state land.

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

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 DPOR.

Discouraged Use. Refers to uses that are specifically discouraged within a management unit which, if allowed, would probably be in conflict with the designated uses. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives.

¹ Although up to three designations may be used in an area plan, there are very few instances of this in this plan.

Dispersed Recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as beach combing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing.

DMLW. Division of Mining, Land and Water

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Dock. A platform or landing pier that extends over, or onto water, and is usually used for receiving boats.

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

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

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.

Estuary. A semi-closed coastal body of water which has a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage. [6 AAC 80.900(6)]

EVOS Acquired Lands. Lands acquired by the state using funds from the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill settlement to preserve or protect habitats important to wildlife or services injured by the oil spill. These lands are to be managed by the state according to the requirements specified in the conveyance document, including associated conservation easements, which may vary from parcel to parcel, and which must be consulted prior to granting authorizations.

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 modified by the term “feasible and prudent” [from ACMP regulations: 6 AAC80.900(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.

Fish and Wildlife. Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any state of their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found in or which may be introduced into 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. Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing to support facilities for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities.

Floathome. Floathouses, houseboats, barges, and boats, powered or not, that are intended for non-commercial residential use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.

Floating Residential Facilities. A general phrase used to encompass the floathomes, floatlodges, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps.

Floatlodge. A floating residential facility providing overnight accommodations for commercial recreation services to the public.

FLUP. Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by the Division of Forestry, Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Forestry. On tidelands: any activity or structure for timber harvest 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.

Generally Allowed Use. An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. See AAC 11 AAC 96.020.

General Use. Tidelands, submerged lands, or uplands designated General Use provide some combination of settlement, timber, recreation, habitat or other values. On tidelands and submerged lands, the lack of resource information prevents a specific resource allocation at this time. On uplands: this designation refers to areas where resource information is insufficient to warrant a specific designation, development is unlikely during the planning period of 20 years, or where a number of uses can be accommodated. 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 specified dates for achievement.

Guideline. A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines also 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. Guidelines that are preceded by the words “will” or “shall” are to be followed in the granting of authorizations. Deviation from such guidelines will require a plan amendment.

Ha – Habitat. Areas that serve as a 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 sustained yield of the species. The “Ha” designation is applied to areas with the most valuable habitat. The “Ha” designation does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the following categories.

Fish and wildlife categories used to identify “Ha” (Habitat) designations in this plan include the following:

- anadromous fish spawning and rearing areas in fresh water or brackish intertidal zones.²
- estuaries important for the rearing or schooling of anadromous fish
- kelp beds covering large areas that are important marine nurseries
- Pacific herring spawning and rearing concentrations areas
- eelgrass beds that are important marine nurseries
- waterfowl and/or shorebird concentration areas
- seabird breeding habitat within each colony area of 500 birds and a two-mile radius around major breeding colonies (more than 20,000 birds)
- Bald eagle nest sites or nest site areas, and known concentrations
- Sea lion haul-outs and rookeries
- Harbor seal haul-outs and rookeries
- Sea otter concentration areas and established population areas
- bear concentration areas (including concentrations by season)
- mountain goat concentrations
- Sitka Blacktail Deer winter concentration areas
- important wildlife migration corridors, including nearshore migration routes

Hv – Harvest. Areas of intense fish and wildlife harvest (compared to the rest of the planning area) where the level of harvest has reached, or is projected to reach, the harvestable surplus for the resource, or discrete fish and wildlife harvest areas historically important to a community for the harvest of a species where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional uses:

² Generally this occurs at the mouth of anadromous fish streams to a depth of -40 feet at mean lower low water. The exact location of this area may vary, however, and an analysis to refine the exact configuration may be justified if significant to a permit decision by DNR.

- important areas for human use of fish and wildlife
- areas with multiple uses of fish and wildlife
- localized areas of subsistence or community harvest
- localized, very intense, harvest areas
- intensive sport/personal use fishing areas
- intensive commercial use fishing areas
- intensive commercial crab or shrimp harvest areas
- intensive hunting or trapping areas for a game or furbearer species.

Haulouts. Locations where concentrations of seals or sea lions have been observed hauled out on shore, during more than one year, to breed, pup, rest, or molt.

ILMA. See *Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer*.

ILMT. See *Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer*.

Improvements. Buildings, wharves, piers, dry docks, and other similar types of structures permanently fixed to the uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands that were constructed and/or maintained by the applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other beneficial uses or purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement when placed on the tidelands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils. However, fill material actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be considered a permanent improvement. [11 AAC 62.840]

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.

Instream Flow Reservation. The legal water reservation for instream uses such as fish, wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.

Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer (ILMA/ILMT). An agreement between DNR and other state agencies that transfers some land management responsibility to these agencies.

Land Classification Order. An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065). The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands within the planning area according to the land use designations assigned to individual management units in the Resource Allocation Tables contained in Chapter 3.

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. This does 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 Sale. Same as *Land offering* as defined above.

Land Use Designation. See *Designation*.

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

LDA. Legislatively Designated Area

Lease. A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.

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.

Limited State Holding. Limited State Holdings are areas where the state acquires less than fee title interests, such as easements, airspace easements, clear zone easements, rights of ways, leases, fish weir permits, conservation easements, equitable servitude, etc., from other source authorities, such as direct purchase, donation, escheat, condemnation, and special congressional legislation.

Locatable Minerals. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (feldspar, 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 describe DMR's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives related to a specific management unit. These statements may also include reference to management guidelines. See *Guidelines*.

Management Unit. Upland or tideland parcels of state owned or state selected land for which a plan designation and management intent are provided in the area plan.

Mariculture. Refers to the cultivation of plants and animals in salt water with no fresh water components. Term does not include anadromous fish farming.

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

May. Same as “should”.

MCO. See *Mineral Closing Order*.

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 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(17)]. Mean lower low water is the “zero tide line”.

Mineral Closing Order (MCO). All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with significant surface use on state land (AS 38.05.205). A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to include not only residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic values.

Mineral Entry. Refers to the exploration and mining rights acquired under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.

Mineral Transfer Site. A site for all of the 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. Rights to deposits of minerals, subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275, in or on state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording as prescribed in AS 38.05.185-38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession and extraction of the minerals lying within the boundaries of the claim, subject to AS 38.05.185 -38.05.275.

Minor Change. A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. (11 AAC 55.030)

Multiple Use. Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it is used in that 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:

1. the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
2. 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. (AS 38.04.910)

NWR. National Wildlife Refuge

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

Native Selected Land. Land 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.

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 tidelands and submerged lands. (See 11 AAC 086.500-580)

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)].

Permanent Use. A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable.

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

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 in the meaning of this term.

Planning Period. Refers to the period of time that the area plan is applicable. During this period the area plan is to be used as the basis for the management of state land and as the basis for DNR decision making. This period is 20 years (from December 2004) or until the area plan is revised.

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.

Primary Use. Refers to the primary use intended to occur within a management unit. This term may also include co-designated uses. In these instances there are two complimentary uses within the management unit. See *Designation* and *Co-designation*.

Prohibited Use. A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guideline. 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 parcel, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Public Land Order. An 'order' by the U.S. Government that withdraws federal land for a specific use. Areas selected by the state but affected by a Public Land Order are not conveyable until the PLO is rescinded.

Public Trust Doctrine. 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 Navigability section of Chapter 3.)

Public Use. Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.

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. This term includes both personal and commercial recreational activities, but it does not include subsistence or sport hunting and fishing.

Region. A large geographic unit used in area plans to describe parts of the planning area. Often these areas occupy large areas that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and have similar resource and use characteristics. In this area plan, there is only one Region, called the ‘Kodiak Region’, which includes the islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak. Parts of the planning area that are not within the Kodiak Region are described as parts of ‘Areas’. See *Area*.

Resource Management. A designation and classification used for lands which are presently inaccessible 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 within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision difficult or unnecessary. In this area plan, Resource Management only refers to the classification of Resource Management Land.

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, minerals, 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, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary 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.

Retained Land. Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands that are to remain in state ownership.

Right-of-Way. The legal right to cross the land of another.

RTF. See *Resource Transfer Facility*.

SCRO. Southcentral Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Secondary Use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. Secondary uses are not referenced in this plan.

Settlement. The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use.

Shall. Same as “will”.

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. See Figure 1.1.

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 allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviations 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 (adapted from the ACMP statutes). 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 on 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.

Special Exception. An action that does not permanently change the provisions of an area plan. A special exception can be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the plan’s management intent can be achieved despite the exception. See ‘Procedures for Plan Changes’ in Chapter 4.

State Land. A generic term meaning all state land, including all state-owned and state-selected uplands, all shorelands that are navigable, and all tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state-owned land and state-selected land as well as definitions for shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands. Refer to Figure 1-1 in Chapter 1 for a graphical depiction of these areas. ‘State Land’ excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust Authority, or by state agencies that have acquired land through a deed.

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. This includes lands selected under both sections 6b of the Alaska Statehood Act and 906e of ANILCA.

Submerged Lands. Land belonging to the state which is 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. The customary and traditional use of natural resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles; and for barter or sharing among subsistence users. Food gathering activities occur in a year-round cycle geared to the principal seasons of species occurrences, constrained at times by climate, terrain, and sea conditions.

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

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.

Tideland Resource Management Zones. An extensive area of tidelands and submerged lands where there is a high concentration of significant marine resources or public use that are managed as a single parcel under requirements common to the entire zone. Such areas are used where there is a common upland property ownership of a large area under a protected status, like a park or refuge, or where there is a high concentration of significant marine uses or resources and individual tideland parcels cannot effectively capture the diversity and extent of these resources.

Tidelands. State lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between the elevations of mean high water and mean low water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Top-filed Lands. Lands selected by the state under ANILCA section 906e provisions or that are currently affected by Public Land Orders. These lands are not conveyable to the state until the native selections are adjudicated by the BLM or until a Public Land Order has been rescinded.

TRMZ. *See Tideland Resource Management Zones.*

Unsuitable. Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

Uplands. Lands above mean high water (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

US Fish and Wildlife Service. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Interior.

US FWS. *See US Fish and Wildlife Service.*

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

Water-Dependant. A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.

Water-Related. A use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a waterbody, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

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.

Will. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline, policy, or management intent preceded by the word “will” must be followed in DNR decision making. Actions that permanently change the plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the management units or change its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines require a plan amendment. (See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment; Special Exceptions.)

APPENDIX B

Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project

Appendix C - State Selected and ANILCA Topfiled Acreage

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S18S19W	11			50	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S18S19W	12			178	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S18S19W	13			8	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S18S19W	14			20	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S20S20W	04	10	A-01		
S20S20W	30	158			PART OF KODIAK NWR
S26S19W	28	135	K-17,K-18		
S26S20W	14				
S26S21W	33			45	AFFECTED BY PLO 5184
S26S21W	34			60	AFFECTED BY PLO 5184
S26S21W	35				
S26S22W	27				
S26S22W	32				20 NAVIGABLE WATER
S26S22W	33				
S27S19W	15	1			EXACT LOCATION UNDETERMINED
S27S19W	16				
S27S19W	21				
S27S19W	22			100	AFFECTED BY PLO 1245
S27S19W	23			28	AFFECTED BY PLO 1245
S27S19W	28				
S27S19W	29				
S27S19W	30				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S27S19W	31				
S27S19W	32				
S27S19W	33				
S27S20W	29			148	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	30			84	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	31			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	32			596	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	33			60	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S21W	03	50	K-15		
S27S21W	07	2	K-14		
S27S21W	18	93	K-14		
S27S21W	19	307	K-14		
S27S21W	20	499	K-14		
S27S21W	21	313	K-14		
S27S21W	27				
S27S21W	28	479	K-14		
S27S21W	29	640	K-14		
S27S21W	30	629	K-14		
S27S21W	31	630	K-14		
S27S21W	32	640	K-14		
S27S21W	33	640	K-14		
S27S21W	34	199	K-14		
S27S21W	35			189	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S27S21W	36			612	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S19W	02				
S28S19W	03				
S28S19W	04			1	
S28S19W	05				
S28S19W	06				
S28S19W	08				
S28S19W	10				
S28S19W	11				
S28S19W	12				
S28S19W	13				
S28S19W	14				
S28S20W	01	3	K-67		
S28S20W	02	102	K-68	60	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	03			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	04			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	05			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	06			632	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	07			633	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	08			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	09			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	10			560	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	11			110	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S28S20W	13	5	K-69		
S28S20W	14			120	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	15			530	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	16			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	17			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	18	355	K-70	280	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	19	318	K-70	310	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	20			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	21			525	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	22			390	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	23			30	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	24	5	K-71		
S28S20W	25				
S28S20W	26			50	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	27			110	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	28			80	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	29			335	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	30			196	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	31	23	K-72	27	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	32			40	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	33			50	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	34			500	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	35			465	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S28S21W	01			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	02			631	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	03			34	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	10			135	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	11			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	12			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	13			414	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	14			437	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	15			107	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	24				
S29S19W	06				
S29S19W	07				
S29S19W	20				
S29S19W	22				
S29S19W	25				
S29S19W	27				
S29S19W	28				
S29S19W	29				
S29S19W	31				
S29S19W	32				
S29S19W	33				
S29S19W	34				
S29S19W	35				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S29S19W	36				
S29S20W	03			390	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	04			367	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	05			115	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	06				
S29S20W	07				
S29S20W	08			56	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	09			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	10			460	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550 AND PLO 1949
S29S20W	15			15	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	16			380	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	17			39	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	18				
S29S20W	23	127	K-39A,K-39B		
S29S20W	24	25	K-39A,K-39B		
S29S20W	25	3	K-39A,K-39B		
S29S20W	26	5	K-39A		
S29S21W	02			88	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S21W	03			32	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S30W	24			55	
S29S30W	25			80	
S30S18W	03				
S30S18W	05				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S30S18W	06				
S30S18W	07				
S30S18W	09	1			EXACT LOCATION UNDETERMINED
S30S18W	17				
S30S18W	19				
S33S23W	01				
S33S23W	02				
S33S23W	03				
S33S23W	05				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	06				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	07				
S33S23W	08				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	09				
S33S23W	10				
S33S23W	11				
S33S23W	14				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	15				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	19				
S33S23W	22				
S33S23W	23				
S33S23W	24				
S33S23W	25				
S33S23W	26				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S33S23W	29				
S33S23W	30				
S33S23W	31				
S33S23W	32				
S33S23W	33				
S33S23W	35				
S33S23W	36				
S33S24W	01				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	06				
S33S24W	07				
S33S24W	10				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	11				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	12				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	14				
S33S24W	15				RECONVEYANCE
S34S25W	13				40 SUSPENDED
S34S25W	19				
S34S25W	20				
S34S25W	21				
S34S25W	23			1	
S34S25W	29				
S40S30W	02				
S40S30W	03				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S40S30W	04				
S40S30W	05			5	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	07			160	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	08			277	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	09			10	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	12			61	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	16			174	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	17			640	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	18			600	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	19			554	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	20			640	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	21			261	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	28			50	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	29			157	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	30			1	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN

Appendix C Map - State Selected and ANILCA Topfiled Lands

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

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. SC-04-001

- I. Name: Kodiak Area Plan
- II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

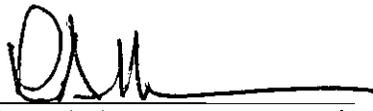
Area Plan: **Kodiak Area Plan**
Adopted (x) Revised () Dated _____

Management Plan:
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

III. Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this action
See plan maps, KAP	3,955,549		Portions of planning area classified Ha, Se	See plan maps / Resource Allocation Tables, KAP

- IV. 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: 
Commissioner, Department of
Natural Resources

Date: DECEMBER 20, 2004

APPENDIX E

Map - Pasagshak Bay Sub-Units

APPENDIX F

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