

Appendix B

Glossary

GLOSSARY

17(b) easement

Sec.17(b) easements are rights reserved to the U.S. on lands conveyed to Native corporations. The primary purpose of Sec. 17(b) easements is for accessing federal, state, or municipal corporation (including boroughs) lands and navigable waters. These rights are reserved under Sec. 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) when the BLM conveys land to a Native corporation under ANCSA.

3809 regulations

Surface management regulations for locatable mineral operations.

- A -

acquired lands

Lands in federal ownership that were obtained by the government through purchase, condemnation, or gift; or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands

activity level plan

A more site-specific detailed plan that is derived from the resource management plan. The activity plan is developed to provide the blueprints for designing and implementing individual projects or management actions on the ground that are called for in the RMP (Loomis 2002)

adjudicate

To decide or settle something in a legal setting.

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. Under the settlement, the Natives received title to a total of over 44 million acres, to be divided among some 220 Native Villages and 12 Regional Corporations established by the act. The corporations shared in a payment of \$962,500,000.

Alaska Statehood Act 1958

A law passed by Congress allowing Alaska to become the 49th state. The Act required 103,350,000 acres of federal land to be conveyed to the State of Alaska.

alluvium

A general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated material deposited by a stream or other body of running water.

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.

Anchorage Field Office

One of three BLM field offices located in Alaska. A field office is generally responsible for the local management and oversight of resources within their geographical jurisdictions by ensuring that BLM policies are implemented and coordinated, and that established program technical standards are met. The Anchorage Field Office is responsible for managing approximately 16 million acres of public lands in Alaska.

archipelago

A group of many islands in a large body of water.

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.

- B -**Before Present (B.P.)**

A term used to describe the time periods before the present.

benthic

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

best management practices (BMPs)

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

BLM Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards

Established goals for BLM-managed land and resource conditions in Alaska, which are used as criteria for land use planning decisions. The BLM intends that these standards promote healthy, sustainable ecosystems that support a wide range of public values and uses, reflective of the BLM multiple use land management mission. The BLM further intends to provide for a wide variety of public land uses without compromising the long-term health and diversity of the land and without sacrificing significant natural, cultural, and historical resource values.

boreal

Related to or growing in northern regions.

- C -**candidate species**

A species designated as a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. A list of candidate species has been published in the Federal Register.

cinders

Coarse matter ejected from a volcano with a particle size of 0.01 to 1 inch in diameter.

closed

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

closed area (*in reference to OHV designations*)

An area where off-highway vehicle (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.

commercial recreational use

Recreational use of public lands and related waters for business or financial gain. When any person, group, or organization makes or attempts to make a profit, receive money, amortize equipment, or obtain goods or services, as compensation from participants in recreational activities occurring on public lands, the use is considered commercial. An activity, service, or use is commercial if anyone collects a fee or receives other compensation that is not strictly a sharing of, or is in excess of, actual expenses incurred for the purpose of the activity, service, or use (e.g. guides, outfitters, air taxi operators etc.).

conservation system units

Any unit in Alaska of the NPS, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, National Wilderness Preservation, or a National Forest Monument, including existing units, units established, designated or expanded by or under the provisions of this Act, additions to such units and any such unit established, designated, or expanded hereafter (ANILCA Section 102(4)).

conveyed

Title to land was transferred from one party to another. The United States conveys title to land to Native corporations by patent and interim conveyance (IC) and to the State of Alaska by patent and tentative approval (TA).

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

The federal agency responsible for the oversight and development of national environmental policy. Created by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), CEQ also shares responsibility with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

cultural resources

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works-of-art, architecture, and nature features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains; (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains; and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

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.

- 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.

decollement

The independent disruption by folding or faulting of sedimentary rocks by sliding over the underlying rocks (Prepared under the direction of the American Geological Institute 1974).

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 or other means of access may be limited to designated trails.

developed recreation

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

dispersed recreation

Recreation activities of an unstructured type that 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.

disposals

Changes in ownership of land or resources; for example, land title may be transferred from public domain to the State of Alaska, Native corporations, local governments, individuals, etc. Section 203 of FLPMA establishes criteria under which public lands may be considered for disposal.

drainage

A general term applied to the removal of surface or subsurface water from a given area either by gravity or by pumping. May also refer to a geographic area in which the landform directs surface water to a central low point such as a river or lake.

- E -**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 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.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The federal agency with the primary responsibility for regulating the national environment. Takes a lead role in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process.

essential fish habitat (EFH)

Essential Fish Habitat means those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. EFH is defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Public Law 94-265).

exception (*of a lease stipulation*)

A lease stipulation exception is a one-time exemption to a lease stipulation; exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Executive Order (EO)

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 -**fauna**

All animal life in a particular region.

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 mineral estate

Land on which the federal government has ownership of minerals but the surface estate is private or other nonfederal ownership.

Federal Register

A daily publication that reports Presidential and federal agency documents.

fire frequency

A general term referring to the reoccurrence of fire in a given area over time. Also referred to as fire cycle.

fire regime

A description of the patterns of fire occurrences, frequency, size, severity, and sometimes vegetation and fire effects in a given area or ecosystem. A fire regime is a generalization based on fire histories at individual sites.

fire return intervals

The number of years between two successive fire events for a given area.

fishery

Habitat that supports the propagation and maintenance of fish.

fjord

Steep walled inlet of a sea created by glacial gouging.

floodplains

The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

flora

A general term for vegetation or all plant life in a particular region.

fluvial deposits

Material placed by rivers, such as sands, gravels, or glacial materials.

flysch

Widespread occurrence of interbedded marine sandstone and shale deposits associated with continental margins.

free use permit

The free use application permit is used for various vegetative and mineral products applied to domestic purposes or by a non-profit agency (43 CFR 5500 and 43 CFR 3604).

fuel

Combustible material.

fuel management

The practice of altering combustible material on public lands, including vegetation, through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by fire. The practice is intended to support of land management objectives, and to minimize the occurrence of future catastrophic wildfires or enhance future control of wildfires.

fuel treatment

Manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control (e.g. logging, chipping, crushing, piling and burning).

fumaroles

An opening in the earth's crust, spring, or geyser that emits steam and gases.

- G -**Generally Allowed Uses**

The State of Alaska's uses and activities that are generally allowed on state land. All generally allowed uses are subject to conditions outlined in 11 AAC 96.005. See Appendix E for details.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

An information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information.

- H -**hazardous materials**

Any substance that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous materials are typically toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.]

hydrocarbons

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

- I -**integrated activity plan** (*implementation level plan*)

A detailed, site-specific plan for management of multiple resource programs that provides additional specificity needed to implement Resource Management Plan decisions.

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 area

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river floodplains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface areas.

landform

A distinguishable feature on the surface of the earth, ranging from large-scale features such as plains and mountains to minor features such as hills and valleys.

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 tenure

The right to occupy and use a specified area of land. Refers to the relationship between the tenant and the owner.

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.

lease

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

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* and *salable minerals*.

lease stipulation (*oil and gas lease*)

Lease stipulations are conditions of lease issuance that provide protection for other resource values or land uses by establishing authority for substantial delay or site changes, or the denial of operations within the terms of the lease contract. Lease stipulations clarify BLM's intent to protect known resources or resource values.

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. See also *limited area*.

limited area (*in reference to OHV designations*)

Restrictions at certain times, in certain locations, 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 base metals (e.g. copper, lead, and zinc), noble metals (e.g. silver and gold), nickel, iron, platinum group elements, bentonite, gem and semiprecious gemstones, and nephrite jade. See also *leasable minerals* and *salable minerals*.

lode deposit

Mineral deposits within hard rock that can be found either near the surface of the earth or at depth.

loess

A wind deposited silt.

- M -**management framework plan**

A planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land use planning provisions of FLPMA. The Management Framework Plan 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.

management option

A fire management suppression classification assigned by the land manager that designates the appropriate management response. The range of available management responses to wildland fires is outlined in the Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan (AIWFMP). Responses range from full fire suppression to managing fires for resource benefits (fire use).

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.

microclimate

Localized prevailing weather conditions, which may be different from the prevailing weather conditions in the general region.

mine

An opening or excavation in the earth for extracting minerals.

mineral

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; a substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

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 (transfer) of mineral materials such as gravel, sand, petrified wood, stone, cinders, pumice, pumicite, and clay to third parties on unimproved lands. Materials cannot be bartered or sold and must be used in connection with project construction or maintenance.

mineral terrane

A distinctive rock formation in which the rock assemblages have common origins, resulting in concentrations of certain minerals.

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.”

modification *(of a lease stipulation)*

A lease stipulation modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation either temporarily or for the term of the lease.

moiety

One of two basic subdivisions of a tribe.

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.

morainal deposits

Ridges, mounds, or irregular masses of material (such as boulders, gravel, and/or sand,) left on the earth's surface from glacial activity.

multiple-use

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and fish and wildlife, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historic values.

- 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 (NWSRS)

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.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)

A law passed by Congress that requires federal agencies to review the effects of proposed projects or activities on properties that are eligible for listing or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; federal agencies must confer with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Every BLM realty action must undergo a mandatory review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, per Section 106 of the Act.

native allotment

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to a Native for individual use; also the lands so allocated.

Native Allotment Act 1906

A law passed by Congress that authorized the allotment of up to 160 acres of non-mineral land to Indian or Eskimo people in Alaska.

native-selected

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 gave Alaska Natives an entitlement of 44 million acres to be selected from a pool of public lands specifically defined and withdrawn by the Act for that purpose. Some ANCSA corporations filed selections in excess of their entitlements. Similar to over selections by the state, some of the Native-selected lands will not be conveyed and will be retained in federal ownership. Native-selected lands constitute approximately 15 percent of the planning area and 35 percent of the BLM-managed lands.

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).

non-commercial recreational use

Recreational use of the public lands and related waters for non-financial gain.

non-motorized recreational opportunities

Settings or conditions on public lands for activities for pleasure to occur that do not involve operation of motorized vehicles.

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 non-native, new, or not common to the U.S. See also *invasive species*.

- O -

objective

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

occurrence potential

An evaluation of the possibility that minerals would be present in an area.

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, fire, 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. See also *open area*.

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 (ORV)

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.

- P -**paleontological**

Of or relating to past geological periods. Paleontological resources include fossils of shellfish, swamp forests, dinosaurs, and other prehistoric plants and animals, including both vertebrates and invertebrates, and direct evidence of their presence (tracks, worm burrows, etc).

paleontology

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

particulates

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

patent

A government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the government.

permafrost

Ground that has remained frozen for two or more years.

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.

placer deposit

Minerals that have eroded from the surface of lode deposits that have been washed into valleys or streams through rain runoff.

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.

pollutant

Any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of resources or the health of humans, animals, or ecosystems.

potential responsible parties

A “potentially responsible party” under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) is any “person” who may be held liable for the costs of cleaning up hazardous substances released into the environment. A “person” can include an individual, corporation, partnership, municipality, or state or federal agency who is a:

- Current owner or operator – A person who currently owns the land or operates the facility where the hazardous substances are located (regardless of whether the activity has occurred during the current owner or operator's involvement at the site),
- Past owner or operator – A person who owned or operated the land or facility at the time hazardous substances were disposed of at the site (requires proof that disposal occurred during the person's ownership or operation),
- Generator – A person who “arranged for” the disposal or treatment of the hazardous substances at the site (commonly known as the “generator” of the hazardous substances), or
- Transporter – A person who transported the hazardous substances to the site.

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.

prime or unique farmland

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, or cranberries. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.

proliferation

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

pumice

A porous or spongy form of volcanic glass rock.

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 utility and transportation corridors.

PLO 6329

Public Land Order resulting from an amendment to the 1980 Southcentral Management Framework Plan. This PLO modified existing ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals to allow for mineral entry, mineral leasing, and land disposals in some areas.

- R -**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.

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.

record of decision (ROD)

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 area management plan (RAMP)

An activity level plan to develop more specific management guidelines for a special recreation management area.

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), and Urban (U).

reefoid

Deposited by living organisms such as corals.

renewable energy

Energy derived from regenerative non-fossil fuel sources such as solar, wind, tidal, or geothermal.

Required Operating Procedures (ROPs)

Requirements, procedures, management practices, or design features that the BLM adopts as operational requirements. In the PRMP/FEIS, 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 BLM Alaska Statewide 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 citizen body established by the Secretary of Interior, typically representing a wide spectrum of public interests, which provides advice and recommendations to the BLM concerning the use and management of public lands.

Resource Management Plan (RMP)

A field-level overall land use plan that addresses multiple resources in a particular administrative unit or geographic area. It typically establishes land use allocations, multiple-use guidelines, and management objectives for a given planning area. The PRMP/FEIS provides the basis for developing future site-specific activity planning on public land and the underlying subsurface estate. The RMP planning system has been used by BLM since 1980.

right-of-way (ROW)

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

riparian corridor

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 nonhydryc (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 -

sales

The transfer of public lands or resources to other entities in exchange for monetary compensation.

salable minerals

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits. See also *leasable minerals* and *locatable minerals*.

scoping

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

Secretary

The Secretary of the United States Department of Interior.

sedimentation

The removal, transport, and deposition of sediment particles by wind or water.

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.

soil erosion

The wearing away of the soil by running water, wind, ice, or other geological processes.

Special Management Area (SMA)

A broad category that includes several distinct programs, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic Rivers, or National Historic Trails. These areas contain resources or opportunities that warrant discrete management strategies.

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.

special status species

Special status species include the following: endangered species, threatened species, proposed species, candidate species, state-listed species, and BLM sensitive species.

species

In this PRMP/FEIS, the term refers to any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants (and in the case of plants, any varieties), and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife, which interbreeds when mature.

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.

State office

The first level administrative unit of the BLM field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more states.

State-selected

These are formerly unappropriated and unreserved public lands that were selected by the State of Alaska as part of the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. Until conveyance, state-selected lands outside of National Park system lands or National Wildlife Refuges will continue to be managed by the BLM. ANILCA allowed for over-selection by the state by up to 25 percent of the entitlement (sec. 906 (f)). Therefore, some state-selected lands will eventually be retained in long-term federal ownership. State-selected lands constitute approximately 12 percent of the planning area and 28 percent of BLM-managed land.

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 (see Appendix D).

subduction

The geologic process where one huge plate of the earth's crust descends beneath another plate.

submerged lands

Land covered by tidal water between the line of mean lower low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles.

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.

subsurface estate

The interest or ownership in the land below the surface of the earth, and everything of value therein.

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.

suppression

All actions related to extinguishing or confining a fire, beginning with its discovery.

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.

synergistic

A total effect that is greater than the sum of the effects taken independently.

- T -**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.

trespass

An unauthorized use of federal lands and/or resources.

tsunami

An ocean wave resulting from an earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption. Tsunamis may create enormous wavelengths, have sufficient energy to travel across entire oceans, and cause extreme devastation upon landfall.

tundra

Undulating treeless plains characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres. It consists of black mucky soil with permanently frozen subsoil, but supports a dense growth of mosses and lichens, and dwarf herbs and shrubs that often develop showy-flowers.

turbidity

The opaque or dark color in water due to fine suspended sediment, algal growth, or dissolved chemicals.

- U -**unencumbered** (*with reference to 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 (VRM)

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 -**watershed**

An area from which water drains to a particular body of water. Watersheds range in size from a few acres to large areas of the country.

waiver (*of a lease stipulation*)

A lease stipulation waiver is a permanent exemption to a lease stipulation.

wetlands

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, alkaline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6.5 feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wild and Scenic River (WSR)

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). See also *National Wild and Scenic Rivers System*.

wildfire

An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put out the fire.

wildland fire

Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire.

Wildland Fire and Fuels Management Program

Supports identified land use and resource management objectives and wildland fire is used to protect, maintain, and enhance natural and cultural resources and, as nearly as possible, function in its natural ecological role.

wildland fire implementation plan (WFIP)

A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire use event.

wildland fire situation analysis (WFSA)

A decision making process that evaluates alternative wildfire suppression strategies against selected environmental, social, political, and economic criteria and provides a record of those decisions.

wildland fire use

The application of the appropriate management response to naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in pre-defined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. Operational management is described in the Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP).

wildland urban interface

The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

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.

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Appendix C

Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
AS	Alaska Statute
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAA	Clean Air Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FR	Federal Register
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act
ROW	right-of-way
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior

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The following list of laws, regulations, and policies provides an overview of the direction guiding management of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in Alaska and is organized according to the resource programs presented in the main body of the Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS). It is not meant to be a comprehensive list.

Air Resources

- 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910 – Labor
- 40 CFR 50-799 Protection of the Environment
- The Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1990, as amended, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 7418
- Executive Order (EO) 11514, March 5, 1970, as amended by EO 11991, May 24, 1977
- EO 11738, September 10, 1973
- EO 12088, October 13, 1978
- EO 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations), 49 *Federal Register* (FR) 7629 (1994)
- EO 13084, May 19, 1998 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended
- The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)
- The Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.

Soils

- BLM Alaska Statewide Health Standards, 2004
- EO 11752 of December 17, 1973
- EO 11988 (May 1977) Floodplain Management
- Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1984
- Soil and Water Resources Conservations Act of 1977

Water

- BLM Alaska Statewide Health Standards, 2004
- Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 (78 Statute 986, U.S.C. 1411-18), 43 CFR 1725.3-3(h) as of October 1, 1981
- EO 11644 – February 8, 1972, as amended by EO 11989, May 24, 1977
- EO 11738 – September 10, 1973
- EO 11752 – December 19, 1973
- EO 11752 – December 17, 1973
- EO 11988 – Floodplain Management
- EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands
- The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1151, 1251, 1254, 1323, 1324, 1329, 1342, 1344) as amended

- The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-182)

Floodplains

- EO 11988, Floodplain Management, May 24, 1977 (42 FR 26951)

Fisheries

- 43 CFR part 24 Management of Fish and Wildlife
- Alaska State Statute (AS) 16.05.870(a)
- Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA)
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., 87 Statute 884, Public Law 93-205, Public Law 94-359, 90 Statute 913 [1974], Public Law 95-212, 91 Statute 97-304 [1982], Public Law 100-653 [1988])
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661-667e. [1958], 48 Statute 401, 60 Statute 1080, 72 Statute 563, 79 Statute 216, 82 Statute 563)
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1996
- National Riparian Policy
- Sikes Act of 1974
- United States Forest Service (USFS) and BLM Recreational Fisheries Policy of 1988

Wildlife

- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2901-2911)
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)

Threatened and Endangered Species

- ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)

Wetlands-Riparian

- AS 41.14.840 (Fishway Act)
- BLM Alaska Statewide Health Standards, 2004
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451, 86 Statute 1280)
- EO 11988 – Floodplain Management
- EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands
- The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1151, 1251, 1254, 1323, 1324, 1329, 1342, 1344) as amended
- The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899

Invasive Plants

- Alien Species Prevention Enforcement Act of 1992
- Carlson-Foley Act of 1968
- Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-629 [7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.; 88 Statute 2148]) as amended
- Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 (7 U.S.C. 150aa-150jj)
- Federal Seed Act of 1939 (7 U.S.C. 1551-1611)
- FLPMA
- Noxious Weed List (AS 44.37 and 03.05.010)
- Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 147a)
- Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978

Wildland Fires and Fuels

- 1982 Secretarial Order 3077
- 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, United States (U.S. Department of Interior [USDOI] and U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA])
- A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities, 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (August 2001) and Implementation Plan (May 2002), USDOI and USDA
- Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA), as amended
- ANILCA
- BLM Manuals 9200 series and associated handbooks, various release dates
- FLPMA, Public Law 94-579
- Healthy Forest: An Initiative for Wildfire Prevention and Stronger Communities, August 2002, Office of the President
- Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003
- Managing the Impact of Wildfires on Communities and the Environment, A Report to the President In Response to the Wildfires of 2000, September 8, 2000, submitted by Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture
- Principal Wildland Fire Laws for USDOI, BLM Reference Guide, October 2003 (Draft)
- Restoring Fire-Adapted Ecosystems on Federal Lands, A Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Natural Resources, February 2002, USDOI and USDA
- Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, January 2001, USDOI and USDA
- USDOI Manual 620, April 1998
- USDOI Memorandum, Determining Fire Condition Class, Feb. 21, 2003

Visual

- FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.
- NEPA, 43 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.

Paleontological Resources

- 18 U.S.C. 641
- 36 CFR 62
- 43 CFR 1610
- 43 CFR 3600
- 43 CFR 3802 and 3809
- 43 CFR 8200
- 43 CFR 8364
- 43 CFR 8365
- Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-691)
- FLPMA (Public Law 94-579)
- NEPA
- Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1 (43 CFR 3162)
- Secretarial Order 3104

Cultural Resources

- American Antiquities Act of 1906, 43 CFR part 3
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), 43 CFR part 7
- EO 11593 (1971)
- EO 13287 – Preserve America (2003)
- FLPMA
- Historic Sites Act of 1935, 36 CFR 65
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 43 CFR part 10
- NEPA, 40 CFR 1500-1508
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (as amended in 1999 regulations), 36 CFR 800
- The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926 (R&PP), 43 CFR subpart 2741
- Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (as amended by the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974)

Forestry

- 16 U.S.C. 615a, amends the Act of May 14, 1898
- 43 CFR parts 5400 and 5500 Management of Forest Resources in Alaska
- Alaska State regulations 11 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 95.185 through 11 AAC 95.255
- ANILCA
- FLPMA, Public Law 94-579
- Public Law 94-165 (USDOI Appropriations Act of 1976)

Grazing

- 43 CFR, Chapter II Group 4300-Grazing Administration; Alaska; Reindeer; General; October 1, 1999

Farmland

- 7 CFR 658 Farmland Protection Policy Act

Lands and Realty

- 43 CFR Part 2100 – Acquisitions
- 43 CFR Part 2200 – Exchanges
- 43 CFR Part 2300 – Withdrawals
- 43 CFR Part 2400 – Land Classification
- 43 CFR Part 2500 – Disposition; Occupancy and Use
- 43 CFR Part 2600 – Disposition; Grants
- 43 CFR Part 2700 – Disposition; Sales
- 43 CFR Part 2800 – Use; Right-of-Way (ROW)
- 43 CFR Part 2900 – Use; Leases and Permits
- 43 CFR subpart 2091 – Segregation and Opening of Lands
- 43 CFR Part 2000 – Lands Resource Management
- ANILCA
- ANCSA
- Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982
- Alaska Statehood Act of 1958
- Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998
- Executive Memorandum of August 10, 1995, facilitating access to Federal Property for the siting of Mobile Services Antennas
- EO 11988 of May 25, 1977, Floodplain Management

- EO 11990 of May 24, 1977, Protection of Wetlands
- EO 12898 of February 11, 1994, Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations
- EO 13112 of February 3, 1999 Invasive Species
- EO 13212 of May 18, 2001
- EO 8102 April 29, 1939
- Federal Aid to Highways Act of 1958
- Federal Power Act of 1920
- Film Permit Fee Collection Public Law 106-206
- Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956
- Mineral Leasing Act of 1920
- National Energy Policy as established in EO 13212
- NHPA
- National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended
- Native Allotment Act of 1906
- Patent Act of 1928
- Public Land Order 2676 May 4, 1962
- Submerged Lands Act of 1953
- Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986
- The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982
- CAA as amended
- The Clean Water Act of 1987 (CWA), as amended
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)
- ESA
- The Engle Act of 1958
- FLPMA
- The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended
- NEPA
- The Pickett Act of 1910
- R&PP
- The Resource Conservation & Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA)
- Uniform Relocation Assistance and Realty Acquisition Policies Act of 1970
- University Act (Alaska) of January 21, 1929
- Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2002-149 – Cooperating Agency

- Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2002-164 – Guidance to Address Environmental Justice in Land Use Plans and Related National Environmental Policy Act Documents
- Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 2002-196 – ROW Corridors, ROW Areas, Land Use Planning
- Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 98-106 – ROWs for Municipal Utilities, Application Processing, Cost Recovery and Rent Policies and Procedures
- Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 99-179 – Third Party Uses on R&PP Patents and Leases

Hazardous Materials

- ANCSA, as amended; Public Law 92-203 (85 Statute 688)
- CAA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7418
- CERCLA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.
- CFR Title 29 – Labor; contained in section 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- CFR Title 40 – Protection of the Environment; throughout sections 50-799
- CFR Title 49 – Transportation; sections 101, 106, 107, 171-180
- CWA, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251
- Emergency Public Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; 42 U.S.C. sec. 11001 et seq.
- EO 11514, March 5, 1970, as amended by EO 11991, May 24, 1977
- EO 11738, September 10, 1973
- EO 12088, October 13, 1978
- EO 12580 Superfund Implementation; 52 CFR 2923; January 23, 1987 (and amendments in EO 13016, August 28, 1996)
- EO 12856 Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements; 58 CFR 150, August 3, 1993
- EO 12873 Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention; 58 CFR 203, October 22, 1993
- EO 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations), 49 FR 7629 (1994)
- EO 13084 Consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1947; 7 U.S.C. sec. 136 et seq.
- FLPMA
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975; 40 U.S.C. 1811
- NEPA
- Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; 29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990; 33 U.S.C. sec. 2701 et seq.

- RCRA; 42 U.S.C. sec. 3251 et seq.
- The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 42 U.S.C. 201
- Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976; 15 U.S.C. sec 2601 et seq.

Leasable Minerals

- ANCSA
- ANILCA
- Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (Amends Section 905 of ANILCA)
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
- Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Section 2509)
- Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701)
- Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987
- FLPMA
- Geothermal Steam Act of 1970
- Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947
- Mineral Leasing Act of 1920
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)
- The 1987 Leasing Reform Act (30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.; Public Law 100-203)
- The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976

Locatable and Salable Minerals

- 43 CFR 3600 Procedures for Development and Disposal of Mineral Material Resources
- Act of July 23, 1955; 69 Statute 934
- ANCSA, Public Law 92-203 (85 Statute 688)
- ANILCA
- EO 13084 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- FLPMA
- IM Memorandum No. 2001-032, December 7, 2000, Mineral Materials Inspection and Enforcement, Production Verification, and Appraisal Policy (expires 9/30/2002)
- R&PP
- The Alaska Statehood Act of 1958
- The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.
- The Materials Act of 1947 (61 Statute 681)
- The Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970, 30 U.S.C. 21a

Off-Highway Vehicles

- 36 CFR 36.11 – Special Access
- 43 CFR Part 8340 – Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV)
- 43 CFR Part 8370 – Use Authorizations
- ANCSA, (43 U.S.C. Section 1616)
- ANILCA
- EO 11644, February 8, 1972
- EO 11989, May 24, 1977 and amendment to EO 11644 that authorizes closure of areas or trails on public lands to BLM National Strategy for Motorized OHV Use on Public Lands, January 2001
- FLPMA
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965

Recreation

- 43 CFR Part 2930 – Use Authorizations (Previously 43 CFR 8370)
- FLPMA 43 CFR 8360 – Visitor Services
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965
- Office of Management and Budget Circular A-25 of 1993, revised
- Title 36 CFR, subpart 71 – Recreation Fees

Iditarod National Historic Trail

- ANCSA, Public Law 92-203 Section 17(b)
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- NHPA
- Public Law 90-543 (The National Trails System Act of 1968)
- Public Law 95-625 (The National Parks and Recreation Act) amended Public Law 90-543

Wild and Scenic Rivers

- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)

Socioeconomic

- EO 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations), 49 FR 7629 (1994)

Subsistence

- Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962 (Subsistence 23 U.S.C. 214)

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