
APPENDIX A

Glossary

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code.

Airboat. A boat driven by an aircraft propeller and steered by a rudder. This does not include aircraft or hovercraft.

Aircraft. Any device that is used or intended for flight or movement of people or goods in the air. This does not include a hovercraft.

Airstrip development. Construction of a landing strip for airplanes that involves levelling the ground or removing or modifying a substantial amount of vegetation.

Anadromous fish stream. A waterbody supporting anadromous fish, including rivers, lakes, or streams from their mouth to their uppermost reaches, including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the waters, and that portion of the streambeds or lakebeds covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous 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.

Anchor buoy. A float attached to the bottom by anchors, lines, or chains for making fast a vessel.

AS. Alaska Statute.

Boat storage. Keeping a boat in one place more than four days on state land and water during the ice-free season and more than 14 days during the winter. This includes attaching a boat to the bank by a line, pulled up on the shorelands, or placed on the uplands. Boat storage does not include boats tied to mooring buoys, anchored to the bottom, or attached to docks.

Boat. Any type of watercraft used or capable of use being used as a means of transportation on water. This does not include aircraft equipped to land on water or floating facilities.

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

Camp(ing). See *Primitive tent camps*.

Campground. See the examples of the types of improvements that may be included in a campground in the definitions for *Recreation, Developed Public Facility* in Chapter 2.

Campsite. An area suitable or used for camping.

CFS. Cubic feet per second.

Class 1. Moving water with a few riffles and small waves. Few or no obstructions.

Class 2. Easy rapids with waves up to three feet, and wide, clear channels that are obvious without scouting. Some maneuvering is required.

Class 3. Rapids with high, irregular waves often capable of swamping an open canoe. Narrow passages that often require scouting from shore.

Class 4. Long, difficult rapids with constricted passages that often require precise manufacturing in very turbulent waters. Scouting from shore is often necessary, and conditions make rescue difficult. Generally not possible for open canoes and kayakers should be able to Eskimo roll.

Class 5. Extremely difficult, long and very violent rapids with highly congested routes which nearly always must be scouted from shore. Rescue conditions are difficult and there is significant hazard to life in event of a mishap. Ability to Eskimo roll is essential for kayakers.

Class 6. Difficulties of Class 5 carried to the extreme of navigability. Nearly impossible and very dangerous. For teams of experts only, after close study and with all precautions taken.

Clean fill. Fill that is free of organics, human refuse, and toxic pollutants.

Closed to mineral entry. Areas where mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the area and the staking of new mineral locations is prohibited. Existing mineral locations at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

Commercial. An action or operation that generates income from the buying, selling, renting, bartering, or trading goods or services.

Commercial camp. A camp authorized by a land use permit that may remain at one site for longer than 96 hours (4 nights) between May 15 and August 31 (more than 14 days between September 1 and May 14) but no more than one year. They are for commercial operations, and provide temporary habitation and facilities for guests, guides, and employees. Temporary camps must be removed at the end of their permitted period of use. They do not include resource management camps or mining camps.

Commercial recreational uses. Recreational uses of lands, waters, and resources for business or financial gain, such as guided sport fishing, guided and outfitted sport hunting, guided recreation, or air and water taxi services.

Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

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 activities consistent with the approved course of action.

Conservation buffer (or area). See *Riparian Management Areas, Conservation Area* in Chapter 2.

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. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by informing them the decision and the reasons for which the decision was made, or notifying them that the decision and finding are available upon request.

Corridor. See *River corridor*.

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Developed public facility. May include any of the following: boat ramp, campground, picnic area, flush or vault toilets, visitor information center, or parking area. Also see *Primitive Public Facility*.

DFG. Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Director. Director of the Division of Land and Water.

Division. Division of Land and Water, a division of DNR.

DLW. Division of Land and Water, a division of DNR.

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOPOR. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR.

DOTPF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Due deference. 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. Where due deference is given, if the commissioner does not agree with a commenting agency, the commissioner shall prepare a written statement of the reasons for the disagreement. (AS 41.17.098)

Easement. An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.

EPA. Environmental Protection Agency.

Evidence of human use. Physical signs of human activity that include man-made changes to the environment from development and other signs of human activity not associated with development (such as litter, campfire rings, and trails), or other alterations to the existing environment.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors. See also, *Procedures for Plan Reviews, Modification, and Amendment* in Chapter 4.

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. See also, *Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment* in Chapter 4.

Fish and wildlife. Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates, and amphibians, in any stage of their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found or that may be introduced in Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both harvest and habitat areas.

Floating residential and commercial facilities. A general phrase used to encompass floating caretaker facilities, floathomes, and floatlodges (see individual definitions of these terms).

Floating lodge. A floating commercial facility providing overnight accommodations to the public for a fee that is moored, anchored, or grounded on state land or water.

Floating facility. Includes floathomes, floatcamps, floating lodges, floating caretaker facilities, and other similar floating residential or commercial facilities anchored, moored, or grounded on state land or water. Floating mobile docks for fishing are not included in this definition.

Floating dock. A floating structure generally attached to the bank by ropes, chains, or other types of lines or by hinged walkways or ladders, used for loading or unloading aircraft or boats or for recreation.

Floating mobile docks. Floating structures used for fishing that are not attached to the bank. Floating mobile docks are usually supported by barrels, styrofoam, or logs rather than a hull(s). They are often used for fishing.

Floathome or floatcamp. These are floathouses, house boats, tents on floats, or cabins on floats that are moved, anchored, or grounded on state land or water.

Freeboard. The vertical clearance of the lowest structural member of the bridge superstructure above the water surface elevation of an overtopping flood.

Generally allowed activities. Refers to uses of state land or water for which no permit or other authorization is required.

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 to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines also 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. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

Helicopter. An aircraft deriving its lift from blades above the vessel that rotate around an approximate vertical axis.

Hovercraft. A vehicle supported above the surface of the land or water by a cushion of air produced by downward-direction fans. This does not include helicopters or hovercraft.

Hydroplane. A high speed boat with hydrofoils or a stepped bottom, so that the hull is raised wholly or partially out of the water allowing it to skim along the water at a high rate of speed.

Instream flow. Water flowing past a given point during one second. [From 11 AAC 93.970(19)].

Interagency land management agreement (ILMA). An agreement between two state agencies that transfers management responsibility of land from one agency to the other.

Land manager. A representative of the state agency or division responsible for managing state land.

Land use permit. A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the temporary use of state land or resources. It conveys no right in the land, but it authorizes the holder of the permit to conduct an activity under the terms of the permit, and provides immunity from prosecution for trespass while conducting the authorized activity. It does not constitute waiver of any other state laws regarding trespass, water use, waste, or water or air pollution. A permit is, by its terms, revocable at will by the state (from AS 38.05.850, 11 AAC 96).

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

Lease. An agreement which gives rise to relationship of landlord and tenant. AS 38.05.070 and AS 38.05.073 describe types of leases for state land.

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.

Level of encounters. The number of people or groups of people seen during a specified time.

Life of the plan. The plan uses a 20-year planning period to guide land management. However, the plan is a flexible tool and may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be reviewed approximately every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. See Chapter 4, *Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment*.

Locatable mineral. Includes both metallic (such as gold, silver, lead) and nonmetallic (such as spar, asbestos, and mica) minerals.

Lodge. A place of temporary habitation, usually for let or a public house that provides lodging and usually meals and other services. Lodges on state land are authorized by lease. They may be solid wall buildings or frame tents that do not need to be removed, nor the site restored to its natural state, after each season of use.

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

Marina. Docks used for commercial or public purposes, such as those associated with lodges or campgrounds.

Marginal campsite. Sites capable of supporting tents without additional brush clearing but seldom used because of the abundance of better sites nearby.

Marker buoy. A float attached to the bottom by anchors, lines, or chains for making fast a vessel.

Materials. Includes common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod.

Mining. Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities associated with mineral development.

Mining camps. Structures built by mine claimants for mineral exploration, annual assessment, or production in the Recreation Rivers. Mining camps do not include commercial camps, resource management camps, or camps associated with recreational mining.

Mining location. A property right to locatable minerals established by discovery, location, and filing under AS 38.05.195 or 38.05.205.

Navigable. Used in its land title context, refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska State Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.

No-wake area. Areas where powerboaters are encouraged to operate at less than five-miles per hour.

Non-motorized area. See Chapter 2, *General Access, Boat Access; Upland Access; and Air Access.*

NPS. National Park Service.

Off-road vehicle (ORV). A vehicle designed or adapted for cross country operation over unimproved terrain, which has been declared by its owner at the time of registration, or determined by the Department of Public Safety, to be unsuitable for general highway use.

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)].

Overtopping flood. A flood described by the probability of exceedance and water surface elevation at which flow occurs over highway, over the watershed divide, or through structure(s) provided for emergency relief.

Permit. See *Land Use Permit.*

Personal watercraft. Small motorized craft capable of carrying between one and four people who stand or ride saddle-style. These craft are powered by jet pump engines which generally do not exceed 650 cc. Three examples of personal watercraft brands and models sold at this time include Bombardier Seadoos, Kawasaki jetskis, and Yamaha Waverunners.

Plan(ning) area. See *Recreation Rivers.*

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

Powerboat. Any type of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, not including personal watercraft and aircraft equipped to land on water.

Powerboats-only area. See Chapter 2, *Boat Access.*

Primary campsites. Sites that show evidence of frequent use. These sites are generally well known and offer amenities, such as scenic qualities or good fishing, that make them popular destination points.

Primitive tent camp. Include portable camps such as pup tents, tarps supported by poles, and other similar designs.

Primitive public facility. Includes minimal improvements such as privies, fire-rings, log benches, and cleared campsites. Also see *Developed public facility.*

Prohibited use. A use not allowed because of conflicts with the plan management intent or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited are allowed if compatible with the management intent statements for the subunit and plan guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Protection area. See *Riparian Management Areas, Protection Areas* in Chapter 2.

Public facility. Improvements constructed with public funding that provide amenities for recreation. In the Recreation Rivers these could include campgrounds, boat launches, privies and firerings.

Public trust doctrine. A doctrine that directs the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they may engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study, or other uses.

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

Public use site. Designated sites on state land in the planning area identified as important public access (including float and wheeled plane landing areas), camping, hunting, fishing, or other recreation or public use areas.

Recreation. Any activity for recreational purposes, including, but not limited to, hiking, camping, boating, hunting, fishing, and sightseeing.

Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS). A three class system used by the Bureau of Land Management and other agencies to describe a range of recreation opportunities and settings that an area will be managed for.

Recreation River(s). All land and water (including uplands and shorelands) designated under 41.23.500(1-6).

Recreational mining. Recreational mining is the extraction of placer gold primarily for the purposes of enjoyment, pleasure, and experience, rather than for profit or use. Recreational mining does not require participants to have exclusive rights to the minerals through a mine lease. Recreational mining is not mining or a surface use under the state mining law. With the exception of suction dredging, recreational mining does not require a permit. Recreational mining must occur either in unstaked areas or by permission of the location holder.

Regulatory floodway. The flood-plain area that is reserved in an open manner by federal, state, or local requirements, i.e., unconfined or unobstructed either horizontally or vertically, to provide for the discharge of the base flood so that the cumulative increase in water surface elevation is no more than a designated amount (not to exceed 1 foot as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for administering the National Flood Insurance Program).

Reservation of water. Water appropriate for maintaining a specified instream flow or level of water at a specified point on a stream or waterbody or in a specified part of a stream of waterbody, for specified periods of time for permissible purposes.

Resource assessment. A document completed for this plan that contains background information, analyses, and resource data important for making the land management decisions in this plan.

Resource management camps. Facilities established for resource or recreation management, or for scientific study. They are generally built by natural resource agencies such as DNR or DFG, the borough, or non-profit groups and the university. They do not include commercial camps or mining camps.

River corridor. Uplands designated within the Recreation Rivers under AS 41.23.500(1-6).

Rivers. The water column designated under 41.23.500(1-6).

RM, River mile. System for measuring the river miles, beginning at the river mouth. Some tributaries also have river miles shown in the plan measured from the tributary confluence with the main river to the headwaters of the tributary.

Roads. Designated routes for pedestrians or vehicles including, dogsleds, animals, snowmachines, two-and three-wheeled vehicles, small and large ORVs, track vehicles, four-wheel-drive vehicles, automobiles, and trucks.

SCRO. Southcentral Regional Office of the Division of Land and Water, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Secondary campsite. A site that has desirable qualities, such as good gravel or an open area, but is not a primary destination point because it lacks good fishing or other recreation qualities.

Segment, river. A division of a Recreation River which may include uplands, shorelands, and the river column. *Segment* is not synonymous with *subunit*. *Segment* is typically used to refer to areas which include a part of a subunit or more than one subunit.

Shall. Same as "will."

Shoreland. Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion or reliction (see definitions for *Navigable* and *Ordinary High Water*).

Shoreline development. Any development below or within 100-feet of ordinary high water.

Should. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by this word state the plan's intent, yet allows the land manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent, or whether 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 *Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment* in Chapter 4.

Significant impact, effect, conflict, or loss (adapted from the Alaska Coastal Management Plan 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.

Snow vehicle or snowmachine. A motor vehicle with a gross weight of 1000 pounds or less, designed to travel primarily over ice or snow, and supported in part by skis, belts, cleats, or low pressure tires.

Special management area (SMA). Areas with existing or proposed development, or clusters of private land. They will be managed as Class II areas if they are surrounded by a Class I area. They will be managed as Class III areas if they are surrounded by a Class II area. See *Special Management Areas* in Chapter 2.

State-owned land. See *State land*.

State land. All lands, including uplands, tidelands, submerged lands and shorelands belonging to or acquired by the State of Alaska, excluding lands owned by the University of Alaska.

Stretch, river. See *Segment*.

Trails, large vehicular. Trails designed for vehicles with a gross weight of over 1,000 lbs., pedestrians, dogsled, animals, snowmachines, two- and three-wheeled vehicles, small and large ORVs, track vehicles, and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Trails, small vehicular. Trails designed for vehicles with a gross weight of 1,000 lbs or under., pedestrians, dogsleds, animals, snowmachines, two and three-wheeled vehicles, and small ORVs.

Trails, pedestrian. Trails designed for pedestrian and animal use.

Trapping cabin. A cabin constructed under a trapping cabin construction permit, as authorized and described in AS 38.95.075, AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94.

Trespass. Any unauthorized use or structure on public land.

Upland Development. Any development more than 100-feet from ordinary high water.

Uplands. Lands above ordinary high water.

Vehicle. Any device for carrying persons or objects over land, water, or through air, such as automobiles, snowmachines, bicycles, off-road vehicle, motorized boat, non-motorized boat, and aircraft.

Vessel. Includes boats and aircraft.

Water-dependent. A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas, because the use requires access to the waterbody [from 6 AAC 80.900(17)].

Water-related. A use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a waterbody, 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 [from 6 AAC 80.900(18)].

Waterbody. Includes rivers, lakes, and streams.

Weapon. Includes mechanical, gas, or air-operated guns; pistols; rifles; shotguns; revolvers; bow and arrows; slingshots; or crossbows.

Wetlands. Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this definition wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes, (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil, and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year. This definition includes both vegetated and non-vegetated wetlands, recognizing that some types of wetlands lack vegetation (e.g., sandbars).

For purposes of this management plan, wetlands are further divided into two classes. *Contiguous wetlands* have visible surface water connections with the Recreation Rivers or their tributaries. *Non-contiguous wetlands* have no apparent surface water connection. From U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's "Classification of and Deep-water Habitats of the United States" (Cowardin, et al. 1979). Also see Chapter 2, *Riparian Management Areas*.

Will. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by this word 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*.