

# **APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY**

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This glossary includes definitions of terms used in the plan and on maps.

**AIRSTRIP DEVELOPMENT.** Construction of a landing strip for airplanes that involves leveling the ground or removing or modifying a substantial amount of vegetation.

**BOAT STORAGE.** Storing any type of boat or water-related craft in the same place for longer than 14 consecutive days.

**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.

**EVIDENCE OF HUMAN USE.** Physical signs of human activity that include manmade changes to the environment from development and other signs of human activity not associated with development (such as litter, campfire rings, trails, or other alterations to the existing environment. “Evidence of human use” does not imply restricting use.

**FLOATING FACILITY.** Includes floathomes, float camps, floating lodges, floating caretaker facilities (including mariculture), floating recreational facilities, and other floating residential or commercial facilities located on state shorelands, tidelands, or submerged lands. A floating facility is considered a temporary facility in this plan.

**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.

**HIGH.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**LAND.** All land and water within the planning area. This term is different from ‘State Land’. See ‘State Land’.

**LEASE.** A DNR authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.

**LEVEL OF ENCOUNTERS.** The number of people or groups of people seen during a specified time.

**LONG-TERM USE.** Use that takes place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days.

**LOW.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE.** A specific course of action that must be followed when the Department of Natural Resources permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state land or resources. Guidelines range from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered to detailed standards for decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

**MANAGEMENT INTENT STATEMENTS.** The statements that define near- and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

**MINERAL CLOSING ORDER.** That portion of state land (Mineral Estate) closed to the prospecting and production of locatable minerals.

**MODERATE.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**NAVIGABLE.** Generally, navigable waterbodies are those rivers, lakes, tidelands, and submerged lands capable of transporting people or goods. The water column and the land beneath them are owned by the state. Navigable rivers and lakes (within the planning area) extend to the line of ordinary high water (usually the vegetation line). Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns lands under navigable waterbodies.

**OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV).** Any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding nonamphibious motorboats, fixed-wing and rotor-winged aircraft, and snowmobiles.

**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 [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].

**PERMANENT FACILITY.** Permanent facilities are improvements that do not need to be removed and usually involve the construction of a foundation for the improvement. In the context of this plan, it also refers to a significant ground area that may be affected by an allowed activity but that may not involve the construction of a foundation for structure improvements. Permanent facilities on state land shall be authorized by the Department of Natural Resources by lease. Examples of permanent facilities are structures that require a foundation, log or solid wall structures or frame tents. Trapping cabins are not permanent facilities in the plan and are treated separately in Chapter 2.

**PERMIT.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to the terms of 11 AAC 96. A permit is revocable at will, usually issued for the term of use but can be renewed, but cannot exceed a period of five years.

**PRIMITIVE USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by little to no evidence of human use (little to no manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**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 such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.

**PUBLIC USE.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and noncommercial uses.

**PUBLIC USE SITE.** Any site identified on state land that is important for public access (including important float and wheeled plane landing areas), camping, hunting, fishing, or other recreation or public use.

**SEMI-DEVELOPED USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by high evidence of human use (high level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**SEMI-PRIMITIVE USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by moderate evidence of human use (moderate level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**SHORELANDS.** Land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction.

**SHORT-TERM USE.** Generally, uses that take place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less and that do not involve the installation of permanent improvements. Examples of uses include hiking, backpacking and camping, boating, fishing, and noncommercial temporary fishing or hunting camps. These uses are either Generally Allowed Uses (GAU) under 11 AAC 96.020 or uses that require a permit for authorization of an activity. GAU do not require a permit for authorization under 11 AAC 96.010.

**SHOULD.** States 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 but allows 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.

**SNOWMOBILE.** Any motorized vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered and supported in whole or in part by skis, belts, cleats, or runners.

**STATE LAND.** A generic term meaning all state land, including all state owned and state-selected uplands, all shorelands that are navigable, and tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state-selected land as well as definitions of shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands. ‘State Land’, as used in this context, excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust, or other state agencies where acquired through deed from a source other than DNR.

**STATE-SELECTED LAND.** Federally owned land that is selected by the state of Alaska, but not yet Tentatively Approved or patented to the state. Some land selected by the state may never be conveyed, either because of village or regional native corporation selections or other reasons.

**SUBSISTENCE.** The non-commercial, customary and traditional use of wild, renewable resources by a resident domiciled in a rural area for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption. In this plan, subsistence hunting and fishing equates with hunting and fishing by residents of the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainages and other Bristol Bay communities whose customary and traditional uses have been recognized by the Board of Game and the Board of Fisheries.

**SUBMERGED LAND.** State land covered by tidal water between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state [from AS 38.05.965].

**TIDELAND.** State land that is periodically covered by tidal water between the elevations of mean high and mean lower low water [from AS 38.05.965].

**TEMPORARY FACILITY.** Temporary facilities or structures or those that can be dismantled and removed from a site or that can be dismantled and stored on the site. Temporary facilities on state land are authorized under permits. See ‘Permit’. Examples of a temporary facility are heliports or frame, dome, or pup tents. Floating facilities are considered temporary facilities in this plan.

**TRAPPING CABIN.** A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94. In this plan, trapping cabins are not permanent facilities and are treated separately in Chapter 2.

**TRESPASS.** Any unauthorized use or structure on state land.

**UPLANDS.** Land above the mean high water line at the sea shore.

**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 the Department of Natural Resources. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required.