

Chapter 4

References and Lists

Chapter 4

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Glossary

Access

The opportunity to approach, enter, and make use of public lands.

Access Management

Acquiring rights and developing and maintaining facilities needed by people to get to and move through public lands (physical attributes).

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)

Passed by Congress in 1980, this legislation designated 14 National Forest Wilderness areas in Southeast Alaska. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, Public Law 96-487, 96th Congress, 94 Stat. 2371-2551, Section 810 requires evaluations of subsistence impacts before changing the use of these lands.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)

Public Law 92-203, 92nd Congress, 85 Stat. 2371-2551. Approved December 18, 1971, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) provides for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives and for other purposes.

All-terrain Vehicle (ATV)

A gasoline powered, off-road vehicle used for accessing remote areas for recreational and work related activities: all terrain vehicles generally have high clearance, high traction, high maneuverability and low speed. See off-road vehicle.

Alluvial Fan

A cone-shaped deposit of organic and mineral material made by a stream where it runs out onto a level plain or meets a slower stream.

Alternative

One of several plans or projects proposed for decision making.

Anadromous Fish

Anadromous fish (such as salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout) that spend part of their lives in freshwater and part of their lives in saltwater.

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Annualized Job

An annualized job is a full-time job lasting one year, or its equivalent.

Annual Maintenance

Work performed to maintain serviceability, or repair failures during the year in which they occur. Includes preventive and/or cyclic maintenance performed in the year in which it is scheduled to occur. Unscheduled or catastrophic failures of components or assets may need to be repaired as a part of annual maintenance.

Background

The distant part of a landscape. The seen or viewed area located from 3 or 5 miles to infinity from the viewer. (See "Foreground" and "Middleground".)

Basal Area

Total cross-sectional area of a tree or stand of trees. This is measured in diameter at breast height (DBH) and can be expressed in either square feet per acre or square meters per hectare.

Beach Fringe

The area inland from saltwater shorelines, which is typically forested.

Best Management Practice (BMP)

Practices used for the protection of water quality. BMPs are designed to prevent or reduce the amount of pollution from nonpoint sources or other adverse water quality impacts while meeting other goals and objectives. BMPs are standards to be achieved, not detailed or site-specific prescriptions or solutions. BMPs as defined in the USDA Forest Service Soil & Water Conservation Handbook are mandated for use in Region 10 under the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

Biogeographic Province

Twenty-one ecological subdivisions of Southeast Alaska that are identified by generally distinct ecological, physiographic, and biogeographic features. Plant and animal species composition, climate, and geology within each province are generally more similar within than among adjacent provinces. Historical events (such as glaciers and uplifting) are important to the nature of the province and to the barriers that distinguish each province.

Biological Diversity (Biodiversity)

The variety of life in all its forms and at all levels. This includes the various kinds and combinations of: genes; species of plants, animals, and microorganisms; populations; communities; and ecosystems. It also includes the physical and ecological processes that allow all levels to interact and survive. The most familiar level of biological diversity is the species level, which is the number and abundance of plants, animals, and microorganisms.

Blowdown

See Windthrow.

Board Foot (BF)

A unit of wood 12" x 12" x 1". One acre of commercial timber in Southeast Alaska on the average yields 28,000-34,000 board feet per acre (ranging from 8,000-90,000 board feet per acre). One million board feet (MMBF) would be the volume of wood covering 1 acre 2 feet thick. One million board feet yields approximately enough timber to build 120 houses or 75,555 pounds of dissolving pulp.

Buffer

An area of vegetation of varying size, shape, and character managed to mitigate effects on a particular resource.

Capability

An evaluation of a resource's inherent potential for use.

Clearcut

Harvesting method in which all trees are cleared in one cut. It prepares the area for a new, evenaged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate age class in planning.

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.

Connectivity

A measure of the extent that forested areas between or outside reserves provide habitat for breeding, feeding, dispersal, and movement.

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Corridor

Connective links of certain types of vegetation between patches of suitable habitat which are necessary for certain species to facilitate movement of individuals between patches of suitable habitat. Also refers to transportation, utility rights-of-way, or yarding.

Cover

Refers to trees, shrubs, or other landscape features that allow an animal to partly or fully conceal itself.

Cruise

Refers to the general activity of determining timber volumes and quality as opposed to a specific method.

Cubic Foot (CF)

Equivalent to a cube of wood with 1-foot sides. The cubic foot volume is a measure of the total sound wood in a tree and is a more accurate depiction of wood volume than the board foot measure.

Cultural Resources

The fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity that are found in historic districts, sites, and buildings, and artifacts, and that are important in past and present human events.

Culturally Modified Tree

A tree that has been altered by human use as part of their traditional use of the forest, usually for the exploitation of bark and wood products.

Culvert

A conduit or passageway under a road, trail, or other obstruction. A culvert differs from a bridge in that the top of a culvert does not serve as the road surface and is constructed entirely below the elevation of the traveled way.

Cumulative Effects

The impacts on the environment resulting from additional incremental impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions occurring over time.

Decommission

For NFS roads, decommissioning removes the road from the long-term forest road transportation system. Otherwise, the act of decommissioning is the same for all roads. Action on the ground for decommissioning ranges from blocking the entrance and removing drainage structures to obliterating the road, returning the natural contours, and replanting vegetation. The end result is the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state (36 CFR 212.1). See also Road Decommissioning.

Degradation

The general lowering of the surface of the land by erosive processes, especially by the removal of material through erosion and transportation by flowing water.

Detrimental Soil Disturbance

The condition where established threshold values of soil properties are exceeded and result in significant change or impairment to long-term soil productivity. (Also see the definitions for significant change and significant impairment.)

Developed Recreation

Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of an area. Facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water, and buildings.

Diameter Breast Height (DBH)

The diameter of a tree measured 4 feet 6 inches from the ground.

Direct Employment

The jobs that are immediately associated with the timber sale, including, for example, logging, sawmills, and pulp mills.

Direct Income

Direct income is calculated from total payments an individual receives from his or her employment in a particular job category, over a defined time period.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS)

A statement of environmental effects for a major Federal action which is released to the public and other agencies for comment and review prior to a final management decision. Required by Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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Ecosystem

A community of organisms and its physical setting. An ecosystem, whether a fallen log or an entire watershed, includes resident organisms, non-living components such as soil nutrients, inputs such as rainfall, and outputs such as organisms that disperse to other ecosystems.

Effects

Effects, impacts, and consequences as used in this environmental impact statement are synonymous. Effects may be ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historical, cultural, economic, or social, and may be direct, indirect, or cumulative.

Direct Effects- Results of an action occurring when and where the action takes place.

Indirect Effects- Results of an action occurring at a location other than where the action takes place and/or later in time, but in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Cumulative Effects- See Cumulative Effects (above).

Endangered Species

Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior as Endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act. See also Threatened Species, Sensitive Species.

Erosion

The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, gravity, or other geological activities.

Estimated Mill Capacity

An estimate of the processing capability of the mill based on the amount of net sawlog volume that could be utilized by the mill, as currently configured, during a standard 250-day year, two shifts per day, annual operating schedule, not limited by the availability of employment, raw materials or market.

Estuary

Estuary refers to (in Southeast Alaska) the relatively flat, intertidal, and upland areas generally found at the heads of bays and mouths of streams. They are predominately mud and grass flats and are unforested except for scattered spruce or cottonwood.

Even-aged Management

The application of a combination of actions that result in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of that age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.

Executive Order

An order or regulation issued by the President or some administrative authority under his or her direction.

Existing Scenic Integrity (ESI)

Current state of the landscape, considering previous human alterations. ESI levels are as follows:

Very High- Landscapes where the landscape character is intact with only minute, if any, deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level.

High- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears” intact. Deviations may be present but repeat form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character so completely and at such scale that they are not evident.

Moderate- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears slightly altered.” Noticeable deviations remain visually subordinate to the landscape being viewed.

Low- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears moderately altered.” Deviations begin to dominate the landscape character being viewed, but borrow attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles outside the landscape being viewed.

Very Low- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears heavily altered.” Deviations may strongly dominate the landscape character. They do not borrow from attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed.

Unacceptable Low- Landscapes where the landscape character being viewed appears extremely altered. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little, if any, form, line, color, texture, pattern, or scale from the landscape character.

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Floodplain

That portion of a river valley, adjacent to the river channel, which is covered with water when the river overflows its banks at flood stages.

Foreground

The stand of trees immediately adjacent to a scenic area, recreation facility, or forest highway; area located less than 1/4 mile from the viewer. See also Background and Middleground.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1976 (RPA)

Amended in 1976 by the National Forest Management Act. See RPA Assessment and Program.

Forest or Forested Land

Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use.

Forested Wetland

A wetland whose vegetation is characterized by an overstory of trees that are 20 feet or taller.

Forest Plan

Source of management direction for an individual forest, specifying activity and output levels for a period of 10 to 15 years. Management direction in the Forest Plan is based on the issues identified at the time of the plan's development.

Forest Road or Trail

A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest system that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

Forest Transportation Atlas

A display of the system of roads, trails, and airfields of an administrative unit.

Forest Transportation Facility

A forest road or trail or an airfield that is displayed in a forest transportation atlas, including bridges, culverts, parking lots, marine access facilities, safety devices, and other improvements appurtenant to the forest transportation system.

Forest Transportation System

The system of National Forest System roads, National Forest System trails, and airfields on National Forest System lands.

FSH

Forest Service Handbook.

FSM

Forest Service Manual.

Functional Class

The way a road services land and resource management needs, and the character of service it provides. Three levels of Functional Class:

Arterial - Provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways.

Collector - Provides service to smaller land areas than an arterial road. It usually connects forest arterial roads to local forest roads or terminal facilities.

Local - Connects terminal facilities with forest collector or arterial roads or public highways. Usually local roads are single purpose transportation facilities.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

An information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display spatial and attribute data to support the decision-making process. It is a system of computer maps with corresponding site-specific information that can be electronically combined to provide reports and maps.

Geomorphology

The study of the forms of the land surface and the processes producing them. Also the study of the underlying rocks or parent materials and the landforms present which were formed in geological time.

Guideline

A preferred or advisable course of action or level of attainment designed to promote achievement of goals and objectives.

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Habitat

The sum total of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by an organism, population, or community of plants and animals.

Habitat Capability

The number of healthy animals that a habitat can sustain. Could be used in wildlife models to calculate rough population estimates for management indicator species.

Heritage Resources

See Cultural Resources.

Historic Property

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.

Hydric Soils

Soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Indirect Employment

The jobs in service industries that are associated with the timber sale including, for example, suppliers of logging and milling equipment.

Invasive Species

A species that is non-native (or alien) to the habitat under consideration, and whose purposeful or accidental introduction causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA)

See Roadless Area.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT)

A group of people with different backgrounds assembled to research, analyze, and write a project Environmental Impact Statement. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad enough to adequately analyze a proposed action and its alternatives.

Issue

A point, matter, or section of public discussion or interest to be addressed or decided.

Jurisdiction

The legal right or authority to control, operate, regulate use of, maintain, or cause to be maintained, a transportation facility, through ownership or delegated authority. The authority to construction or maintain such a facility may be derived from fee title, easement, written authorization, or permit from a Federal agency, or some similar method.

Karst

A type of topography that develops in areas underlain by soluble rocks, primarily limestone. Dissolution of the subsurface strata results in areas of well-developed, surface drainage that are sinkholes, collapsed channels, or caves.

Land Allocation

The decision to use land for various resource management objectives to best satisfy the issues, concerns and opportunities and meet assigned Forest output targets.

Land Classification

Forested land is classified under each of the land management alternatives according to how it relates to be management of the timber resource. The following are definitions of timber classifications used for this purpose.

Land Use Designation (LUD)

In the Forest Plan Amendment, a defined area of land specific to which management direction is applied.

Landslides

The moderately rapid to rapid downslope movement of soil and rock materials that may or may not be water-saturated.

Large Woody Debris (LWD)

A term used to describe logs, tree boles, rootwads, and limbs that are in or near the stream channel. Current usage of the term defines LWD as wood material equal to or greater than 0.1 meter in diameter and equal to or greater than 1 meter in length.

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Logging Systems

Ground Based- A system of log transportation in which logs are pulled from the woods to a landing by means of a crawler tractor, skidder, or similar ground-based equipment.

High Lead- A system of cable logging in which the working lines are elevated at the landing area by a rigged wooden tree of portable steel spar.

Skyline- A system of cable logging in which all or part of the weight of the logs is supported during yarding by a suspended cable.

Helicopter- A system of transporting logs from the woods to a landing as an external load on a helicopter.

Log Transfer Facility (LTF)

Formerly referred to as terminal transfer facilities, log transfer facilities include the site and structures used for moving logs and timber products from land-based transportation forms to water-based transportation forms (or vice versa).

MBF

A thousand board feet net sawlog and utility volume.

MMBF

A million board feet net sawlog and utility volume.

Management Indicator Species (MIS)

Species selected in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important.

Management Prescriptions

Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area (e.g., a land use designation) to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.

Management Requirement

Standards for resource protection, vegetation manipulation, silvicultural practices, even-aged management, riparian areas, and soil and water and diversity, to be met in accomplishing National Forest System goals and objectives.

Maritime Climate

Weather conditions controlled by an oceanic environment characterized by small annual temperature ranges and high precipitation.

Microsale

A microsale is a timber sale consisting of dead or down timber, which has been proposed by a prospective purchaser, and the District ranger agrees to offer for bidding using an informal advertisement, and short Bid Form.

Middleground

The visible terrain beyond the foreground where individual trees are still visible but do not stand out distinctly from the landscape; area located 1/4 to 5 miles from the viewer. See also “Foreground” and “Background”.

Mineral Soils

Soils consisting predominately of, and having its properties determined by, mineral material.

Mitigation

Measures designed to counteract environmental impacts or to make impacts less severe. These may include: avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or part of an action; minimizing an impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mixed Conifer

In Southeast Alaska, mixed conifer stands usually consist of western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Alaska yellow-cedar, Western redcedar, and Sitka spruce species. Shore pine may occasionally be present depending on individual sites.

Model

A representation of reality used to describe, analyze, or understand a particular concept. A model may be a relatively simple qualitative description of a system or organization, or a highly abstract set of mathematical equations. A model has limits to its effectiveness, and is used as one of several tools to analyze a problem.

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Monitoring

A process of collecting information to evaluate whether or not objectives of a project and its mitigation plan are being realized. Monitoring can occur at different levels: to confirm whether mitigation measures were carried out in the manner called for, to determine whether the mitigation measures were effective, or to validate whether overall goals and objectives were appropriate. Different levels call for different methods of monitoring.

Motor Vehicle

Any vehicle which is self-propelled, other than:

- (1) A vehicle operated on rails; and
- (2) Any wheelchair or mobility device, including one that is battery-powered, that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Motor Vehicle Use Map

A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a Ranger district of the National Forest system.

Multiple Use

The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; 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.

Muskeg

In Southeast Alaska, a type of bog that has developed over thousands of years in depressions or flat areas on gentle to steep slopes. Also called peatlands.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969

An Act to declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humankind and the environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humanity, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality (The Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities, Agricultural Handbook 453. USDA Forest Service, 359 pp.).

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act requiring the preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Forest System Road

A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county or other local public road authority. NFS roads have in the past been referred to as “Forest Development Roads”, “classified”, “system” roads, or “specified” roads.

National Forest System Trail

A forest trail other than a trail which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county, or other local public road authority. A Motorized Trail is a route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail.

Native Selection

Application by Alaska Native corporations and individuals to a portion of the USDI Bureau of Land Management for conveyance of lands withdrawn in fulfillment of Native entitlements established under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

Net Sawlog Volume

Tree or log volume suitable in size and quality to be processed into lumber.

No-action Alternative

The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction were to continue unchanged.

Non-forest Land

See Timber Classification

Notice of Intent (NOI)

A notice printed in the Federal Register announcing that an environmental impact statement will be prepared. The NOI must describe the proposed action and possible alternatives, describe the agency's proposed scoping process, and provide a contact person for further information.

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Objective Maintenance Level (OBML)

The maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level.

Off-highway Vehicle

Any vehicle which is restricted by law from operating on public roads for general motor vehicle traffic; includes: motorbikes, mini-bikes, trail bikes, snowmobiles, dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, and four-wheeled drive, high clearance vehicles.

Old Growth Forest

Ecosystems distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old growth encompasses the later stages of forest stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in a variety of characteristics which may include larger tree size, higher composition, and different ecosystem function. The structure and function of an old-growth ecosystem will be influenced by its stand size and landscape position and context.

Open Road Density

The length of forest development roads open for public access and use per unit area of land; usually expressed as miles of open road per square mile of land.

Operational Maintenance Level (OPML)

The maintenance level currently assigned to a road considering today's needs, road condition, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. It defines the level to which the road is currently being maintained.

Organic Soils

Soils that contain a high percentage (generally greater than 20 to 30 percent) of organic matter throughout the soil depth.

Parent Material

The unconsolidated and partially weathered material from which upper layers of soil developed.

Partial Cut

Removal of only part of a stand for purposes other than regeneration of a new age class. Partial cutting is not considered a regeneration method.

Peak Flow

The highest discharge of water recorded over a specified period of time at a given stream location. Often thought of in terms of spring snowmelt, summer, fall, or winter rainy season flows. Also called maximum flow.

Permit

A special use authorization which provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use national Forest System land or facilities for specified purposes, and which is both revocable and terminable.

Precommercial Thinning

The practice of removing some of the trees of less than marketable size from a stand in order to achieve various management objectives. See also Thinning.

Process Group

A combination of similar stream channel types based on major differences in landform, gradient, and channel shapes.

Productive Old Growth (POG)

Old-growth forest capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year, or having greater than 8,000 board feet per acre.

Project Record

A system that records decisions and activities that result from the process of developing a forest plan, revision, or significant amendment.

Pruning

The removal, close to the branch collar or flush with the stem, of side branches (live or dead) and multiple leaders from a standing tree.

Public Participation

Meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops, tours, written comments, responses to survey questionnaires, and similar activities designed and held to obtain comments from the public about Forest Service activities.

Rare Plants

Rare plants are defined as those plants included on the Alaska Natural Heritage Program (ANHP) Vascular Plant Tracking List (ANHP, 2006) with a ranking of S1 or S2.

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Record of Decision

A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement which states the decision, identifies all alternatives, specifying which were environmentally preferable, and states whether all practicable means to avoid environmental harm from the alternative have been adopted, and if not, why not.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

A system for planning and managing recreation resources that categorizes recreation opportunities into six classes. Each class is defined in terms of the degree to which it satisfies certain recreation experience needs based on the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities provided, the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area and the relative density of recreation use. The Central Kupreanof project area contains five of the seven categories.

Primitive- An unmodified environment generally greater than 5,000 acres in size and located generally at least 3 miles from all roads and other motorized travel routes. A very low interaction between users (generally less than 3 group encounter per day) results in a very high probability of experiencing solitude, freedom, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, challenge, and risk. Evidence of other users is low. Restrictions and controls are not evident after entering the land unit. Motorized use is rare.

Semi-primitive Non-motorized – A natural or natural-appearing environment generally greater than 2,500 acres in size and generally located at least 0.5 mile (greater or less depending on terrain and vegetation, but no less than 0.25 mile) but not further than 3 miles from all roads and other motorized travel routes. Concentration of users is low (generally less than 10 group encounter per day), but there is often evidence of other users. There is a high probability of experiencing solitude, freedom, closeness of nature, tranquility, self-reliance, challenge, and risk. There is a minimum of subtle on-site controls. No roads are present in the area.

Semi-primitive Motorized – A natural or natural-appearing environment generally greater than 2,500 acres in size and generally located within 0.5 mile of primitive roads and other motorized travel routes used by motor vehicles; but not closer than 0.5 mile (greater or less depending on terrain and vegetation, but no less than 0.25 miles) from better-than-primitive roads and other motorized travel routes. Concentration of users is low (generally less than 10 group encounters per day), but there is often evidence of other users. There is a moderated probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, and tranquility along with a high

degree of self-reliance, challenge, and risk in using motorized equipment. Local roads may be present, or along saltwater shorelines there may be extensive boat traffic.

Roaded Modified – Vegetative and landform alterations typically dominate the landscape. There is little on-site control of users except for gated roads. There is moderate evidence of other users on roads (generally less than 20 group encounters per day), and little evidence of others or interactions at campsites. There is opportunity to get away from others but with easy access. Some self-feeling of independence and freedom exists with little challenge and risk. Recreation users will likely encounter timber management activities.

Roaded Natural- Resource modification and utilization are evident, in a predominantly naturally-appearing environment generally occurring with 0.5 mile (great or less depending on terrain and vegetation, but no less than 0.25 mile) from better-than-primitive roads and other motorized travel routes. Interactions between users may be moderate to high (generally less than 20 group encounters per day), with evidence of there users prevalent. There is an opportunity to affiliate with other users in developed sites but with some chance for privacy. Self-reliance on outdoor skills is only of moderate importance with little opportunity for challenge and risk. Motorized use is alloRed Pipes.

Red Culverts-

Passage barriers to various life stages of fish, generally culverts placed improperly.

Reforestation

The natural or artificial restocking of an area with trees.

Regeneration

The process of establishing a new crop of trees on previously harvested land.

Reserve Trees

Merchantable or submerchantable trees and snags that are left within the harvest unit to provide biological habitat components over the rotation.

Resident Fish

Fish that are not anadromous and that reside in freshwater on a permanent basis. Resident fish include non-anadromous Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout.

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Responsible Official

The Forest Service employee who has the delegated authority to make a specific decision.

Restoration

The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. The concept of ecological restoration is forward-looking. Restoration focuses on reestablishing composition, structure and ecological processes to maintain or increase resilience of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in a dynamic, continually evolving world (ecology definition).

Revegetation

The re-establishment and development of a plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of reforestation or reseedling.

Riparian Area

Area with distinctive resource values and characteristics that contain elements of aquatic and riparian ecosystems, which can be geographically delineated.

Riparian Management Area (RMA)

The area including water, land and plants adjacent to perennial streams, lakes, and other bodies of water that is managed for the inherent qualities of the riparian ecosystem.

Road

A motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail.

Road Closure

See Road Storage.

Road Construction

Supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction of a road.

Road Decommissioning

Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state. The term generally refers to temporary roads constructed for timber harvests that have had stream courses restored, culverts removed, waterbars added where needed, and cut and fill slopes revegetated.

Road Maintenance

The ongoing upkeep of a road, necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road Management objective (FSM 7712.3). Periodic repairs to an existing road surface, brushing, and cleaning and repairing drainage features. These tasks are performed to keep the roads in the safe and useful condition for which they were designed. Repairs may be done as annual maintenance.

Road Maintenance Levels

The level of service maintained for a specific road, consistent with road Management objectives and maintenance criteria.

Maintenance Level 1- Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed 1 year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resource to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns. Planned road deterioration may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are "prohibit" and "eliminate". Roads receiving level 1 maintenance may be of any type, class or construction standard, and may be managed at any other maintenance level during the time they are open for traffic. However, while being maintained at level 1, they are closed to vehicular traffic, but may be open and suitable for non-motorized uses.

Maintenance Level 2- Assigned to roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses. Log haul may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either to (1) discourage or prohibit passenger cars or (2) accept or discourage high clearance vehicles.

Maintenance Level 3- Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities. Roads in this maintenance level are typically low speed, single lane with turnouts and spot surfacing. Some roads may be fully surfaced with either native or processed material. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either "encourage" or "accept." "Discourage" or "prohibit" strategies may be employed for certain classes of vehicles or users.

4 References and Lists

Maintenance Level 4- Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced. However, some roads may be single lane. Some roads may be paved and/or dust abated. The most appropriate traffic management strategy is "encourage." However, the "prohibit" strategy may apply to specific classes of vehicles or users at certain times.

Maintenance Level 5- Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These roads are normally double-lane, paved facilities. Some may be aggregate surfaced and dust abated. The appropriate traffic management strategy is "encourage."

Road Management Objective (RMO)

Defines the intended purpose of an individual road based on Management Area direction and access management directives.

Road Storage

Remove or bypass all drainage structures to restore natural drainage patterns, add water bars as needed to control runoff, revegetate. Storage is intended to be the primary maintenance strategy on intermittent use roads (ML1) during their closure cycle. Road storage is defined in FSH 5409.17 as "the process/action of closing a road to motorized vehicle traffic and placing it in a condition that requires minimum maintenance to protect the environment and preserve the facility for future use." In this strategy, the bridges and culverts on live streams may be completely removed to restore natural drainage patterns. Cross drains and ditch relief culverts will be bypassed with deep water bars but may be left in place to minimize the cost of re-using these roads in the future. Roads in storage are left in a self-maintaining state in order to use more road maintenance funds on the open drivable roads on the island. Maintenance Level 1, closure and basic custodial maintenance, is assigned. Roads in storage are considered part of the long-term forest road transportation system and may be opened to vehicular traffic in the future.

It should be noted that the ML 1 level of closure is different than the one defined in the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AFRPA). Road storage as discussed fit the AFRPA "inactive" definition.

Roadless Area

An area of undeveloped public land within which there are no improved roads maintained for travel by means of motorized vehicles intended for highway use. Inventoried roadless areas (IRAs) are undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act.

Rotation

The planned number of years (100-200 years in Alaska) between the time that a forest stand is regenerated and its next cutting at a specified stage of maturity.

Sacred Site

Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.

Sawlog

That portion of a tree that is suitable in size and quality for the production of dimension lumber collectively known as sawtimber.

Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO)

A desired level of scenic quality and diversity of natural features based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape. The adopted SIO is the SIO to be achieved as a result of management direction identified in the approved Forest Plan. SIOs are described below:

Very High- Landscapes where the landscape character is intact with only minute, if any, deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level.

High- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears” intact. Deviations may be present but repeat form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character so completely and at such scale that they are not evident.

4 References and Lists

Moderate- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears slightly altered.” Noticeable deviations remain visually subordinate to the landscape being viewed.

Low- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears moderately altered.” Deviations begin to dominate the landscape character being viewed, but borrow attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles outside the landscape being viewed. They should not only appear as valued character outside the landscape being viewed but compatible or complimentary to the character within.

Very Low- Landscapes where the landscape character “appears heavily altered.” Deviations may strongly dominate the landscape character. They may not borrow from attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed. However, deviations must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain so that elements such as unnatural edges, roads, landings, and structures do not dominate the composition.

Scheduled Lands

Land suitable and scheduled for timber production and which are in the land base for the calculation of the allowable sale quantity and long-term sustained yield timber capacity.

Scoping Process

Early and open activities used to determine the scope and significance of a proposed action, what level of analysis is required, what data is needed, and what level of public participation is appropriate. Scoping focuses on the issues surrounding the proposed action, and the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an EA or an EIS.

Sediment

Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface.

Sensitive Species

Plant and animal species which are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations. Those species that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification or are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species, that are on a non-official State list, or that are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management to prevent placement on Federal or State lists.

Service Life

The length of time that a facility is expected to provide a specified service.

Long Term Service- Continuous or annual recurrent service.

Intermittent Term Service- A road which is closed to vehicle traffic between periods of use. The closed period must exceed one year.

Intermittent Stored Service- Intermittent service road, closed to traffic. The road is in a condition that there is little resource risk if maintenance is not performed (self-maintaining).

Short Term Service- Short term use (including temporary roads).

Silviculture

The science of controlling the establishment, composition, and growth of forests.

Soil Productivity

The capacity of a soil, in its normal environment, to produce a specific plant or sequence of plants under a specific system of management.

Sortyard

A location used to sort grades, types, and size of logs.

Spawning Area

The available area in a streamcourse which is suitable for the deposition and incubation of salmon or trout eggs.

Stand (Tree Stand)

An aggregation of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition, age arrangement, and condition as to be distinguishable from the forest in adjoining areas.

4 References and Lists

Standard

A course of action or level of attainment required by the 2008 Forest Plan to promote achievement of goals and objectives.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

State-appointed official who administers Federal and State programs for cultural resources.

Stocking

The degree of occupancy of land by trees as measured by basal area or number of trees and as compared to a stocking standard; that is, the basal area or number of trees required to fully use the growth potential of the land.

Storm Proof

Provide water bars, rolling dips, out sloping, etc., to assure controlled runoff until any needed maintenance can be performed on the primary drainage system. Control roadside brush to maintain passage. An intermediate maintenance strategy is to storm proof, or to stabilize the road by providing roadway features such as driveable water bars and out sloping to control runoff in case the primary drainage system of culverts and ditches is overwhelmed during a storm event. Each culvert will be evaluated as to where the water would go if the culvert were to fail to carry the high flow. A water bar or out slope at this location will minimize the potential for erosion of long stretches of ditch line or roadway. This is intended to be the primary maintenance strategy applied to roads assigned Maintenance Level 2.

Stream Classes

Class I- Streams and lakes with anadromous (migrating from the ocean) or adfluvial (migrating from lakes) fish or fish habitat; or, high quality resident fish waters, or habitat above fish migration barriers known to provide reasonable enhancement opportunities for anadromous fish.

Class II- Streams and lakes with resident fish or fish habitat and generally steep (6 to 25 percent or higher) gradients where no anadromous fish occur, and otherwise not meeting class I criteria.

Class III- Streams are perennial and intermittent streams that have no fish populations or fish habitat, but have sufficient flow or sediment and debris transport to directly influence downstream water quality or fish habitat capability.

Class IV- Other intermittent, ephemeral, and small perennial channels with insufficient flow or sediment transport capabilities to directly influence downstream water quality or fish habitat capability. Class IV streams are too small to be mapped on aerial photographs, thus they appear only where field mapping has taken place.

Stream Order

First-order streams are the smallest unbranched tributaries; second-order streams are initiated by the point where two first-order streams meet; third-order streams are initiated by the point where two second-order streams meet, and so on.

Structural Diversity

The diversity of forest structure, both vertically and horizontally, which provides for a variety of forest habitats such as logs and multi-layered forest canopy for plants and animals.

Stumpage

The value of timber as it stands uncut in terms of dollar value per thousand board feet.

Subsistence

Section 803 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act defines subsistence use as "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."

Subsistence Use Area

Important subsistence use areas include the "most reliable" and "most often hunted" categories from the Tongass Resource Use Cooperative Survey (TRUCS) and from subsistence survey data from ADF&G, the University of Alaska, and the Forest Service, Region 10. Important use areas include both intensive and extensive use areas for subsistence harvest of deer, furbearers, and salmon.

4 References and Lists

Substrate

The type of material in the bed (bottom) of rivers and streams.

Succession

The ecological progression of community change over time, characterized by displacements of species leading towards a stable climax community.

Suitable

Commercial forest land identified as having both the biological capability and availability to produce industrial wood products.

Suspended Sediment

The very fine soil particles which remain in suspension in water for a considerable period of time without contact with the stream or river channel bottom.

Sustained Yield

The amount of renewable resources that can be produced continuously at a given intensity of management.

Temporary Road or Trail

A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. For National Forest system timber tracts, temporary roads are constructed to harvest timber on a one-time basis, and are decommissioned after harvest operations are complete.

Thinning

The practice of removing some of the trees in a stand so that the remaining trees will grow faster due to reduced competition for nutrients, water, and sunlight. Thinning may also be done to change the characteristics of a stand for wildlife or other purposes. Thinning may be done at two different stages – Precommercial Thinning or Commercial Thinning (see definitions in this section).

Threatened Species

Plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future, as defined in the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and which has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as a Threatened Species. See also Endangered Species, Sensitive Species.

Threshold

The point or level of activity beyond which an undesirable set of responses begins to take place within a given resource system.

Tiering

Eliminating repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference. The general discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope; e.g., this document is tiered to the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan FEIS.

Timber Appraisal

Establishing the fair market value of timber by taking the selling value minus manufacturing costs, the cost of getting logs from the stump to the manufacturer, and an allowance for profit and risk.

Commercial Forest: Forest land tentatively suitable for the production of continuous crops of timber and that has not been withdrawn.

Nonforest: Land that has never supported forests and land formerly forested where use for timber production is precluded by development or other uses.

Forest: Land at least 10 percent stocked (based on crown cover) by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use.

Suitable and Available: Land to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.

Unsuitable: Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization by statute or administrative regulation (for example, wilderness), or identified as inappropriate for timber production in the Forest planning process.

Timber Harvest Unit

A timber harvest unit (or simply, "unit") is a portion of a timber sale within which Forest Service specifies for harvest all or part of the timber to meet the requirements of a timber sale contract.

Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA)

This Act (1990) requires annual appropriations for timber management on the Tongass National Forest, with a provision providing for the multiple use and sustained yield of all renewable forest resources.

4 References and Lists

Trail

A route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail.

Turbidity

An expression of the optical quality that causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in a straight line through the water sample. Turbidity is caused by the presence of suspended sediment.

Two-aged Management

A silvicultural method in which the majority of the trees in a harvest unit are cut in one entry, and the rest are left as residual tree, either singly or in patches. The residual trees remain unharvested to provide structural diversity and older-aged trees within the second-growth stand.

Unauthorized Road or Trail

A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. Non-system roads include roads that have been decommissioned as well as roads now called unauthorized roads. Thus, unauthorized roads in this EIS include some decommissioned roads.

Understory

The trees and shrubs in a forest growing under the canopy or overstory.

Uneven-aged Management

Forest management techniques which simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution of size classes. Single tree selection and group selection harvest methods create or maintain uneven-aged stands. See also “Partial Cut”.

Unsuitable

See Timber Classification.

Utility Logs

Those logs that do not meet sawlog grade but are suitable for production of firm usable pulp chips.

Value Comparison Unit (VCU)

Areas which generally encompass a drainage basin containing one or more large stream systems; boundaries usually follow easily recognizable watershed divides. Established to provide a common set of areas where resource inventories could be conducted and resource interpretations made.

Viable Population

The number of individuals of a species required to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their region.

Viewshed

An expansive landscape or panoramic vista seen from a road, marine waterway, or specific viewpoint.

V-Notches

A deeply incised valley along some waterways that would look like a "V" from a cross-section. These abrupt changes in terrain features are often used as harvest unit or yarding boundaries.

Volume

Stand volume based on standing net board feet per acre by Scribner Rule.

Volume Strata

Categories of timber volume derived from the timber type data layer (TIMTYP) and the common land unit data layer (CLU). Three volume strata (low, medium, and high) are recognized in the Forest Plan.

Watershed

The area that contributes water to a drainage or stream. Portion of the forest in which all surface water drains to a common point. Watersheds can range from a few tens of acres that drain a single small intermittent stream to many thousands of acres for a stream that drains hundreds of connected intermittent and perennial streams.

Wetlands

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

4 References and Lists

Wildlife Analysis Area (WAA)

A division of land used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for wildlife analysis.

Windfirm

Trees that have been exposed to the wind throughout their life and have developed a strong root system or trees that are protected from the wind by terrain features.

Windthrow

The act of trees being uprooted by the wind. In Southeast Alaska, Sitka spruce and hemlock trees are shallow rooted and susceptible to windthrow. There are generally three types of windthrow:

Endemic: where individual trees are blown over;

Catastrophic: where a major windstorm can blow down hundreds of acres; and

Management Related: where the clearing of trees in an area make the adjacent standing trees vulnerable to windthrow.

Yarding

The process of conveying logs from the stump to a landing location.

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4 References and Lists

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List of FEIS Recipients

The following agencies, organizations, and individuals were provided with a copy of the Central Kupreanof Timber Harvest Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Agencies

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation	Ketchikan-Misty Ranger District, Tongass National Forest
Alaska Department of Fish and Game- Division of Habitat	National Marine Fisheries Service (USDOC), Protected Resources Management Division
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Area Wildlife Biologist	National Park Service (USDI)
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence	Thorne Bay Ranger District, Tongass National Forest
Alaska Division of Forestry, Regional Forester	National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	NOAA Office of Policy and Strategic Planning
Bureau of Land Management (USDI)	Office of the Secretary, Senior Advisor
Chugach National Forest	Petersburg Ranger District, Tongass National Forest
Craig Ranger District, Tongass National Forest	Sitka Ranger District, Tongass National Forest
Division of Coastal and Ocean Management (DCOM)	State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of Habitat Management and Permitting
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, EIS Review Coordinator	State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation
Federal Aviation Administration (USDOT), Alaska Region Headquarters	Tongass Document Coordinator- Sue Jennings
Federal Highway Administration (USDOT)	Tongass National Forest Land Management Coordinator
Hoonah Ranger District, Tongass National Forest	Tongass National Forest Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor

4 References and Lists

Tongass National Forest
Timber Planning Program
Manager

University of Alaska Land
Management

US Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation

US Army Corps of Engineers,
Juneau Regulatory Field Office

US Army Engineer District,
Regulatory Branch, E Section

US Army Engineers, Pacific
Ocean Division (CEPOD)

US Coast Guard,
Environmental Management

US Department of Energy

US Environmental Protection
Agency

US Environmental Protection
Agency, Alaska Operations
Office

US Fish and Wildlife Service

US House of Representatives

US Navy

USDA APHIS PPD/EAD

USDA Forest Service, Director
of Ecosystem Management
Coordinator

USDA Natural Resources
Conservation Service

USDA Forest Service, Alaska
Region

USDA Forest Service, Alaska
Region, Ecosystem Planning

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USDA Forest Service,
Publications and Printing
Program Manager

USDA Forest Service,
Regional Forester

USDI Office of Environmental
Policy and Compliance

Wrangell Ranger District,
Tongass National Forest

Tribes and Tribal Corporations

Kake Tribal Corporation

Organized Village of Kake

Petersburg Indian Association

Sealaska Corporation

Tlingit/Haida Central Council

Wrangell Cooperative
Association

Libraries

Craig Public Library

Haines Public Library

Hollis Public Library

Hyder Public Library

Kake Public Library

Kasaan Community Library

Ketchikan Public Library

Kettleon Memorial Library

Pelican Public Library

Petersburg Public Library

Quinney Library

Tenakee Springs Public Library

Thorne Bay Community
Library

University of Minnesota
Forestry Library

USDA National Agricultural
Library

Wrangell Public Library

Organizations and Businesses

Alaska Forest Association

Alaska Small Business
Development Center

Bluewater Adventures, Ltd.

Cascadia Wildlands Project

Earthjustice Legal Defense

Forest Dwellers

Forest Industry Consulting

Glacier Guides, Inc.

Green Peace

Juneau Group of the Sierra
Club

Narrows Conservation
Coalition

National Outdoor Leadership
School

Natural Resource Defense
Council

Paden Timber Services

Parker Guide Service, Inc.

SEACC

Sitka Conservation Society

Southeast Alaska Regional
Advisory Council

Thuja Plicata Lumber
Company

Tongass Kayak Adventures

The Wilderness Society

Public Officials and Offices

City of Kupreanof

City of Petersburg

City of Port Alexander

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Representative Peggy Wilson

United State Senator Mark
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United States Senator Lisa
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