

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Glossary**



Term	Definition
17(d)(1) withdrawal	<p>A Public Land Order (PLO) made under the authority of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) 17(d)(1) by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to classify or reclassify lands withdrawn and to open or close such lands to appropriation under the public land laws in accordance with the Secretary's classifications to ensure that the public interest in the lands is properly protected.</p> <p>17(d)(1) withdrawals are generally withdrawn from 1) all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and from 2) location and entry under the mining and mineral leasing laws.</p> <p>Over the last 50 years, certain withdrawals have been revoked in part and reclassified for specific purposes, meaning that there are 17(d)(1) withdrawals that are not necessarily withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and from location and entry under the mining and mineral leasing laws.</p> <p>In this document, the term specifically applies to those lands withdrawn under this authority in the decision area.</p>
14(h)(1) lands	Lands containing Native historical places and cemetery sites for which Alaska Native regional corporations have submitted applications to obtain title to under ANCSA 14(h)(1).
100-year floodplain	The area inundated by the 100-year flood or the 1-percent-annual-exceedance-probability flood (the flood event that has 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any single year). The 100-year flood is often mistakenly thought of as the flood that occurs once every 100 years. In actuality, if one has a project located within the 100-year floodplain and the project life is expected to be 30 years, it will have a 25 percent chance of experiencing flood damage due to a 100-year flood. For example, for a project with an anticipated life of 15 years, the chance of incurring flood damage due to a 100-year flood would be 14 percent.
Adequate snow cover	Snow or frost of sufficient depth, generally 6 to 12 inches or more, or a combination of snow and frost depth, sufficient to protect the underlying vegetation and soil.
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 Alaska Natives received title to a total of over 44 million acres, to be divided among some 220 Alaska Native village corporations and 12 Alaska Native regional corporations established by the act. The corporations also shared in a payment of \$962,500,000.
ANCSA selected	BLM-managed lands that have been selected by a Native corporation under the ANCSA and have yet to be conveyed. ANCSA 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.
Alaska Native Corporation	Alaska Native village and regional corporations formed pursuant to ANCSA.
Anadromous	Fish that live most of their lives in the sea but return to fresh water to spawn. Anadromous streams are those that support fish species that migrate between freshwater and marine waters, such as salmon.
Anthropogenic	Anthropogenic effects, processes, objects, or materials are those that are derived from human activities, as opposed to those occurring in natural environments without human influences.
Appropriation	A devotion of land for a particular use or purpose.
Area of critical environmental concern	An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values; to protect fish and wildlife or other 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, and bones with cut marks.
Bankfull stage	The depth of water in a stream at which incipient flooding occurs as the result of a streamflow that recurs on average every 1 to 2 years.
Conservation system unit	Any Alaska unit of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, National Trails System, National Wilderness Preservation System, or a National Forest Monument, including existing units; units established, designated, or expanded by or under the provisions of ANILCA; additions to such units; and any such unit established, designated, or expanded hereafter.
Continentality	A measure of the difference between continental and marine climates characterized by the increased range of temperatures that occurs over land compared with water. This generally means the farther you are away from an ocean or large body of water, the greater the seasonal temperature swing.

Term	Definition
Conveyed	When the 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 and to the State of Alaska by patent and tentative approval.
Cultural resources	Locations of human activity, occupation, or usage that contain materials, structures, or landscapes that were used, built, or modified by people. Cultural resources can include historic and archaeological sites, structures, and districts, traditional cultural places, and locations of sacred or ceremonial value.
Customary and traditional use	A long-established consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs that have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community.
Decision area	The 17(d)(1) withdrawals under consideration in this EIS, these are lands that were included in PLOs 7899 through 7903.
Effective selection	Lands that have been selected by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act when such lands were vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved or otherwise allowed under later modifications of the law.
Encumbered lands	Lands that are not currently vacant, unappropriated, or unreserved and therefore unavailable for selection under 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Encumbrances include, among other things, 17(d)(1) withdrawals, ANCSA selections, withdrawals reserving land for other Federal agencies, Alaska Native veterans allotment selections under the Dingell Act, or mining claims.
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 (BLM 2022).
Essential fish habitat	Those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. Essential Fish Habitat is defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Public Law 94-265).
Ethnographic Site	A site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditionally legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.
Federal mining claim	A mining claim on Federal land.
Fluid minerals	Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.
Fossil	Any naturally occurring evidence of past life older than 10,000 years.
Geothermal energy	Natural heat from within the Earth, captured for production of electric power, space heating, or industrial steam.
Geomorphically stable	A stream channel that is in balance with the surrounding landscape, also known as being at dynamic equilibrium. This means that the streambed maintains dimension, pattern, and profile without aggrading or degrading over time, and lateral adjustments do not change the cross-sectional area of the stream, even after flood events. Geomorphically stable streams typically have a mix of pools and riffles, effectively transport and store wood and sediment, and have adequate vegetation to reduce erosion and dissipate stream energy.
High mineral potential	Areas where the potential for minerals is high and the certainty of that potential ranges from high to low. Minerals included are rare earth elements, placer gold, platinum group elements, copper, uranium, tin, and hard rock gold.
High-value watershed (HVW)	Watersheds that contain the highest fisheries and riparian resource values within a planning area. In these watersheds, riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis, and management activities are subject to specific required operating procedures. HVWs were developed using the BLM's Aquatic Resource Value (ARV) data, which were updated by the BLM in early 2018 (see Appendix L of the Bering Sea-Western Interior proposed resource management plan (RMP)/EIS for details on the ARV model). The ARV examined all watersheds (6th-level [12-digit] Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC6]) and watersheds specific to the Bering Sea-Western Interior and Central Yukon management plans and assessed different ecological attributes and assigned them scores for different categories of ARV and Watershed Condition Indicator. For the purpose of the Bering Sea-Western Interior RMP, ratings assigned specifically to the planning area were used to develop the HVWs.
Induced impacts	Induced impacts are the values stemming from household spending of income. Induced impacts are generated by the spending of the employees within the business' supply chain.
Land conveyance	In this document, <i>conveyance</i> generally means the transfer of Federal lands out of Federal ownership pursuant to legislation. For example, the granting of Federal land under ANCSA, the Alaska Statehood Act, or the Native Allotment Act to ANCSA Corporations, the State of Alaska, or individuals.

Term	Definition
Land disposal	A disposal is where the BLM sells land that is not encumbered by a selection application filed by ANCSA or the State of Alaska. Lands encumbered by the State of Alaska or ANCSA cannot be disposed of by the BLM but can be conveyed; see also land conveyance.
Leasable minerals	Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, potassium, sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. See also locatable minerals.
Locatable minerals	Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by the staking of mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. These include deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale. Examples of locatable minerals include both metallic minerals (gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, etc.) and nonmetallic minerals (fluorspar, mica, certain limestones and gypsum, tantalum, heavy minerals in placer form, and gemstones). See also leasable minerals.
Maintain	In terms of 17(d)(1) withdrawals, the existing withdrawals established under ANCSA 17(d)(1) would be maintained. That is, any lands currently withdrawn from the public land laws or from location and entry under the mining and mineral leasing laws under ANCSA 17(d)(1) would continue to be withdrawn.
Metalliferous	Metal-bearing; specifically pertaining to a mineral deposit from which a metal or metals can be extracted by metallurgical processes.
Mineral	Any naturally formed inorganic material, solid, or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth. Any of various naturally occurring homogeneous substances (such as stone, coal, salt, sand, petroleum, water, or natural gas) obtained usually from the ground, under Federal laws considered as locatable (subject to the general mining laws), leasable (subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920), and salable minerals (subject to the Materials Act of 1947).
Mineral entry	Lands that are open to mineral entry are open to the location of mining claims or sites under the Mining Law of 1872, as defined in 43 CFR 3830.5.  Lands that are closed to mineral entry are not available for the location of mining claims or sites because the lands have been withdrawn or otherwise segregated from the operation of the Mining Law of 1872, as defined in 43 CFR 3830.5.
Mineral estate	The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.
Mineral location	Mineral location is a mining claim filed pursuant to the General Mining Law of 1872.
Mining claim	A parcel of land that a miner takes and holds for mining purposes, having acquired the right of possession by complying with the Mining Law and local laws and rules. There are four categories of mining claims: lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site.
Mining Law of 1872	Provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on public lands. Also referred to as the "General Mining Laws" or "Mining Laws."
Multiple use	Includes 1) the management of the various renewable surface resources so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; 2) 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; 3) the understanding that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and 4) the 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 (43 United States Code 1702(c)).
National Wild and Scenic River 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) recreational—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 undeveloped 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 shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. See also wild and scenic river.
Native allotment–selected	BLM-managed lands that have been selected as Native allotments under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906; ANCSA; the Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Act of 1998; and Section 1119 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, that have yet to be conveyed

Term	Definition
Non-use values	Values that are assigned to economic goods even if they never have and never will be used directly. Non-use values are distinguished from a use value, which is derived from direct use of goods by individuals and involve interaction with a resource, whereas non-use values arise from the continued existence of a resource (unrelated to use).
Off-highway vehicle (OHV)	<p>OHV is synonymous with off-road vehicles (ORV). ORV is defined in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 8340.0-5 as follows:</p> <p>(a) Off-road vehicle means any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) Any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) Any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) Any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) Vehicles in official use; (5) E-bikes, as defined in paragraph (j) of this section: (i) While being used on roads and trails upon which mechanized, non-motorized use is allowed; (ii) That are being used in a manner where the motor is not exclusively propelling the e-bike for an extended period of time; and (iii) Where the authorized officer has expressly determined, as part of a land-use planning or implementation-level decision, that e-bikes should be treated the same as non-motorized bicycles; and (6) Any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.</p> <p>OHVs generally include dirt motorcycles, dune buggies, jeeps, four-wheel-drive vehicles, sport-utility vehicles, over-the-snow vehicles, Utility terrain vehicles, and all-terrain vehicles.</p>
Off-highway vehicle area designations	<p>Used by Federal agencies in the management of OHVs on public lands (43 CFR 8342.1). Refers to the land use planning decisions that permit, establish conditions, or prohibit OHV activities on specific areas of public lands. The CFR requires all BLM-managed lands to be designated as "open," "limited," or "closed to off-road vehicles" and provides guidelines for designation. The definitions of open, limited, and closed are provided in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (f), (g), and (h), respectively.</p> <p>Closed: Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted. Areas are designated closed if closure to all vehicular use is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts.</p> <p>Open: Motorized vehicle travel is permitted year-long anywhere within an area designated as "open" to OHV use. Open designations are used for intensive OHV use areas where there are no special restrictions or where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel.</p> <p>Limited: Motorized vehicle travel within specified areas and/or on designated routes, roads, vehicle ways, or trails is subject to restrictions. The "limited" designation is used where OHV use must be restricted to meet specific resource management objectives. Examples of limitations include number or type of vehicles; time or season of use; permitted or licensed use only; use limited to designated roads and trails; or other limitations if restrictions are necessary to meet resource management objectives, including certain competitive or intensive use areas that have special limitations.</p>
Paleontological resources	Any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms preserved in or on the Earth's crust that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on Earth.
Passive use values	See non-use values.
Permanent structure	A structure fixed to the ground by any of the various types of foundations, slabs, piers, poles, or other means allowed by building codes. The term also includes a structure placed on the ground that lacks foundations, slabs, piers, or poles and that can only be moved through disassembly into its component parts or by techniques commonly used in house moving. The term does not apply to tents or lean-tos (43 CFR 3715.0-5).
Primitive road	A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.
Primitive route	Any transportation linear feature located within a wilderness study area or lands with wilderness characteristics prioritized for management by a land use plan and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition.
Proper functioning condition	Riparian habitats are at proper functioning condition when adequate vegetation, land form, or large woody debris is present to 1) dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; 2) filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; 3) improve floodwater retention and groundwater discharge; 4) develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; 5) develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, and other uses; and 6) support greater biodiversity.

Term	Definition
Public Land Order (PLO)	PLOs are issued by the Secretary of the Interior to implement, modify, extend, or revoke land withdrawals under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 or other statutory authorities. Withdrawals of land remove land from the operation of all or some of the public land laws, including from location and entry under the mining laws, leasing under the mineral or geothermal leasing laws or mineral disposal under the mineral materials disposal laws.
Rare earth elements	A group of 16 chemical elements that occur together in the periodic table. The group consists of yttrium and the 15 lanthanide elements (lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, and lutetium).
Reasonably foreseeable development scenario	The prediction of the type and amount of development activity that would occur in a given area over the next 30 years.
Relinquish	In reference to land selection, when the selecting party voluntarily relinquishes their selection rights (generally under ANCSA or the Alaska Statehood Act)
Reject	In reference to land selections, when a BLM authorized official rejects an application for title on Federal lands, in the form of an appealable decision. A decision to reject an application can be made if an application is untimely filed, contains lands that are not available for selection, includes defects that are not curable, or the applicant does not furnish required documentation after it has been requested in writing.
Revoke	In terms of 17(d)(1) withdrawals, the existing withdrawals established under ANCSA 17(d)(1) would be revoked in part. I.e., lands currently withdrawn would be opened to public land laws, including selection under the Alaska Statehood Act and location and entry under the mining and mineral leasing laws. Revocation of withdrawals is effectuated by issuance of a PLO.
Riparian area	A form of transition between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. These areas are distinctly different from the surrounding lands because of unique soil and vegetation characteristics that are strongly influenced by free or unbound water in the soil. Riparian areas connect waterbodies with their adjacent uplands through surface and subsurface hydrology and are adjacent to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2010).
Riparian buffer	Variable-width buffer applied to each side of a river, stream, or other waterbody. Riparian buffers can protect water quality and ensure wildlife habitat suitability is maintained. In this resource management plan, riparian buffer distances on rivers and streams are used as proxies for the 100-year floodplain. See also 100-year floodplain.
Rights-of-way (ROWs)	Public lands authorized to be used or occupied for specific purposes pursuant to a ROW grant that are in the public interest and that require ROWs over, on, under, or through such lands.
ROW avoidance area	Areas where new ROWs should be placed in other areas if feasible. Determinations to allow a ROW within a ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project-specific NEPA has been completed.
ROW exclusion area	Areas where new ROWs are not allowed. A new ROW within a ROW exclusion area would require a plan amendment to approve.
Salable minerals	Minerals subject to the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. Salable minerals include materials such as sand and gravel.
Seasonal rounds	A representation of the timing of traditional activities, including the timing of subsistence resource harvests and other activities such as the processing and distribution (e.g., feasts) of wild foods over a typical year. Rural communities generally have a well-established seasonal round based on when resources are present and accessible in their region, and the seasonal round is based on a longstanding relationship of rural residents with their environment.
Segregate	Set aside. In public land terms, where a parcel is segregated it is unavailable for other forms of appropriation.
Sensitive 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 the 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 refuges or other specialized or unique habitats.

Term	Definition
Severity (wildfire)	The degree to which a site has been altered or disrupted by wildland fire; loosely, a product of fire intensity and residence time. In Alaska, fire severity refers to the amount of organic layer removed by a wildland fire event.
Special recreation management area	Areas where recreation and visitor services management is recognized as the predominant land use plan focus, where specific recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are managed and protected on a long-term basis
Special Recreation Permit (SRP)	A means of authorizing recreational uses of public lands and waters. SRPs 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 vending, 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 Alaska sensitive species.
State-selected	Formerly unappropriated and unreserved public lands that were selected by the State of Alaska as part of Section 6(b) of the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 and Section 906 of ANILCA. Until conveyance, State-selected lands are managed by the federal agency with jurisdiction of the lands, including BLM, NPS, USFWS, and the Forest Service. Section 906(f) of ANILCA allowed for overselection by the State by up to 25 percent of the entitlement. Therefore, the application for some State-selected lands will eventually be rejected by the BLM or relinquished by the State, and the land will be retained in long-term Federal management.
Stipulations	To provide additional detail or criteria that could be applied to allowable uses or management actions. Examples include no surface occupancy, controlled surface use, and timing limitation. These stipulations apply to fluid mineral leasing and development of Federal mineral estate underlying BLM-managed lands, privately owned lands, and State-owned lands. Another example would include stipulations (or conditions) that could be required in ROW avoidance areas in order to consider those areas available for ROW.
Subsistence use	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 by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade. This includes any use of surface use transportation as a means of access to subsistence resources as provided for under ANILCA Sections 811, 1110, and/or 1323.
Successional stage	The replacement in time of one plant community with another. The prior plant community creates conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next community.
Thermokarst	A land surface with karst-like features and hollows produced by melting of ice-rich soil or permafrost.
Top filings	ANILCA granted the State the ability to top file on lands not available for selection because the land was not vacant, unappropriated, or unreserved— if those lands subsequently become available, the State's top filing becomes an effective selection. Examples of lands top filed in Alaska include applications on 17(d)(1) withdrawals, which are withdrawn, and on ANCSA selections, which are segregated and not available for State selection.
Traditional cultural property	A cultural resource type notable for its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that a) are rooted in that community's history, and b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.
Traditional use	This category of cultural resource use may be applied to any cultural property in a planning area known to be perceived by Alaska Natives as important in maintaining their cultural identity, heritage, or wellbeing.
Trail	A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or OHV forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.
Transportation linear disturbance	An existing user-made route that is not actively managed by the BLM. The decision regarding whether to retain or close this type of transportation linear feature would be made through implementation-level travel management planning.
Unencumbered	Public lands that have not been selected by the State of Alaska or ANCs or are not withdrawn.
Visual resource management	A means of managing visual resources by designating areas as one of four classes: 1) Class I—maintaining a landscape setting that appears unaltered by humans, 2) Class II—designing proposed alterations so as to retain the existing character of the landscape, 3) Class III—designing proposed alterations so as to partially retain the existing character of the landscape, and 4) Class IV—providing for management activities which require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape.



Term	Definition
Wetlands	<i>Freshwater wetlands</i> are defined as “environments characterized by rooted vegetation that is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth.” <i>Saltwater wetlands</i> are defined as “coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by halophilic hydrophytes and macro algae extending from extreme low tide to an area above extreme high tide that is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes.” This definition is comparable to the Clean Water Act Section 404 definition except that it goes beyond the Section 404 definition in regulating vegetated areas to a depth of 3 meters (Association of State Wetland Managers 2019).
Wild and scenic river	A river that is part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. In Alaska, wild and scenic rivers were designated through ANILCA. See also National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
Wildfire	An unplanned ignition of a wildland fire (such as a fire caused by lightning, volcanoes, or unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires) and escaped prescribed fires.
Wildland fire	General term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Wildland fires are categorized into two distinct types: 1) Wildfires—unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires; or 2) Prescribed fires—planned ignitions.
Withdrawal	Includes 1) Federal land set aside and dedicated to a present, governmental use; 2) public land set aside for some other public purpose (e.g., pending a determination of how the land is to be used); 3) an action approved by the Secretary of the Interior or a law enacted by Congress that closes land to specific uses under the public land laws (usually sale, settlement, location, and entry), or 4) limits on land use to maintain public values, reserves area for particular public use or program, or transfers jurisdiction of an area to another Federal agency. Usually established through a PLO, executive order, or legislation.

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