

**Appendix Q**  
**Glossary**



Adequate snow cover	Snow cover of a sufficient depth to protect underlying vegetation and soil (50 CFR 36.2).
Air-taxi operator/transporter	A person who transports people, equipment, supplies, harvested fish and wildlife products, or other personal property by means of aircraft for compensation or with the intent or agreement to receive compensation; a transporter who provides commercial transportation services by means of aircraft. Must have a special use permit to operate on a national wildlife refuge.
allowed	Activity, use, or facility is allowed under existing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, a specific compatibility determination, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the Service, other federal agencies, and the State of Alaska.
<i>not allowed</i>	Activity, use, or facility is not allowed.
alternatives	Different ways to resolve issues, achieve refuge purposes, meet refuge goals, and contribute to the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System) mission. Alternatives provide different options to respond to major issues identified during the planning process.
<i>No-Action Alternative</i>	In the context of a comprehensive conservation plan, the current management direction. With this alternative, no change from the current Comprehensive Conservation Plan would be implemented.
<i>Preferred Alternative</i>	A proposed action in the NEPA document for the Comprehensive Conservation Plan identifying the alternative that the Service believes best achieves planning unit purposes, vision, and goals; helps fulfill the Refuge System mission; maintains and, where appropriate, restores the ecological integrity of each refuge and the Refuge System; addresses the significant issues and mandates; and is consistent with principles of sound fish and wildlife management.
archaeological resource	Any material remains of past human life or activities that are of interest to the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures. Materials that are capable of providing an understanding of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scholarly or scientific techniques.

authorized	Activity, use, or facility allowed upon issuance of a special use permit or other authorization.
big-game guide	A person who is licensed by the State of Alaska to provide services, equipment, or facilities to a big-game hunter in the field. A big-game guide accompanies or is present with, personally or through an assistant, the hunter in the field. Must have a special use permit to operate on a national wildlife refuge.
big-game outfitter	A person who provides for compensation or with the intent to receive compensation, services, supplies, or facilities to a big-game hunter in the field. The outfitter does not accompany nor provide an assistant to the hunter in the field. Must have a special use permit to operate on a national wildlife refuge.
biological diversity	The variety of life, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities in which they occur (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
biological integrity	Biotic composition, structure, and functioning at the genetic, organism, and community levels consistent with natural conditions, including the natural biological processes that shape genomes, organisms, and communities (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
campsite hardening	Actions undertaken to increase the durability of a campsite through manipulation, such as placing gravel on a place to pitch a tent or trails within the campsite. Does not include facilities normally associated with campgrounds, including outhouses, picnic tables, etc.
categorical exclusion	A category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a federal agency pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1508.4).
commercial recreational uses	Recreational uses of lands, waters, and resources for business or financial gain; includes guided recreational fishing, guided recreational hunting, other guided recreation, and air-taxi services.
commercial visitor service	Any service or activity made available for a fee, commission, brokerage, or other compensation to persons who visit a refuge, including such services as

	providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides.
compatible use	A proposed or existing wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, based on sound professional judgment, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the System or the purposes of the refuge (USFWS Service Manual, 603 FW 2 2.6).
compatibility determination	A written determination signed and dated by the refuge manager and the Service regional chief signifying that a proposed or existing use of a national wildlife refuge is a compatible use or is not a compatible use. The director of the Service makes this delegation through the regional director (USFWS Service Manual, 603 FW 2 2.6).
consumptive use	Use of a refuge resource that removes the resource from the refuge (e.g., killing an animal to eat, catching and keeping fish, harvesting berries or plants, or removal of mineral or other specimens).
cultural resources	Fragile nonrenewable properties, including any district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. These resources are significant for information they contain or the associations they have with past people, events, or life ways (USFWS 1992).
ecological integrity	The integration of biological integrity, natural biological diversity, and environmental health; the replication of natural conditions (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
ecoregion	Delimits large areas within which local ecosystems recur more or less throughout the region in a predictable pattern.
ecosystem	A biological community functioning together with its environment as a unit.
environmental assessment	A concise public document that provides a sufficient analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact (FONSI). It also aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary (40 CFR 1508.9).

environmental health	Abiotic (the nonliving factors of the environment including light, temperature, and atmosphere) composition, structure, and functioning of the environment consistent with natural conditions, including the natural abiotic processes that shape the environment (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
environmental impact statement	A detailed written statement required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed action; adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided; alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the environment versus the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources (40 CFR 1508.11).
goal	A descriptive, open-ended, and often broad statement of desired future conditions that conveys purposes but does not define measurable units (USFWS Service Manual, 620 FW 1.6).
guide	Any person who has a special use permit to provide a commercial visitor service for hire on a refuge. This term does not generally apply to air-taxi operators who only provide transportation services.
habitat	The physical and biological resources required by an organism for its survival and reproduction; these requirements are species-specific. Food and cover are major components of habitat and must extend beyond the requirements of the individual to include a sufficient area capable of supporting a viable population.
helicopter use for recreation access	Use of helicopters for other than official government management activities, search and rescue, or other authorized activities.
incidental uses	Recreational or public uses of refuge lands, waters, and/or resources that are secondary to, or of less importance than, the primary recreational use in which a visitor is participating. An incidental use may or may not support a primary use.
issue	Any unsettled matter that requires a management decision (e.g., a Service initiative, opportunity, resource management problem, a threat to the resources of the

	unit, conflict in uses, public concern, or the presence of an undesirable resource condition) (USFWS 602 FW 1.6).
“leave no trace” principles	Principles of outdoor recreation designed to minimize effects on the natural environment and other visitors. These principles are: (1) plan ahead and prepare, (2) travel and camp on durable surfaces, (3) dispose of waste properly, (4) leave what you find, (5) minimize campfire impacts, (6) respect wildlife, and (7) be considerate of other visitors ( <a href="http://www.lnt.org">http://www.lnt.org</a> , accessed May 11, 2004).
national wildlife refuge	A designated area of land or water, or an interest in land or water, within the National Wildlife Refuge System; does not include coordination areas. Find a complete listing of all units of the Refuge System in the current Annual Report of Lands Under Control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 2004).
native species	A species, subspecies, or distinct population that occurs within its natural range or natural zone of potential dispersal (i.e., the geographic area the species occupies naturally or would occupy in the absence of direct or indirect human activity or an environmental catastrophe). This definition recognizes that ecosystems and natural ranges are not static; they can and do evolve over time. Thus a species may naturally extend its range onto (or within) a refuge and still be considered native.
navigable waters	Under Federal law, for the purpose of determining ownership of submerged lands beneath inland water bodies not reserved at the date of statehood, navigable waters are waters used or susceptible to being used in their ordinary condition as highways of commerce over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the customary modes of trade and travel on water. In situations where navigability and the ownership of submerged lands are disputed, the final authority for determining navigability rests with the federal courts.
National Environmental Policy Act	This act, promulgated in 1969, requires all federal agencies to disclose the environmental effects of their actions, incorporate environmental information, and use public participation in the planning and implementation of all actions. Federal agencies must integrate NEPA with other planning requirements and must prepare appropriate NEPA documents to facilitate better environmental decision making (from 40 CFR 1500). The

	law also established the Council on Environmental Quality to implement the law and to monitor compliance with the law.
nonconsumptive uses	Recreational activities (e.g., hiking, photography, and wildlife observation) that do not involve the taking or catching of fish, wildlife, or other natural resources.
noncommercial recreational uses	Recreational uses of lands, waters, and resources not for business or financial gain, including recreational fishing and hunting, boating and floating, camping, hiking, photography, and sightseeing.
non-native species	A species, subspecies, or distinct population that has been introduced by humans (intentionally or unintentionally) outside its natural range or natural zone of potential dispersal.
objective	A concise statement of what we want to achieve, how much we want to achieve it, when and where we want to achieve it, and who is responsible for the work. Objectives derive from goals and provide the basis for determining strategies, monitoring refuge accomplishments, and evaluating the success of strategies. (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
ordinary high-water mark	The line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area (33 CFR 328.3[e]).
prospectus	The document that the Service uses in soliciting competition to award permits for commercial visitor services on a refuge.
purposes of the refuge	The purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, refuge unit, or refuge subunit (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
quality recreation program	A refuge quality recreation program promotes safety of participants, other visitors, and facilities; reliable and



	reasonable opportunities for the public to experience wildlife; refuge goals and objectives; resource stewardship and conservation; public understanding and increased public appreciation of America's natural resources and the Service's role in managing and protecting these resources; compliance with applicable laws and regulations and responsible behavior; accessibility and availability to a broad spectrum of the American people; facilities that blend into the natural setting; and the use of feedback from visitors to help define and evaluate programs (USFWS Service Manual, 605 FW 1.6).
recreation guide	A commercial operator who accompanies clients on the refuge for photography, sightseeing, or other activities not related to hunting or fishing, for either day or overnight trips.
recreational fishing	Taking or attempting to take for personal use, not for sale or barter, any fish by hook and line held in the hand or attached to a pole or rod that is held in the hand or is closely attended.
recreational hunting	Taking or attempting to take for personal use, not for sale or barter, a game animal (as defined by the regulatory agency) by any means allowed by the regulatory agency.
recreational fishing or hunting guide	A commercial operator who accompanies recreational fishing or hunting clients on the refuge for day or overnight trips. Must have a special use permit to operate on the refuge.
scoping	An early and open process with the public for determining the range of issues and the significant issues related to a proposed action (40 CFR 1501.7).
special use permit	A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorization required for all commercial uses of refuge lands and waters.
step-down management plan	A plan that provides specific guidance on management subjects (e.g., habitat, public use, fire, safety) or groups of related subjects. It describes strategies and implementation schedules for meeting comprehensive conservation plan goals and objectives.
subsistence uses	The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources 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 byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade (from section 803 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act).
unguided visitor	A visitor who arranges, organizes, and conducts his or her own trip without the assistance of a guide.
use day	A period of one calendar day (24 hours), or portion thereof, for each entity using a resource. When employed as a measure of human use, it is called a visitor, visitor use day, or client use day.
visitor contact station	A staffed or unstaffed facility where the public can learn about the refuge and its resources.
vision statement	A concise statement of the desired future condition of the planning unit, based primarily on the Refuge System mission, specific refuge purposes, and other relevant mandates (USFWS Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6).
wilderness	An area essentially undisturbed by human activity, together with its natural ecosystem.
wildlife-dependent recreation	A use of a refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation. These are the six priority public uses of the Refuge System, as established in the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, as amended. Wildlife-dependent recreational uses, other than the six priority public uses, are those that depend on the presence of wildlife.