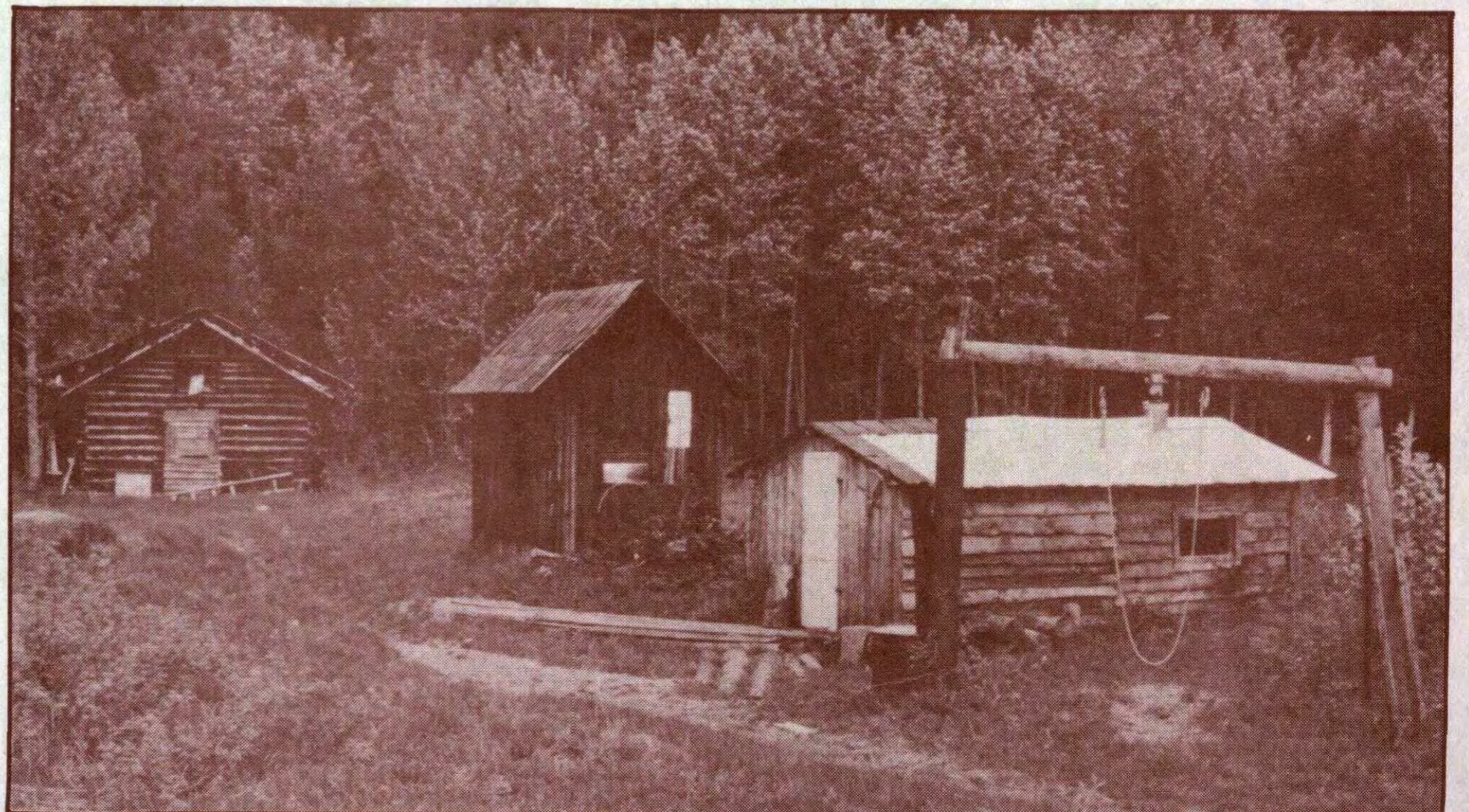


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Appendix A

GLOSSARY

AAC: Alaska Administrative Code.

ADF&G: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

AHRS: Alaska Heritage Resource Survey.

AS: Alaska Statute.

BLM: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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. Valid existing mineral claims at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

Consultation: Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seek their advice or assistance. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision; it is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by sending them the decision and the reasons for which the decision was made, or by notifying them that the decision and findings are available for request.

DEC: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DLWM: Division of Land and Water Management, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DNR: Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOA: Division of Agriculture, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DO&G: Division of Oil and Gas, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOF: Division of Forestry, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOPOR: Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOT/PF: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Easement: The right to use privately owned land for a particular purpose.

17(b) Easements: Easements 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.

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

Feasible and Prudent: Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat: The fish and wildlife habitat designations used in the Kus-

kokwim Area Plan resource inventory are described below. These were developed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) for the Fish and Wildlife Element.

A-1 Habitat lands. A discrete habitat needed to sustain a species within a region. These are highly sensitive fish and wildlife habitat and human use areas. A-1 Habitat lands include the only two areas in the Kuskokwim drainage (High-power Creek and Big River) where sheefish are known to spawn. ADF&G recommends wildlife be the primary use of these areas with possible limited seasonal entry of some uses.

A-2 Habitat lands. These are habitats with fish and wildlife and related human use values of regional or statewide significance. The potential for reducing these values due to impacts from other uses is considered high and, in most instances, unavoidable. These areas include the most intensive or highest quality public-use areas or the most productive fish and wildlife habitats. ADF&G recommends that wildlife be the primary use with only compatible (secondary use) activities allowed.

B-1 Habitat lands. These are habitats with fish and wildlife and related human-use values that are less sensitive to disturbance. Compatibility of the habitat with other public resources is reasonably high. ADF&G recommends wildlife be a co-primary use and the area be subject to relatively restrictive management.

B-2 Habitat lands. These are moderate value habitat or harvest areas. In this designation, ADF&G recommends that habitat be a co-primary use with some secondary uses allowed if compatible. Allowable secondary uses would include disposals of interest in state land if the disposal would not preclude fish and wildlife or that no feasible alternatives to

disposal or long term commitment to development of these valuable public lands are available to meet established economic, social, or environmental resource needs of the state.

C Habitat lands. ADF&G has determined that fish and wildlife habitat values are low and can be protected primarily through development of guidelines.

FM: Fairbanks Meridian.

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

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

High: A rating given a geographical unit within the study area that indicates the relative value of a resource is high compared with other units in the study area.

INHTS: Iditarod National Historic Trail System.

KAP: Kuskokwim Area Plan.

KRM: Kateel River Meridian.

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

Land Offerings: Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee-simple sale, homesteading and sale of agricultural rights; they do not include leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters.

Land Sales: Used with same meaning as 'Land Offerings' as defined above.

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

Leasehold Location: See "mineral lease".

Legislative Designation: An action by the state that sets aside a specific area for special management actions and ensures the area is kept in public ownership.

Locatable Mineral: Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

Low: A rating given a geographical unit within the study area that indicates the relative value of a resource is low compared with other units in the study area.

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

Mineral Lease: An exclusive property right to develop and mine deposits of "locatable minerals" (see definition for locatable minerals). Rights to locatable minerals on uplands owned by the State of Alaska are obtained by making a mineral discovery, staking the boundaries of the location, and recording a certificate of location. In most areas, such a location is a "mining claim," which gives the owner an immediate property right to mine deposits. However, in areas of the plan that have been restricted to leasing, the location is a "leasehold location," not a mine claim. The leasehold location must be converted to an upland mining lease before mining begins. In unrestricted areas, locators may convert their mining claims to leases if they wish.

Mining Location, Mining Claim, and Leasehold Location: The property right to possess and extract all locatable minerals within the boundaries of the location. This right is required by discovery, location and filing in accordance with the legal require-

ments of the Alaska Statutes and the Alaska Administration Code which apply to locatable minerals. The term "mining location" also applies to a prospecting site which does not require a discovery, is acquired by location and filing, and remains in effect for one year (also see "leasehold location").

MLUP: Miscellaneous land use permit issued by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Moderate: A rating given a geographical unit within the study area that indicates the relative value of a resource is moderate compared with other units in the study area.

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

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

Navigable: Used in its legal context, this refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal and 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.

NHTS: Abbreviation for Iditarod National Historic Trail System.

NPS: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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

Primary Use: A designated, allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit. Resources in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a management unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management in-

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

Prohibited Use: A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines.

PUA: Public Use Area - legislatively designated area.

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

RMP: Range Management Plan.

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

SCS: Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Secondary Use: A designated, allowed use considered important, but intended to receive less emphasis than a primary use because it has less potential than a primary use or contributes less to achieving the management intent of the unit than a primary use, or occurs only on limited sites. In those site-specific situations where a secondary use has a higher value than a primary use, the secondary use may take precedence over the primary use. Management for a secondary use will recognize and protect primary uses through application of guidelines, regulations, and procedures. However, if a secondary use cannot occur without detrimentally affecting a primary use in the management unit as a whole, the secondary use will not be allowed.

Settlement: Used with same meaning as "land offering" as defined earlier.

Shall: Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word 'shall' must be followed by resource managers or users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required.

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

SM: Seward Meridian.

State Omnibus Road: Road conveyed to the state by the Secretary of Commerce under the 1959 Alaska Omnibus Act. Six state omnibus roads are located in the Kuskokwim planning area; they have 100-foot or 200-foot easements.

State-Owned Land: Land that is patented or will be patented to the state.

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

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

Unknown: Resource data does not exist; therefore, resource values are unknown.

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

Use Having or Causing Significant Impact, Effect, Conflict or Loss: A use, or activity as-

sociated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristics of a part of state lands and in which;

- a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources on state lands;
- b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resource on state lands; or
- c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources on state lands but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

Traditional Use: A use that has occurred and continues to occur either regularly or periodically.

USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

Wetlands: For purposes of inventory and regulation of wetlands, DNR will use the definition adopted by the State of Alaska under the regulations of the Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.900(19)).

Will: Same as 'shall' (above).