

APPENDIX B

Glossary

Coniferous: The type of tree or shrub that is evergreen and bears cones.

Consultation: Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources 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.

Deciduous: The type of tree or shrub that loses its leaves at the end of the growing season. Examples of deciduous vegetation are aspen and birch.

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 Copper River Basin 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 trumpeter swan nesting areas and lakes or streams with especially significant anadromous fish spawning or rearing areas such as the Paxson Lake, Summit Lake, the upper Gulkana River, and Long Lake. 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.

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.

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 Disposals' as defined above.

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.

M: Abbreviation for fish migration area (used in the Resource Information Summary Chart).

Management Plan: A land and resource use plan that makes more detailed allocation decisions and gives more detailed guidance for management than an area plan. Management plans are a means of implementing this area plan. They translate the management intent statements, land use designations, and guidelines into detailed decisions on resource use or development. The scale and scope of a management plan varies considerably from large projects taking 1 or 2 years that deal with a variety of management decisions, to small, short-term projects that affect only a few

actions on a few thousand acres. Some management plans deal with a single issue (for example, trails or transportation) for an entire region. Management plans are prepared according to DNR procedures that involve interagency and public participation.

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.

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.

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

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.

R: Abbreviation for fish rearing site (used in the Resource Information Summary Chart).

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.

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.

S: Abbreviation for fish spawning site (used in the Resource Information Summary Chart).

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.

Shall: Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word 'shall' must be followed by resource managers or users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required (see page 4-15).

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.

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.

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).