

## APPENDIX A

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# GLOSSARY

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**AAC.** Alaska Administrative Code.

**ACMP.** Alaska Coastal Management Plan.

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

**ADL 223456.** The Alaska Division of Land's (ADL) Final Finding and Decision that conveyed to the University various lands at sites across Alaska, and one-time timber harvest rights in the Yakataga area. This ADL finding was signed by DNR Commissioner Judith M. Brady on December 4, 1988. The conveyance replaced original University trust lands which the state had allowed the Municipality of Anchorage to select as part of its municipal entitlement. The conveyance sparked several lawsuits against DNR regarding the conveyances of timber rights (in the Yakataga planning area). On December 2, 1994, litigants reached a settlement agreement. This settlement constituted Amendment #3 to the original ADL 223456. See also *settlement agreement*.

**Allow, allow(ed), allow(able) use.** A use that may be authorized in a unit or subunit as long as the use is consistent with: the definitions of the designation(s) that apply to the unit or subunit; management intent for the unit or subunit; plan guidelines; and statutes and regulations. The use of this term does not in itself mandate DNR to approve an application, or to approve an existing use that requires prior authorization. The decision to authorize uses is made during the application review process.

**Amendment.** An amendment permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's subunits or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral location an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership. [11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(A)]

**AMSA.** See *area meriting special attention*.

**Anchorage.** A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.

**ANCSA.** Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971).

**Anadromous fish stream.** Anadromous fish 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 DFG. For the purposes of this plan, the term anadromous fish stream applies to 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 stream bed or lake bed covered by ordinary high water.

**Annual Operating Plan (AOP).** An Annual Operating Plan for timber harvest, providing details such as harvest unit boundaries, leave areas, harvest techniques, and road location. The University will submit AOPs to the DNR Division of Forestry for review and approval. The AOPs must be consistent with the area plan.

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**Aquaculture.** Fish enhancement or hatchery development by DFG, a private non-profit corporation, or another group. Does not include aquatic farming.

**Aquatic farming.** The saltwater cultivation and culture 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 6.40.199.)

**Area meriting special attention (AMSA).** A delineated geographic area within the coastal area which is sensitive to change or alteration and which, because of plans or commitments or because a claim on the resources within the area delineated would preclude subsequent use of the resources by a conflicting or incompatible use, warrants special management attention; or which, because of its value to the general public, should be identified for current or future planning, protection, or acquisition. [AS 46.40.210(1)]

**Authorized use.** A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease (See also Generally Allowed Use).

**AS.** Alaska Statute.

**ATV.** All-terrain vehicle.

**Avoid.** To keep from happening or to keep away from.

**BLM.** The federal Bureau of Land Management within the U.S. Department of the Interior. Nearest field office to the planning area is at Glennallen.

**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 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, or associated with public activities. Caretaker facilities may be floating facilities or may be located on uplands.

**CBY.** City and Borough of Yakutat.

**Classification.** Land classification is a formal record on DNR's land status plats of the purposes for which state land will be managed. Classifications are defined by statute and regulation [AS 38.05.300 and 11AAC 55.020 to .277]. All classification categories allow multiple use, but the classified uses may be considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination. Alaska statutes require DNR to classify lands before most types of leasing or disposal. Classification decisions are made through a DNR area plan or a site-specific land use plan. See also page 4-2.

**Closed to mineral location.** Areas where the staking of new mineral locations is prohibited because DNR or the state legislature has determined mining to conflict with significant surface uses. Existing mineral locations that are valid at the time the mineral orders are signed are not affected by mineral closures.

**Coastal area.** All land and water within the boundaries of the Coastal Zone as defined by the Yakutat District Coastal Management Program.

**Coastal edge of timber.** The seaward boundary of the 500-foot-wide coastal fringe of timber. Sometimes used interchangeably with *coastal fringe of timber*.

**Coastal fringe of timber.** The coastal fringe of timber is a buffer of timber that maintains the integrity of the coastal ecosystem by providing these functions: a) wildlife habitat, in particular natural wildlife travel corridors, thermal shelter, escape cover, and food adjacent to the dunes, estuaries, and coastal wetlands that are heavily used feeding areas for brown and black bears, river otters, mink, wolves, and bald eagles; b) recreation and tourism values, primarily visual aesthetics from the beach and dunes, visual and audio screening from major development activities occurring on the uplands,

and shelter for travel, camping, and resting, and; c) windfirmness. The seaward boundary of the 500-foot-wide coastal fringe will be determined by the presence of trees growing in sufficient density and size to provide the above functions.

*DNR will apply the above definition in the field, case-by-case, to identify the 500-foot-wide coastal fringe to be retained. The specific timber stands to be retained will be determined in the field by DNR and DFG at the time of FLUP review or ACMP review of proposed projects.*

**Commercial fishing.** The taking, fishing for, or possession of fish, shellfish, or other fishery resources with the intent of disposing of them for profit, or by sale, barter, trade, or in commercial channels [AS 16.05.940 (5)].

**Commercial forest land.** Forest land that produces more than 8,000 board feet per acre (net international ¼ inch rule) or is capable of producing 20 cubic feet or more of commercial wood per year (adapted from US Forest Service *Tongass Land Management Plan*).

**Commercial recreation leasing.** The plan identifies certain state lands as suitable or unsuitable for commercial recreation facilities and services. DNR has two distinct commercial recreation leasing processes. If the .073 leasing process is used, facilities may include overnight accommodations (such as destination resorts, lodges, camps, or cabins); facilities that provide food service, wildlife viewing, and education; and facilities that provide associated access (such as boat floats and docks).

**Commissioner.** The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900]

**Community harvest.** The non-commercial taking of fish, wildlife, or plants by residents of nearby communities for direct personal or family consumption. See definition of subsistence use under AS 16.04.940(31).

**Community harvest area.** An area used by local community residents for harvest of selected species of fish, wildlife, or plants for personal consumption. This term is used to cover both sport fishing and subsistence activities for local household consumption.

**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.

**Conservation system units (CSU).** Congressionally-designated areas of federal land, such as national parks, preserves, etc.

**Consultation.** Process followed by the Department of Natural Resources under existing statutes, regulations and procedures to inform other groups of the intent to take some action, and seek their advice or assistance in deciding what to do. Consultation is not intended to bind DNR to a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise.

**CRL.** See *commercial recreation leasing*.

**DEC.** Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

**December 1994 settlement agreement.** See *settlement agreement*.

**Department.** The Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900]

**Designated use.** An allowed use of primary 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 resource manager and users will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by following the management intent statement and guidelines for the subunit, Chapter 2 areawide guidelines, and existing statutes, regulations, and procedures.

**Designation.** A category of land allocation defined and determined by a DNR land use plan. Designations identify the primary and co-primary uses for state land. Designations are the basis for land

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classification (see *classification*). Designations give more specific intent to land managers than the classification. (For example, a plan may apply three types of forestry designations to differentiate uses such as commercial forest, personal use harvest area, and forest reserve. There is one single classification, Forest Land, defined by statute, that will be entered on an DNR status plats for all three of these types of forestry areas.) See pages 3-3 to 3-7 for detailed definitions of the designations in this area plan. See also *designated use* in this glossary.

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

**DFG.** Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

**DGGS.** The Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

**Dispersed recreation.** Recreational pursuits that are generally not concentrated at a specific site, but rather where the activity covers many acres, such as hiking or boating.

**Division.** The Division of Land, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 54.510].

**DNR.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

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

**DOF.** The Division of Forestry, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

**DOL.** The Division of Land, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

**DOM or DOMWM.** The Division of Mining, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The Division was merged to become the Division of Mining and Water Management in 1994.

**DPOR.** The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

**DOT/PF, DOTPF.** Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

**DOW.** The former Division of Water, within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. This was merged to become the Division of Mining and Water Management in 1994.

**Due deference.** Deference which is appropriate in the context of the commenter's expertise and area of responsibility, and all the evidence available to support any factual assertions. (6 AAC 50.120)

**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.

**Enhance.** To convey an increased value, however caused or arising. For example, authorizing DFG to improve fish or moose habitat would be consistent with the intent for an area designated "H1".

**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)]

**F.** Forestry designation as defined on page 3-6. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**FAA.** Federal Aviation Administration, within the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**Feasible.** As defined in the FPA: means 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." [6 AAC 80.900.20] A written decision by the regional manager is necessary for justifying a variation from a guideline modified by this term.

**Floating caretaker facility, float camp, or floating camp.** Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities associated with economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, commercial fishing, or aquatic farming operations. In general, the term *floating caretaker facility* is usually associated with aquatic farming activities; the terms *float camp* or *floating camp* are usually associated with commercial timber harvest or other upland resource development activities.

**Float home** (also residential float home). Float houses, house boats, barges, and boats, powered or not, that are intended for private residential use. A float home is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.

**Floating residential facilities.** A general phrase used to encompass the types of floating facilities including float homes, float lodges, floating caretaker facilities, and float camps that are defined elsewhere in this glossary. Any floating structure or watercraft intended for anchored or moored residential use. These structures require a DNR authorization if anchored or moored on state-owned tidelands or submerged lands for more than 14 days. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities.

**Float lodge.** A floating facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public. The term "float lodge" is usually associated with commercial recreation activities.

**FLUP.** Forest Land Use Plan, prepared by DNR's Division of Forestry before a commercial timber sale or harvest may occur (AS 38.05.112).

**Forest land.** Land stocked or having been stocked with forest trees of any size and not currently developed for non-forest use, regardless of whether presently available or accessible for commercial purposes, and includes any such land under state, municipal, or private ownership (AS 41.17.950(5)). (See difference from *commercial forest land*).

**Forest management activities.** As listed in 11 AAC under applicability: harvesting including felling, bucking, yarding, decking, hauling, log dumping, log transfer, log rafting; road construction, reconstruction, or improvement and maintenance; material source development, and maintenance of an existing road or bridge not within the operation area but connected with the harvesting operation; site preparation; precommercial thinning; slash treatment; any other activity leading to or connected with commercial timber harvest.

**FPA.** Forest Practices Act (officially called the Revised Forest Resources and Practices Act of 1990: AS 41.17). Promulgated by regulations under 11 AAC 95 (adopted by DNR in 1993).

**G.** General use designation, as defined on page 3-6. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**Generally allowed use.** An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Land, that does not fall into any special management category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. Examples of generally allowed uses are: picking berries for personal, non-commercial use; hiking, skiing, climbing and other foot travel; and camping for less than 14 days for personal, non-commercial recreation.

**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 that must be followed by DNR resource managers or which is required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for decision-making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions.

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Some guidelines state the intent that the DNR resource manager must follow and allow flexibility in achieving it.

**H.** Fish and wildlife habitat designation, as defined on page 3-6. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**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.

**Habitat: Highest value "A" habitat.** The most valuable fish and wildlife habitat defined as: limited, concentrated use areas 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.

**Habitat: Moderate value "B" habitat.** The second most valuable fish and wildlife habitat (compared to "A" habitat), defined as: highly productive components of the ecosystem where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance would reduce the yield of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively.

**High value harvest area.** Traditional fish and wildlife harvest area, of historic importance to the local community, and of limited size, where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the harvestable surplus for the resource.

**HR.** Heritage resources designation, as defined on page 3-7. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**HV.** Fish and wildlife harvest designation, as defined on page 3-7. See also *designation* in this glossary.

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

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

**Immature timber.** Trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 0 to 10.9 inches.

**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.** Volume of water flowing past a given point during one second. [11 AAC 93.970(19)]

**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 other agencies.

**Land.** See *state land*.

**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, homesites, and sale of agricultural rights. The term does not refer to leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters.

**Land sale.** Same as *land offering* as defined above.

**Land use designation.** See *designation*.

**LBC.** Local Boundary Commission, an appointed state commission connected to the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

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

**Leave area.** A non-permanent timber retention area intended to serve primarily as a corridor for wild-life movement, including travel, feeding resting, escape or avoidance of predators. Leave areas may be harvested when second-generation vegetation on adjoining harvested units matures sufficiently to provide the functions for which the leave areas were designed. Does not include special management zones (in RFPA), the coastal fringe, or timber retention areas established through designations and intended for the life of the area plan. DNR will consider leave areas to be natural features when applying the Revised Forest Practices Act.

**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.

**Locatable mineral.** Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (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).

**LTF.** See *log transfer facility*.

**LTS.** See *log transfer site*.

**M.** Minerals development designation, as defined on page 3-7.

**Maintain.** Minimize significant adverse impacts to, or keep in a condition of, good repair and good order.

**Management intent statements.** The statements that define the department's near- and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. See details on page 3-9.

**Mapped habitat, mapped important wildlife habitat.** Wildlife habitat that DFG has identified and mapped for this area plan. DFG used one of two criteria to create the maps:

**Highest value "A" habitat areas.** 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.

**Moderate value "B" habitat areas.** Limited areas that contain components of ecosystems where alteration of the habitat and or human disturbance would reduce the yield of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively.

The criteria used to map the habitat of individual species, such as mountain goat winter habitat or sea lion haul outs, are presented in Appendix E.

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

**Mature timber.** Trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 21 inches and greater.

**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.

**MCO.** See *mineral closing order*.

**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)].

**Mineral closing order (MCO).** A decision by the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources or the legislature to close lands 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 certain residential and commercial structures, fish and wild-life habitat, recreation, and scenic values. Otherwise state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry.

**Mineral leasehold location order.** A decision by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources or the legislature to limit new mineral entry to leasehold rather than claims, in order to apply conditions or stipulations necessary to manage or avoid conflicts with significant surface uses [AS 38.05.205].

**Mineral entry.** Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275.

**Minimize.** To reduce to the smallest possible amount, size, extent, or degree.

**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 necessary for 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 subject to AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 lying within the boundaries of the claim (AS 38.05.185).

**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.** Management of state land and its various resource values so that the land is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions. Multiple use may include:

- a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
- b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values. [AS 38.04.910]

**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. "Navigable water" means any waters of the state forming a river, stream, or lake. The land beneath these waters is owned by the state. These waterbodies extend to the ordinary high water mark (usually the vegetation line). The adjacent uplands may be in private ownership and not available for use without permission. Federally determined navigable waterbodies are those administratively determined navigable by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). State determined navigable waterbodies are those determined navigable by the state (usually these are waterbodies BLM has not yet determined navigable, or are waterbodies previously determined non-navigable, but where the state disagreed with BLM criteria).

**NMFS.** National Marine Fisheries Service, within the U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Non-forest land.** Any land not naturally stocked with forest trees. Does not include land that has been harvested.



**NPS.** National Park Service, within the U.S. Department of the Interior. A field office is located within the planning area, at Yakutat. The field staff has responsibilities for both Wrangell-St. Elias and Glacier Bay National Parks.

**OPP or offshore prospecting permit.** A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee exclusive right to explore for locatable minerals in the state's tidelands and submerged lands, and to develop them if commercial quantities are discovered.

**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 [11 AAC 53.900(23)].

**Permanent fuel storage.** Fuel storage for longer than one field season; or for non-seasonal activities, fuel storage longer than three months.

**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 general consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included.

**Personal use timber harvest.** Timber harvest for use by the harvester. Wood harvested for personal use may not be sold, bartered, or used for commercial purposes (11 AAC 71.050). Personal use wood may not be used to build lodges or other commercial facilities, or to heat these facilities during the period of commercial operation.

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

**Primary use.** See *designated use*.

**Primitive recreation.** A description used by the U.S. 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 or subunit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited (or designated) in a management unit or subunit are allowed if compatible with the primary use management intent statements for the unit or subunit and plan guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

**Promote.** To contribute toward or further the progress or growth of an activity or resource.

**Protect.** Avoid significant adverse impacts.

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

**Public use cabin.** A cabin owned or built by the state on state land that is managed by DNR for the benefit of the residents of the state and visitors to the state. Note: this plan also refers to public use cabins managed by the U.S. Forest Service on federal lands.

**Public trust.** A common law doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in beneficial uses such as navigation, commerce, fishing, and other uses.

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**RD.** Recreation and tourism - dispersed use designation, as defined on page 3-8. See also *designation* and *designated use* in this glossary.

**R##E.** Range number based on the USGS geographic survey grid. Provides the distance east (E) of the Copper River Meridian (CRM).

**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. In this plan, "recreation" does not refer to subsistence or sport hunting and fishing.

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

**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.** 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.

**ROW or right-of-way.** The legal right to cross the land of another.

**RFPA.** Revised Forest Resources and Practices Act (1990). See *FPA*.

**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.

**RP.** Recreation and tourism - public use site designation, as defined on page 3-8. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**RTF.** See *resource transfer facility*.

**S.** Settlement designation, as defined on page 3-8. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**Settlement.** Year-round or seasonal residential or private recreational use, or commercial or industrial development. Also, an area that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for these uses.

**Settlement agreement (December 1994).** The Memorandum of Agreement to settle litigation regarding the university timber rights under ADL 223456. This agreement was signed December 2, 1994 by litigants in *Yakutat Fishermen's Association v. Brady* 1 JU-88-271 Civ. The agreement substituted timber cutting rights east of the Duktoth River for the University's previous timber rights at Cape Suckling. The agreement also set annual allowable cut and sustained yield for Yakataga area. It results in amendment #3 of ADL 223456 and certain provisions in this area plan.

**Shall.** Same as *will*.

**Shorelands.** Land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction [AS 38.05.965]

**Should.** Statement of 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 deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. (See Chapter 4 procedures for plan review, modification, and amendment: Discretion within Guidelines).

**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.

**SLA.** Session laws of the Alaska Legislature.

**SMA.** Special management area. The Alaska Legislature in 1990 designated a temporary special management area east of the Kaliakh River: that SMA expired when this plan was adopted. The City and Borough of Yakutat designated several SMAs in its District Coastal Management Program (pending approval in 1996).

**Sport fishing.** The taking of or attempting to take for personal use and not for sale or barter any fresh water, marine, or anadromous fish... [AS 16.05.940 (5)].

**State land.** All land including shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands or resources belonging to or acquired by the state. Also includes land selected by the state and any interest owned by the state in land. From AS 38.05.965(19) and AS 38.05.230(9)(A)(B)(C). Note: this plan applies only to state land *managed by DNR*, not by other state agencies.

**State-owned land.** See *State Land*.

**State-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet tentatively approved.

**Submerged land.** Land covered by tidal water between the line of mean lower low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles or further as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state and lands under inland waters landward of the closing line below mean lower low water.

**Substitute tract.** The state lands east of the Duktoth River to which the university received one-time timber harvest rights through the December 1994 settlement agreement. The substitute tract does not overlap with Yakataga Tract 20 and White River Tract A-154, to which the university also has timber rights under a separate conveyance in 1995 and the original ADL 223456 in 1986, respectively. See map in Appendix C of this plan.

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

**Sustained yield.** The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state land consistent with multiple use. [AS 38.04.910]

**T.** Transportation designation, as defined on page 3-8. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**T##S.** Township number, based on the USGS geographic survey grid. Provides the distance south (S) of the Copper River Meridian (CRM).

**Temporary facilities.** Temporary facilities are easily removable within 48 hours of notice because they are constructed in such a fashion that they can be disassembled and transported from the site, or destroyed and the site restored, without appreciable loss to the owner.

**Temporary fuel storage.** Fuel storage for shorter than one field season; or for non-seasonal activities, fuel storage shorter than three months.

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**Tideland.** Land that is periodically covered by the ebb and flow of tidal water between the elevation of mean high water and mean lower low water [AS 38.05.965].

**University.** University of Alaska. The university's land trust is managed by their Statewide Office of Land Management.

**University timber rights.** See Appendix C.

**Unsuitable.** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development. Also land that is not appropriate for a particular type of development because of conflicts with resources or uses with higher priorities at that site.

**Upland.** Land above the mean high water line or the ordinary high water mark.

**USFS.** United States Forest Service, within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A field office is located within the planning area, at Yakutat, to manage the Yakutat District of Tongass National Forest.

**USFWS.** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, within the U.S. Department of the Interior. Nearest field office to the planning area is located in Juneau.

**USGS.** United States Geologic Survey within the U.S. Department of the Interior. Offices located in Anchorage.

**Viewshed.** Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint where people travel, stop, or stay, usually for recreation or tourism, or near settlement. This includes viewpoints along road corridors or from marine waters. Viewsheds may be determined in the field by marking them on U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles.

**VUU.** Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved state land. Specifically, general grant land, excluding tidelands or submerged lands, that is not set aside for specific purposes by statute; **and** is unclassified or is classified for agriculture, grazing, minerals, public recreation, or resource management.

**Water-dependent.** From 6 AAC 80.900(17): 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.** From 6 AAC 80.900(18): a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, 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.

**WD.** Waterfront development designation, as defined on page 3-8. See also *designation* in this glossary.

**Wetlands.** Includes both fresh water and salt water wetlands. *Fresh water wetlands* means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface fresh water with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. *Salt water wetlands* means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide to an area above extreme high 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 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).

**YAP.** Yakataga Area Plan (this plan), adopted by DNR April 3, 1995.

**Young timber.** Trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 11 to 20.9 inches.