
Appendix A

GLOSSARY

Acronyms:

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code	DOM	Division of Mining
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	DOT&PF	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	DPOR	Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
AS	Alaska Statute	FMR	Forest Management Report
DCRA	Department of Community and Regional Affairs	RMP	Range Management Plan
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation	SCS	Soil Conservation Service
DL	Division of Land	TBAP	Tanana Basin Area Plan
DNR	Department of Natural Resources	TVSF	Tanana Valley State Forest
DOF	Division of Forestry		

Definitions:

All-season road. A road constructed and intended to be used in all seasons of the year (See also, *Road Standards*, in Tanana Valley State Forest Management Plan, page 2-32).

Buffer. An area of public land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.

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

Corridor. A general term for a zone of land that may be a state-owned buffer, or an easement, or a right-of-way.

Director. The director of the state division responsible for managing state land. For lands administered by DL, the director refers to the Director of DL.

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 modified by the term "feasible and prudent".

Goal. A statement of basic intent or of a general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable nor do they have specified dates for achievement.

Grazing. Two types of grazing are discussed in the Tanana Basin Area Plan: improved pasture grazing and unimproved pasture grazing. Improved pasture grazing involves some alteration of existing vegetation; unimproved pasture grazing makes use of existing vegetation only. When the inclusive term "grazing" is listed as a prohibited use for a management unit, both improved and unimproved pasture grazing are prohibited.

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

Habitat Categories. The following categories were used to rank fish and wildlife habitats and areas of human use of fish and wildlife in the Tanana Basin planning region. The rankings and accompanying recommendations for management provide standardized guidance at a generalized level for land and water management decisions from the Department of Fish and Game. For additional information, see the Tanana Basin Area Plan Fish and Wildlife Element (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1983).

CATEGORY	ADF&G MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION
A-1, Highest Value Areas	These include highly sensitive and biologically critical areas. Possible limited seasonal entry of some uses would be allowable.
A-2, Special Value Areas	These include very productive habitats and/or areas that receive heavy human use. Only compatible activities are recommended.
B-1, High Value Areas	High value habitat and/or high human use areas. Conservative management is recommended.
B-2, Important Areas	Important habitat and/or human use areas. More liberal management is recommended.
C-1, Moderate to Low	Habitat and human use values in these areas are of relatively low importance.

Habitat ratings:

Critical Habitat	Critical habitats are necessary for perpetuation of a species in the region.
Prime Habitat	Prime habitats are those capable of supporting maximum densities of one or more species groups on a long term basis and are necessary for perpetuation of those populations.
Important Habitat	Important habitats are those habitats capable of supporting medium or high densities of one or more species groups for short or long periods of time and are important for perpetuation of those populations.

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

Land Disposal. Disposal of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee-simple as authorized and sale of agricultural rights, but not including leases, land use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposal of interest in lands or waters.

Land Sales. Used with the same meaning as "Land disposals."

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

Leasehold Location. See "Mineral Lease."

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

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 primary 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 management plans varies considerably, from large projects taking one or two years and dealing with a variety of management decisions, to small, short-term projects affecting only a limited number of actions on a few thousand acres. Some management plans deal with a single issue - for example, trails or transportation - for a whole region. Management plans are prepared according to departmental procedures that involve interagency and public participation.

Mineral Lease. An exclusive property right to develop and mine deposits of "locatable minerals" (see definition for locatable mineral). 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 mining 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 acquired by discovery, location, and filing in accordance with the legal requirements of the Alaska Statutes and the Alaska Administrative 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.

Multiple Use. Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it 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; it includes

- (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 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.

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. 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.

Public Trust. A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people, so that they can engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.

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.

Remote Cabin. A cabin constructed under a permit issued through the Remote Cabin Permit program authorized in AS 38.05.079 and further described in 11 AAC 67.700-.790.

Right-of-Way. A legally established right designated to a particular person or agency.

Secondary Use. A designated, allowed use considered important but intended to receive less emphasis than a primary use because it: (a) has less potential than a primary use or contributes less to achieving the management intent of the unit than a primary use; or, (b) occurs only on limited sites. In those very site-specific situations where a secondary use has 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 can not take place 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" is required to be followed by resource managers or users. If a guideline constrained by the term "shall" is not complied with, a written decision justifying the variation is required (see *Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment*, Chapter 4).

Shorelands. State-owned lands beneath navigable waters.

Should. States intent but allows DNR to use existing procedures to determine the best methods of achieving 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.

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

Will. Used interchangeably with and meaning the same as "shall" (see above).

Winter Road. A road constructed and intended for winter use only when the ground is frozen and snow depth is greater than a specified minimum.