
Appendix A

GLOSSARY

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code.

Anadromous fish stream. Streams identified by DFG in the *Catalog of Anadromous Waters* are anadromous streams. In lieu of site-specific determinations that a stream does or does not contain anadromous fish, it should, for planning purposes, be presumed that a stream is anadromous if it is connected to anadromous waters without DFG-documented physical blockage and has a stream gradient of 8% or less. Where a previous site visit has not been made, DFG will, at the operator's request, conduct a field review to document the presence of anadromous fish. The field review will be scheduled when anadromous fish are likely to be present and the site is accessible.

AS. Alaska Statutes.

Clearcut. An area where all trees are harvested within a cutting unit, and where the cutting unit is 5 acres or greater.

Closed to mineral entry. Areas where staking new mineral claims is prohibited because mining has been determined 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 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 informs affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and gathers 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 review.

Cutting unit. An area within a timber sale from which trees are actually removed. Timber sales include cutting units and unharvested areas.

DEC. Department of Environmental Conservation.

DFG. Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOTPF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Due deference. Due deference means that 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. The right to use privately owned land for a particular purpose.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors (11 AAC 95.900).

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 (6 AAC 80.900).

Forestry. Where "Forestry" is used as a primary or secondary use designation, it means that multiple use management of the designated lands will include management of forest lands for timber production. The general term "forestry" indicates a broader definition of systematic management of forested lands for timber, water, recreation, wildlife, and other public benefits.

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.

Group selection cuts. Cuts where all trees are harvested within a cutting unit, and where the cutting unit is less than five acres in size.

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 range from giving general guidance for decision-making or identifying factors to consider, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions.

Harvest unit. One or more cutting units plus the uncut areas between them. The total area of cutting units within a harvest unit is generally 5-50 acres. Harvest units are generally separated by a buffer of at least 330'.

High. A rating given a geographical unit that indicates the relative value of a resource is high compared with other units in the Susitna Basin.

Kashwitna Unit. The area within the Kashwitna Management Plan boundary. The term "Kashwitna area" is used when referring to the general region rather than the plan boundary.

Land sales. 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 use designations. Allocations that set out primary and secondary land uses.

Low. A rating given a geographical unit that indicates the relative value of a resource is low compared with other units in the Susitna Basin.

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

Mining claim and mineral location. The property right to possess and extract all locatable mineral within the boundaries of the location. This right is required by discovery, location, and filing in accordance with the legal requirements of the Alaska Statutes and the Alaska Administrative Code that 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.

Moderate. A rating given a geographical unit that indicates the relative value of a resource is moderate compared with other units in the Susitna Basin

Multiple use. The term "multiple use" as defined in the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (A.S. 41.17.950) means:

1. The management of all the various resources of forest land so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the needs of the citizens of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related values, benefits, and services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustment in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;
2. That some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and
3. Harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

Off-highway vehicle or off-road vehicle. A vehicle designed or adapted for cross-country operation over unimproved terrain, ice, or snow, and which has been determined by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to be unsuitable for general highway use (13 AAC 40.010).

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

Put-to-bed. A process to stabilize and terminate the use of a logging road, trail, or other means of access. Roadbeds may be scarified to encourage revegetation, culverts, bridges, etc., may be removed, final grading is done, water bars may be constructed, barricades may be erected, and in some cases the surface is seeded to reduce erosion.

Remote cabin. 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.

Secondary road. A road constructed and maintained to standards sufficient for timber transportation that provides access to harvest areas. Secondary roads connect spur roads to primary roads.

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, but only for a limited area of the management unit. 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.

Seed-tree harvesting. A harvesting system in which most trees are removed from a stand and openings are created. Openings are similar in size to clearcuts, but about 5-10 of the best mature trees are left standing on each acre to provide a good seed source for forest regeneration.

Selective harvesting. Removal of mature timber, usually the oldest or largest trees, either as single scattered trees or in small groups at relatively short intervals, commonly 5 to 20 years, repeated indefinitely, by means of which the continuous establishment of natural reproduction is encouraged and an uneven-aged stand is maintained. Selective harvesting includes both single-tree selection and group selection.

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 Plan Modification - Chapter 4).

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

Skid. To pull logs from the stump to the spur road and landing.

Spur road. A road constructed and intended for access within a timber sale. These roads are generally temporary roads less than one mile in length. Spur roads connect the cutting units to secondary (or occasionally primary) roads.

State lands. All lands and resources, including uplands and submerged lands, belonging to or acquired by the State. State patented, tentatively approved, and state selected lands are included in this definition.

Sustained yield. Sustained yield means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level of annual or periodic output of the various renewable resources of forest land and water but without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, but does not require that timber be harvested in a non-declining yield basis over a rotation period (AS 41.17.950(15)).

Timber sale. One or more harvest units offered for sale under a single contract and described in a Forest Management Report.

USDA. United States Department of Agriculture.

Wetlands. 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. There are no saltwater wetlands in the Kashwitna Unit (6 AAC 80.900).

Class I wetlands are wetlands larger than 100 acres and all wetlands with a locatable stream outlet. *Class II wetlands* are wetlands between 40 and 100 acres with no outlet. *Class III wetlands* are wetlands less than 40 acres with no outlet.

Wildlife concentration area. Areas in which the density of animals exceeds the density of the species in the surrounding area and which are necessary to perpetuate the population.

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

Year-round road. A road constructed and intended to be used during all seasons of the year.