# GLOSSARY

**17(b) easement**
A public easement across native lands to access public land and waters established under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) in 1971.

**3809 regulations**
Surface management regulations for locatable mineral operations.

**- A -**

**aboriginal**
Refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Metis, or Inuit.

**Ahtna**
Regional language dialect shared by Athabaskans living in the Copper River Basin of Alaska.

**Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)**
A law passed in 1980 designating 104 million acres for conservation by establishing or expanding national parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness areas, forest monuments, conservation areas, recreation areas, and wilderness study areas to preserve them for future generations.

**Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)**
A law passed by Congress in 1971 to settle aboriginal land claims in Alaska by conveying title to some lands and paying Natives for extinguishing their claims to other lands. Under the settlement the Natives received title to a total of 40 million acres, to be divided among some 220 Native Villages and 13 Regional Corporations established by the act. The corporations shared in a payment of $462,500,000.

**alternative**
One of a number of possible options for responding to the purpose and need for action.

**ambient**
Environmental or surrounding conditions

**anadromous**
Ascending rivers from the sea for spawning. Salmon are an anadromous species.

**aquatic**
Living or growing in or near water.

**archaeology**
The study of past human cultures through the analysis of their material and physical remains.

**Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)**
An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife or natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

**artifact**
An object that was made, used, and/or transported by humans that provides information about human behavior in the past. Examples include pottery, stone tools, bones with cut marks, and coins.

**assessment**
The act of evaluating and interpreting data and information for a defined purpose.

**Athabaskan**
The name of a broad group of closely-related languages that characterize the people who live in the Alaskan Interior, Canadian Interior, and the Southwestern United States.

**aufeis**
Ice formed by water flowing over a frozen surface. These ice forming situations can occur wherever there are continuous sources of water and freezing temperatures.

**- B -**

**Back Country Byway**
The BLM contribution to the national Byway Program. A Back Country Byway is a designation for a road that has unique scenic and historical significance. These roads provide the public with recreational opportunities while informing them about natural and cultural resources and multiple use activities on the public domain.

**Before Present (B.P.)**
A term used to describe the time periods before the present.

**beneficial outcomes**
Also references as “Recreation Benefits”; improved conditions, maintenance of desired conditions, prevention of worse conditions, and the realization of desired experiences. (BLM, 2005b)

**benthic**
Of or pertaining to the bottom of a stream, lake, sea, or ocean.

**Best Management Practices**
A suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in the achieving of desired outcomes.

**- C -**

**cache**
A place to store something temporarily.

**cairn**
Stones piled up as a landmark, monument, or memorial.

**closed**
Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses (BLM, H-1601-1).

**closed area** *(in reference to OHV designations)*
An area where OHV use is prohibited. Use of OHVs in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons (e.g., to access subsistence resources); however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorizing officer (43 CFR 8340.05(h)).

**Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)**
A codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive Departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each year and issued on a quarterly basis.

**collaboration**
A cooperative process in which interested parties, often with widely varied interests, work together to seek solutions.

**commercial use**
Any use of public lands where money is paid for services provided.

**conveyed**
Land where the title has been transferred to the selecting organization.

**cumulative effects**
Impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**cygnet**
A young swan.

**- D -**

**d(1) withdrawal**
A withdrawal made under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for study to determine the proper classification of the lands and to determine the public values of the lands which need protection.

**decomposition**
The breakdown of matter by bacteria and fungi. Decomposition changes the chemical makeup and physical appearance of materials

**designated trail**
A trail that is marked on the ground and mapped for public use. It is an administrative and not a legal designation. In some areas, motorized travel may be limited to designated trails.

**Destination recreation-tourism market**
National or regional recreation-tourism visitors and other constituents who value public lands as recreation-tourism destinations. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance area authorized within SRMAs where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand. (BLM, 2005b)

**developed recreation**
Recreation dependent on facilities provided to enhance recreation opportunities in concentrated use areas.

**dispersed recreation**
Recreation activities of an unstructured type which are not confined to specific locations such as recreation sites. Example of these activities may be hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, hiking, and sightseeing.

**drainage**
A general term applied to the removal of surface or subsurface water from a given area either by gravity or by pumping.

**- E -**

**EM**
"Electromagnetic" A process used to determine the electrical properties of the rocks. An electromagnetic pulse is emitted and then collapsed, which induces a current in the rocks if they are conductive. The size of the induced current in the rocks is measured to determine the conductive properties of the rocks. High EM response is from conductors in contact with each other

**ecosystem**
A naturally occurring, self-maintained system of varied living and non-living interacting parts that are organized into biophysical and human dimension components.

**ecosystem health**
A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met.

**endangered species**
An animal or plant species designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to receive Federal protection status because the species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its natural range.

**environmental analysis**
A comprehensive evaluation of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, including physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.

**environmental assessment (EA)**
A concise analysis of the significance of a given project's potential environmental consequences. An EA is required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and determines if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed.

**environmental impact statement (EIS)**
A detailed statement of a given project's environmental consequences, including unavoidable adverse environmental effects, alternatives to the proposed action, the relationship between local short-term uses and long-term productivity, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources.

**environmental justice**
The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.

**essential habitat**
All habitat essential for the survival and recovery of any listed species, including habitat that was used historically, that has retained its potential to sustain listed species, and is deemed to be essential to their survival. BLM Manual 6840.06-A.4

**Executive Order**
A rule or order having the force of the law.

**existing trail**
A trail that is on the ground but has not been inventoried and evaluated by the managing agency to determine designation.

**- F -**

**Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)**
A law passed in 1976 to establish public land policy, guidelines for its administration, and provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands.

**FLPMA 302 permits**
Section 302 of FLPMA provides for use, occupancy, and development of public lands with consideration for multiple use and sustained yield by requiring permits for utilization of public lands for habitation, cultivation, and the development of small trade or manufacturing concerns.

**Federal Register**
A daily publication that reports Presidential and Federal Agency documents.

**fishery**
Habitat that supports the propagation and maintenance of fish.

**- G -**

**Generally Allowed Uses**
The State of Alaska's uses and activities that are generally allowed on State land. For travel across State land (OHV use) it allows, "Using a highway vehicle with a curb weight of up to 10,000 pounds, including a four-wheel-drive vehicle and a pickup truck, or using a recreational-type vehicle off-road or all-terrain vehicle with a curb weight of up to 1,500 pounds, including a snowmobile and four-wheeler, on or off an established road easement, if use off the road easement does not cause or contribute to water quality degradation, alteration of drainage systems, significant rutting, ground disturbance, or thermal erosion. An authorization is required from ADF&G for any motorized travel in fish bearing streams" (ADNR 2004). All generally allowed uses are subject to conditions outlined in 11 AAC 96.005.

**Geographic Information System (GIS)**
An information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information.

**Glennallen District**
The geographic region that defines the BLM public lands administered by the BLM Glennallen Field Office.

**Glennallen Field Office**
One of the three BLM Field Offices located in Alaska. The Glennallen Field Office is responsible for managing approximately 7.6 million acres of public lands from Yakutat to Black Rapids.

**GPSed**
A geographic location that has been inventoried using the Global Positioning System

**goal**
A broad statement of a desired outcome that is usually not quantifiable (e.g., “maintain ecosystem health and productivity”).

**- H -**

**haul-out site**
A specific out-of-water substrate site such as a particular area with a beach, rock, or iceberg component onto which marine mammals (e.g., sea lions or seals) hoist themselves for purposes of gaining solar warmth, physical rest and relaxation, safety from underwater predators (sharks), pup nursing and care, more efficient molting, and more energetic efficiency than remaining in frigid waters.

**Holocene**
The most recent geologic era; from about 10,000 years ago to the present.

**housepit**
The depression left by a lodging structure after it has burnt down or decomposed.

**hydrocarbons**
A group of chemical compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon; these include petrol, diesel, gas, oil, and some solvents

**Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)**
A hierarchical system of numbering watersheds initiated by the U.S. Water Resources Council (1970) and expanded by Seaber et al. (1987) for use by water-resource organizations as a standardized base “for locating, storing, retrieving, and exchanging hydrologic data.” The U.S., including Alaska, Hawaii, and parts of the Caribbean, is divided into 21 major hydrologic regions, then subdivided into 222 sub-regions, 352 accounting units, and 2,149 cataloging units. At each division, a 2-digit numerical code is added so that each watershed is assigned a unique numerical identifier.

**hydrophytic vegetation**
Plant species that live in water or very wet soils.

**- I -**

**IP**

"Induced polarization" . IP is a measure of the electrical properties of rocks. A charge is induced into the rocks and when the induced charge is removed, the remnant charge in the rocks is measured. The remnant charge is greater if the rocks are conductive, but also if there is a lot of surface area to the conductive particles/grains in the rock.

**Implementation plan**

A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a Resource Management Plan. Also called an Activity Plan.

**invasive species**

Organisms that have been introduced into an environment where they did not evolve. Executive Order 13112 focuses on organism whose presence is likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harms to human health. See also *noxious weeds*.

**- L -**

**land status**

The legal standing of land within BLM boundaries. Land status includes private, military, State, State-selected, Native, Native-selected, and unencumbered public lands.

**land use allocation**

The identification in a Resource Management Plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions.

**leasable minerals**

Minerals subject to exploration and development under leases, permits, and licenses under various mineral leasing acts. Leasable minerals include oil, gas, and coal. See also *locatable minerals*.

**lease**

A means of allowing long-term use of public lands without transferring ownership of that land.

**Leave No Trace (LNT)**

A set of ethics used to minimize damage to the environment while recreating on public lands. Developed by the National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS 2005).

**lessee**

A person or entity holding record title in a lease issued by the United States (see 43 CFR 3160.0-5).

**limited**
Generally denotes that an area or roads and trails are available for a particular use or uses (BLM, H-1601-1). See also *limited area* below.

**limited area** *(in reference to OHV designations)*
An area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular uses. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be grouped into the following categories: number of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing road and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions (CFR 43 sec. 8340.05(g)).

**locatable minerals**
Minerals subject to appropriation under the mining laws and 43 CFR 3809. Locatable minerals include gold, silver, copper, gypsum, and other hard rock minerals. See also *leasable minerals*.

**- M -**

**macroinvertebrate**
An animal having no backbone or internal skeleton, large enough to be seen without magnification.

**Management Framework Plan**
A planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land use planning provisions of FLPMA. The MFP establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, and objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**
A formal, written agreement between organizations or agencies that presents the relationship between the entities for purposes of planning and management.

**metaliferous**
Yielding or containing metal.

**microblade**
A small prismatic parallel-sided flake struck from a prepared core. Microblades were probably inserted end-to-end in a slotted bone or antler shaft to provide a continuous cutting edge for points or knives.

**mine**
An opening or excavation in the earth for extracting minerals.

**mineral entry**
The filing of a claim on public land to obtain the right to any minerals it may contain.

**mineral materials**

The BLM authorizes disposal of mineral materials such as gravel and sand to third parties on unimproved lands. Materials cannot be bartered or sold and must be used in connection with project construction or maintenance.

**mitigation measures**

Actions taken to reduce adverse impacts on resource values.

**model**

An analytical framework based on the past behavior of numeric variables that is able to predict the future behavior of those variables. 10 CFR Part 960.2 defines a model as "a conceptual description and the associated mathematical representation of a system, subsystem, component, or condition that is used to predict changes from a baseline state as a function of internal and/or external stimuli and as a function of time and space."

**monitoring**

The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated results of a management plan are being realized, or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

**multiple-use**

According to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, the management of all the various renewable surface resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; 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; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, 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.

**muskeg**

A water-soaked form of peat or moss, 3-10 feet thick. Similar to a bog.

**- N -**

**National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)**

An act mandating an environmental analysis and public disclosure of Federal actions.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers System**

A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three types of streams: 1) recreation—rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad and that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past, 2) scenic—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely un-developed but accessible in places by roads, and 3) wild— rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shore-lines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

**no action alternative**

The most likely condition expected to exist if current management practices continue unchanged. The analysis of this alternative is required for Federal actions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

**No Surface Occupancy (NSO)**

A limitation of oil and gas leasing. It denotes that the area is open for mineral leasing but analysis has found that in order to protect other resource values, no well sites, tank batteries, or similar facilities are to occupy the surface of specified lands unless site-specific analysis shows that resource values can be protected.

**noxious weed**

A plant species designated by Federal or State law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or nonnative, new, or not common to the United States. See also *invasive species*.

**nunatak**

An isolated hill or peak which projects through the surface of a glacier. A hill or peak which was formerly surrounded but not overridden by glacial ice. An Eskimo word meaning “lonely peaks.”

**- O -**

**objective**

A concise statement of a specific desired outcome for a resource. Objectives are usually quantifiable and measurable.

**off-highway vehicle (OHV)**
Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: 1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; 2) any military, fore, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle being used for emergency purposes; 3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorizing officer, or otherwise officially approved; 4) vehicles in official use; and 5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense (CFR 43 sec. 8340.05(a)).

**open**
Generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses (BLM, H-1601-1). See also *open area* below.

**open area** *(in reference to OHV designations)*
Any area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in subparts 8341 and 8342 of the Title 43 CFR (CFR 43 sec. 8340.05(f)).

**organic material**
Referring to or derived from living organisms; compounds containing carbon.

**outstandingly remarkable value**
As defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, an “outstandingly remarkable value” is the characteristic of a river segment that is judged to be a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at a regional or natural scale. Values can be recreational, scenic, geological, historical, cultural, biological, botanical, ecological, heritage, hydrological, paleontological, scientific, or research-related.

**oxidation**
The chemical process of oxygen combining with an element or compound

**- P -**

**paleontological**
Of or relating to past geological periods. Paleontological resources include fossils of shellfish, swamp forests, dinosaurs, and other prehistoric plants and animals.

**paleontology**
The study of ancient plants and animals now known only from fossil remains.

**palisades**
A line of bold cliffs.

**particulates**
Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog, found in the air or emissions.

**permit**
A means of authorizing use of public lands in an equitable, safe, and enjoyable manner while minimizing adverse impacts and user conflicts. A permit does not transfer ownership of the land, it simply allows the permittee to use the land in a pre-determined fashion for a set amount of time.

**photochemical**
Any chemical reaction that is initiated by light. Such processes are process important in the production of ozone and sulfates in smog.

**planning area**
The region within which the BLM will make decisions during a planning effort. A planning area boundary includes all lands regardless of jurisdiction; however, the BLM will only make decisions on lands that fall under the BLM jurisdiction (including subsurface minerals).

**play**
When referring to oil and gas resources, play is defined as a specific combination of geological features with perceived potential for oil and gas accumulation.

**Pleistocene**
A geologic period, usually thought of as the Ice Age, which began about 1.6 million years ago and ended with the melting of the large continental glaciers creating the modern climatic pattern about 11,500 years ago.

**pollutants**
Any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals, or ecosystems.

**prehistory**
Any period in the past for which there is no contemporary written historical evidence. For the Copper River Basin, “prehistory” refers to any events occurring before 1850.

**prescribed fire**
A fire purposefully ignited to meet specific objectives. Prior to ignition, a written, approved fire plan must exist and legal requirements must be met.

**primary trumpeter swan breeding habitat**
Those slow-moving bodies of water and associated wetland habitats where concentrations of trumpeter swans are found during breeding/cygnet-rearing season due to the quality of available habitat.

**proliferation**
To spread or grow by rapid production of new parts such as unmanaged growth of trails.

**public land**
Land or interest in land owned by the U.S. and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the U.S. acquired ownership, except land located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Native Americans, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

**Public Land Order (PLO)**
Congressional orders defining withdrawals of public lands by statute or secretarial order from operation of some or all of the public land laws.

**PLO 5150**
Public Land Order defining withdrawals for transportation and utility corridors.

**PLO 6329**
Public Land Order resulting from an amendment to the 1980 Southcentral Management Framework Plan. This PLO modified existing ANCSA d(1) withdrawals to allow for mineral entry, mineral leasing, and land disposals in some areas.

**pump station**
A facility that serves as a base of operations, maintenance, and monitoring of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. There are 12 pump stations along the entire length of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

**- R -**

**R&PP lease**
A lease issued by the Federal government for use of public lands to serve community and recreational purposes on public lands by issuing leases for uses such as parks, cemetery, and landfills.

**radiocarbon dating**
A chemical analysis used to determine the age of organic materials based on their content of the radioisotope carbon-14; believed to be reliable up to 40,000 years

**record of decision**
A public document associated with an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that identifies all alternatives, provides the final decision, the rationale behind that decision, and commitments to monitoring and mitigation.

**Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act**
An act authorizing the sale or lease of public lands for recreational or public purposes to State and local governments and to qualified non-profit organizations.

**Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)**

Subunits within an SRMA managed for distinctly different recreation products. Recreation products are comprised of recreation opportunities, the natural resources and community settings within which they occur, and the administrative and service environmental created by all affecting recreation-tourism providers, within which recreation participation occurs. (BLM, 2005b)

**recreation niche**

The place or position within the strategically targeted recreation –tourism market for each SRMA that is most suitable and appropriate given available supply and current demand, for the production of specific recreation opportunities and the sustainable maintenance of accompanying natural resource and/or community setting character. (BLM, 2005b)

**recreation opportunity**

Favorable circumstances enabling visitors' engagement in a leisure activity to realize immediate physiological experiences and attain more lasting, value-added beneficial outcomes(BLM, 2005b)

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)**

A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into seven classes: Primitive (P), Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM), Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM), Roaded Natural (RN), Roaded Modified (RM), Rural (R), Urban (U), Remote Developed Lakeside (RDL), and Special (S).

**Recreation-Tourism Market**

Recreation-tourism visitors, affected community residents, affecting local governments and private sector business, or other constituents and the communities and other places where these customers originate (local, regional, national, or international). Based on analysis of supply and demand, land use plan strategically identify primary recreation-tourism markets for each SRMA – destination, community, or undeveloped. (BLM, 2005b)

**Required Operating Procedures (ROPs)**

ROPs are requirements, procedures, management practices, or design features that the BLM adopts as operational requirements. In this Draft RMP/EIS, the ROPs would be common to all action alternatives. ROPs would apply to all permitted activities, including FLPMA leases and permits, Special Recreation Permits, oil and gas operations, mining Plans of Operation, and Right-of-Way authorizations. Obviously, not all ROPs would apply to all permitted activities. ROPs have been developed to ensure that objectives identified within the Alaska Land Health Standards are met when carrying out permitted activities and management practices.

**Research Natural Area (RNA)**

An area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: 1) a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; 2) an unusual plant or animal association; 3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; 4) a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or 5) outstanding or unusual geologic, soil, or water features.

**Resource Advisory Council (RAC)**

A council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. (BLM, 2005b)

**right-of-way (ROW)**

The legal right to pass over another owner's land, or the area over which a right-of-way exists.

**Right-of-way avoidance and exclusion areas**

Areas to be avoided but may be available for location of right-of-ways with special stipulations and areas which are not available for location of right-of-ways under any conditions. (BLM, 2005b)

**riparian zones**

Wetlands that are transitional between permanently saturated lowlands and drier upland sites. Riparian habitat is characterized by hydrophytic vegetation (plants that often grow in water or wet soils) that grows in nonhydric (moist but not wet) soils.

**R.S. 2477**

A provision originally part of the 1866 Mining Act that states in its entirety, “The right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.” In 1873, the provision was separated from the Mining Act and reenacted as Revised Statute (R.S.) 2477. In 1938, it was recodified as 43 U.S.C. Section 932. FLPMA repealed both the 1866 Mining Act and R.S. 2477, but all rights-of-way that existed on the date of the repeal (October 21, 1976) were preserved under 43 U.S.C. Section 1769. The State of Alaska recognizes approximately 650 R.S. 2477 routes throughout the State. The assertion of these routes has not been recognized and current BLM policy is to defer any processing of R.S. 2477 assertions except where there is a demonstrated and compelling need to make a determination.

## - S -

**scoping**

The process used to determine, through public involvement, the range of issues that the planning process should address.

**sedentary**
Abiding in one place; not migratory; not moving.

**sedimentary**
Having the quality of being layered. Sedimentary rocks are those that were created through the deposition of layers of materials that were compressed into hard rock.

**Sensitive Status Species**
Those wildlife, fish, or plant species designated by the BLM Alaska State Director, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species, as sensitive. They are: 1) species under status review by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service; 2) species whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may be necessary; 3) species with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or 4) species inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.

**seral**
Relating to ecological communities where all successional stages of biotic development are represented.

**smog**
Generic term used to describe mixtures of pollutants in the atmosphere.

**snowmachine**
A motor vehicle of 850 pounds or less gross vehicle weight, primarily designed to travel over ice or snow, and supported, in part, by skis, belts, cleats, or low-pressure tires (11 AAC 12.340(9)).

**Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)**
Areas where the management emphasis is on recreation, though other resource uses and development are allowed.

**special recreation permit**
A means of authorizing recreational uses of public lands and waters. Special recreation permits are issued for specific recreational uses as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses. There are four types of permits: commercial, competitive, organized groups/events, and individuals or groups in special areas.

**Standard Lease Terms (SLT)**
Denotes that no special stipulations are applied to a lease. Current environmental protection laws and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act orders provide the direction for the oil and gas operation.

**stipulations**

Stipulations are specific to oil and gas exploration, development, and production. They constitute restrictions on the conduct of operations under a lease. As part of a lease contract, lease stipulations are specific to the lessee. All oil and gas activity permits subsequently issued to a lessee will comply with the lease stipulations appropriate to the activity under review. The *Oil and Gas Leasing Stipulations* in Appendix III are example of stipulations.

**subsistence/subsistence use**

Relying on fish, wildlife and other wild resources for food, shelter, clothing, transportation, handicrafts, and trade. An Alaskan resident living in a rural area may participate in Federal subsistence hunting on certain unencumbered BLM lands.

**succession**

The replacement in time of one plant community with another. The prior plant community (or successional stage) creates conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next community.

**sustained-yield**

According to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land.

**- T -**

**Tangle Lakes Archaeological District (TLAD)**

An area rich in historic and prehistoric remains located between mileposts 17 and 37 on the Denali Highway. TLAD was accepted to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and encompasses 226,660 acres. The boundary was revised in 1993 to follow natural features and more closely contain the archaeological resources for which the district was designated.

**terminal moraine**

An accumulation of earth and stones formed across the course of a glacier at its farthest advance, at or near a relatively stationary edge, or at places marking the termination of important glacial advances.

**thermokarsting**

Ground subsidence due to the thawing of permafrost.

**threatened species**

A designation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when a plant or animal species is likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

**tiering**

The coverage of broad, general information in environmental impact statements, with subsequent site-specific analyses incorporating that general information by reference.

**transportation and utility corridor**

A specific corridor along the Richardson Highway that is used for purposes of concentrating transportation and utility facilities within a specified area. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline is located within the corridor. Shown on Map 41, this corridor was withdrawn from mineral entry by PLO 5150, as amended by PLO 5151. The corridor consists of an inner and outer corridor that are often referred to within this document as separate areas with different management strategies. However, unless otherwise specified, the term "transportation and utility corridor" refers to both the inner and outer corridors.

**tundra**

A level or undulating treeless plain characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres. It consists of black mucky soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, but supports a dense growth of mosses and lichens, and dwarf herbs and shrubs, often showy-flowered.

**- U -**

**Undeveloped recreation-tourism market**

National , regional, and/or local recreation-tourism visitors, communities, or other constituents who value public lands for the distinctive kinds of dispersed receration produced by the vast size and largely open, undeveloped character of their recreation settings. Major investments in facilities are excluded within SRMAs where BLM’s strategy is to target demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism demand. (BLM, 2005b)

**unencumbered/unencumbered BLM lands**

Public lands that have not been selected by the State or Native organizations. These are the lands that will be retained in long-term Federal ownership.

**- V -**

**viewshed**

A region or area that can be seen from a particular location.

**Visual Resource Management**

A means of managing visual resources by designating areas as one of four classes: Class I: maintaining a landscape setting that appears unaltered by humans: Class II: designing proposed alterations so as to retain the existing character of the landscape; Class III: designing proposed alterations so as to partially retain the existing character of the landscape; and Class IV: providing for management activities which require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape.

**- W -**

**Wild and Scenic River**

A river that is part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alaska, most Wild and Scenic Rivers were designated through the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The Glennallen Field Office manages two of these rivers: the Delta National Wild and Scenic River, and the Gulkana National Wild River. See also *National Wild and Scenic Rivers System*.

**wildland fire**

Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in an area under the fire management jurisdiction of a land management agency. This term encompasses fires previously called "wildfires."

**withdrawal**

Federal land set aside and dedicated to a present, governmental use; public land set aside for some other public purpose, e.g., pending a determination of how the land is to be used; an action approved by the Secretary or a law enacted by Congress that closes land to specific uses under the public land laws (usually sale, settlement, location, and entry), or limits use to maintain public values or reserves area for particular public use or program, or that transfers jurisdiction of an area to another Federal agency.