

GLOSSARY

Anadromous Fish: Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into streams to spawn.

Biological Assessment (BA): Information prepared to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or destroy or adversely modify proposed critical habitat. Biological assessments must be prepared for “major construction activities.” The outcome of this BA determines whether formal consultation with regulatory agencies (USFWS and NMFS) is necessary.

Biological Opinion: Document containing the opinion and rationale of the USFWS or the NMFS as to whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The listing of various regulations pertaining to management and administration of the National Forest in the Federal Register.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

Critical Habitat: For threatened or endangered species, the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species (at the time it is listed, in accordance with provisions of Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act) on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species. This habitat may require special management considerations or protecting. Protection may also be required for additional habitat areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed based up on a determination of the Secretary of the Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cumulative Effects: The combined effects of two or more management activities. The effects may be related to the number of individual activities, or to the number of repeated activities on the same piece of ground. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Effects: Environmental consequences as a result of a proposed action. Included are direct effects, which are caused by that action and occur at the same time and place, and indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance, but which are still reasonably foreseeable.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973: The purpose of ESA is to provide for conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats depend. Section 7 of ESA requires Federal agencies to ensure that any federal action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or modify their critical habitat.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document for which a federal agency is responsible. An EA serves (1) to briefly provide enough evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact; and to aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when no EIS is needed; and (3) to facilitate preparation of an EIS when one is needed.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): An analytical document that portrays potential impacts on the human environment of a particular course of action and its possible alternatives. Required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), an EIS is prepared for use by decision makers to weight the environmental consequences of a potential decision.

Ephemeral Stream: A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or snow melt. It receives little or no water from springs and no long-continued supply from snow or other sources.

Erosion: The wearing away or detachment of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitation creep.

Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU): A set of populations that is morphologically and genetically distinct from other similar populations or a set of populations with a distinct evolutionary history.

Executive Order 12898—Environmental Justice: Under Executive Order 12898, Federal agencies are required to identify and address potential environmental effects, including human health, economic, and social effects of Federal actions, specifically on minority and low-income populations, and Indian tribes.

Forest Plan: Documents required by the National Forest Management Act and developed on each National Forest to define the kinds of use, goals and objectives, management practices, and activities that would be allowed to occur on an individual or group of parcels of land.

Grazing: Consumption of native forage from rangelands or pastures by livestock or wildlife.

Grazing Allotment: An area where one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. An allotment generally consists of federal land but may include parcels of private or state-owned land.

Interdisciplinary Team: A team of varied land use and resource specialists formed to provide a coordinated, integrated information base for overall land use planning and management.

Interested public: An individual, group or organization that is interested in being involved and informed in the decision-making process for the management of livestock grazing on specific grazing allotments, or has submitted written comments to the authorized officer regarding the management of livestock grazing on a specific allotment.

Intermittent stream: A stream that flows above ground at intervals or only flows periodically during the year. In contrast to ephemeral drainages, intermittent streams generally have well-defined channels.

Low Severity Burn: Small diameter woody debris is consumed; some small twigs may remain. Leaf litter may be charred or consumed, and the surface of the duff may be charred. Original forms of surface materials, such as needle litter or lichens may be visible; essentially no soil heating occurs.

Mitigation: Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Moderate Severity Burn: Foliage, twigs, and the litter layer are consumed. The duff layer, rotten wood, and larger diameter woody debris is partially consumed; logs may be deeply charred; shallow ash layer and burned roots and rhizomes are present. Some heating of mineral soil may occur if the soil organic layer was thin.

Monitoring: The orderly collection, analysis, and interpretation of resource data to evaluate progress toward meeting management objectives. This process must be conducted over time in order to determine whether or not management objectives are being met.

Multiple Use: A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that considers long-term needs for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, rangeland, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife, along with scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmentally sound decisions and to disclose their effects. This law details requirements for public participation, environmental analysis, and sound decision-making for all appropriate federal actions. In 1978, the Council on Environmental Quality wrote the regulations for implementing NEPA. They can be found at 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1500-1508.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA): An act passed in 1976 amending the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act. NFMA requires the preparation of Regional and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Forest System Lands: All National Forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States, acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966: NHPA requires Federal agencies to consult with American Indian Tribes, state and local groups before nonrenewable cultural resources, such as archaeological and historic structures, are damaged or destroyed. Section 106 of this act requires federal agencies to review the effects project proposals may have on the cultural resources in the analysis area.

Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP): The NWFP was a result of analysis included in the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (1994). This analysis established certain standards and guidelines to Forest Plan land allocations for protection of late-successional species.

Noxious Weeds: A plant species that is undesirable because it conflicts, restricts, or otherwise causes problems under management objectives.

Perennial Plant: A plant that has a life cycle of 3 or more years.

Perennial Stream: A stream that flows throughout the year.

Pool Habitat: That portion of the stream with reduced current velocity, often with water deeper than the surrounding areas, and which is frequently usable by fish for resting and cover.

Range Condition: The current productivity of a rangeland relative to what it could naturally produce.

Ranger District: An administrative subdivision of the Forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

Riparian: Areas of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence.

Riparian Reserves: A riparian reserve is a land designation from the Northwest Forest Plan which sets specific reserve widths for perennial and intermittent streams.

Sedimentation: Fragmentation material that originates from weathering of rocks and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water or air or is accumulated in beds by other natural agencies.

Sensitive Species: A species not formally listed as endangered or threatened, but listed by the Regional Forester as needing special management to prevent their being placed on Federal or State lists.

Seral: A biotic community which is a developmental, transitory stage in an ecological succession.

Seral (Successional) Community: One of a series of biotic communities that follow one another in time on any given ecological site.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The State Historic Preservation Officer is the official appointed or designated pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the SHPO.

Threatened Species: Any species of animal or plant which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as a threatened species.

Tier 1 Key Watersheds: Those watersheds to be managed for at-risk anadromous salmonids, bull trout, and resident fish.

Tolerance interval: The range of values that represent a specific proportion or percentage of some sample or population (such as a 30%, 50%, or 80% tolerance interval), at a given level of confidence such as 95% or 90% confidence.

Tolerance level (limit): The specific value at the edge of a tolerance interval. For example, if a 30% tolerance level of snag dbh used by wildlife species in a specific vegetation condition is, say, 40 cm, this means that 30% of all individuals of the wildlife populations used less than or equal to that size snag. An 80% tolerance level would correspond to 80% of the individuals using that corresponding size snag. A 100% tolerance level means all of the individuals would use that size snag (100% tolerance intervals correspond to the maximum observed values, such as the largest dbh snag observed to be used by a wildlife species).