

Glossary

The Glossary of the Supplemental Draft EIS is incorporated by reference, in accordance with 40 CFR 1500.4(j) and (o), 1502.21 and 1506.4. The incorporated material can be found at the end of Volume 1 of the Supplemental Draft EIS. The changes from the Supplemental Draft EIS are included here.

A

A1/A2 subwatershed — As defined in this EIS, refers to one of the components of the aquatic-riparian-hydrologic strategy. These areas provide a system of core subwatersheds that are the anchor for recovery and viability of widely distributed native fishes. Both A1 and A2 subwatersheds include important fish populations of one or more of the following: known strong populations for the seven key salmonids; important anadromous fish populations in the Snake River Basin; genetically pure populations of anadromous fish outside the Snake River Basin; and fringe populations for four of the key salmonids. A1 and A2 subwatersheds differ in their definition and their management direction, as described in Chapter 3.

Adaptive management — A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing process. Adaptive management involves planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify future management methods and policy.

Administrative unit — A management area—such as a Forest Service national forest or a BLM district, field, office, or resource area—under the administration of one line officer. Forest Service line officers in-

clude district rangers and forest supervisors; BLM line officers include district managers, field office managers, and area managers.

Allotment (grazing) — Area designated for the use of a certain number and kind of livestock for a prescribed period of time.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) — The amount of feed or forage required by one animal unit grazing on a pasture for one month. The numbers of AUMs presented in the EIS are *authorized* AUMs which in the EIS means the number of AUMs on the yearly billings to permittees.

Aquatic Habitat Capacity — the amount and quality, relative to potential, of aquatic habitat necessary to support the numbers, sizes or age states, and life history types of salmonids that historically (approximately 250 years before present) have occurred within a subwatershed.

High - Sediment input and riparian conditions that influence the creation and maintenance of suitable habitat for salmonids and have not been substantially altered or constrained by human influences. The frequency of channel reorganizing events due to upslope activity also has not been changed. At the time of evaluation, the subwatershed supports approximately 75 to 100 percent of the potential habitat capacity.

Moderate - Sediment input, riparian conditions, and/or the frequency of channel reorganizing events have been altered by human activities such that, at the time of evaluation, a subwatershed supports 50 to 75 percent of the potential habitat capacity.

Low - Sediment input, riparian conditions, and/or the frequency of channel reorganizing events have been altered such that, at the time of evaluation, a subwatershed supports less than 50 percent of the potential habitat capacity.

Aquatic (and riparian) health — Aquatic and riparian habitats that support animal and plant communities that can adapt to environmental changes and follow natural evolutionary and biogeographic processes. Healthy aquatic and riparian systems are resilient and recover rapidly from natural and human disturbance. They are stable and sustainable, in that they maintain their organization and autonomy over time and are resilient to stress. In a healthy aquatic/riparian system there is a high degree of connectivity from headwaters to downstream reaches, from streams to floodplains, and from subsurface to surface. Floods can spread into floodplains, and fish and wildlife populations can move freely throughout the watershed. Healthy aquatic and riparian ecosystems also maintain long-term soil productivity. Mineral and energy cycles continue without loss of efficiency.

B

Basin (river) — (1) In general, the area of land that drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common point along a stream channel. River basins are composed of large river systems. (2) In this EIS, the term refers to the equivalent of a 3rd-field hydrologic unit code, an area of about nine million acres, such as the Salmon River Basin. It also is used to refer to the interior Columbia River Basin assessment area (both Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands and other ownerships) as defined in the *Scientific Assessment* (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997).

Bayesian Belief Network (BBN) Model — A model in graphical form representing a multivariate probability distribution of random variables (Haas 1991). The graphical form of a BBN resembles a flowchart with variables (referred to as nodes) linked with arrows, representing casual influences among the variables. A BBN is directed so that influences among variables flow in one direction only, and acyclic because there are no arrows leading back to input variables. BBNs provide a quantitative framework that allows information from both empirical data and expert opinion to be combined in an evaluation process. Outcomes for each node are described by predicted levels of states, which are expressed as probabilities.

For example, the state levels “Yes” (probability of occurrence = 0.65) and “No” (probability of non-occurrence = 0.35) could define a node representing a large flood event. For further information on the BBN models, see Quigley 1999.

Biological crust — Thin crust of living organisms on or just below the soil surface, composed of lichens, mosses, algae, fungi, cyanobacteria, and bacteria.

Broad scale — A large, regional area, such as a river basin and typically a multi-state area. See Chapter 2 Introduction for complete discussion and comparison to mid and fine scale.

Broad-scale species — Those species whose source habitats could be mapped reliably using a block size of at least 247 acres (100 ha.).

C

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) — Pieces of woody material derived from tree limbs, boles, and roots in various stages of decay, generally having a diameter of at least three inches and a length greater than three feet.

Collaboration-The relationship among the five federal agencies involved with ICBEMP (Forest Service, BLM, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Environmental Protection Agency [the “interagency partners”]) and with other federal, state, tribal, and local government officials as appropriate to the geographic area and the issue(s) (the “intergovernmental partners”). While the ultimate goal of collaboration is consensus, collaboration can include a full spectrum of involvement of the parties, such as:

- ♦ Informing - letting others know what the land management agencies are planning or proposing;
- ♦ Coordinating - minimizing the likelihood that efforts among intergovernmental partners are contradictory;
- ♦ Cooperating - developing shared goals and expectations and increasing the likelihood that efforts of the intergovernmental partners are complementary and synergistic;
- ♦ Consensus - mutual support among intergovernmental partners for a decision or a course of action. While each partner retains statutory and delegated responsibilities.

Community — (1) A group of species of plants and/or animals living and interacting at a particular time and place. (2) A group of people residing in the same place and under the same government; spatially defined places such as towns.

Composition (species) — The mix of different species that make up a plant or animal community, and their relative abundance.

Connectivity — The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of appropriate vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.

Conservation strategy/conservation agreement — Plans to remove or reduce threats to candidate and sensitive species of plants and animals so that a listing as threatened or endangered is unnecessary.

Consultation — (1) An active, affirmative process that (a) identifies issues and seeks input from appropriate American Indian governments, community groups, and individuals; and (b) considers their interests as a necessary and integral part of the BLM's and Forest Service's decision-making process. (2) The federal government has a legal obligation to consult with American Indian tribes. This legal obligation is based in such laws as NAGPRA, AIRFA, and numerous other executive orders and statutes. This legal responsibility is, through consultation, to consider Indian interests and account for those interests in the decision. (3) The term also refers to a requirement under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service with regard to federal actions that may affect listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat.

Cover type — A vegetation classification depicting a genus, species, group of species, or life form of tree, shrub, grass, or sedge. The present vegetation of an area.

Cumulative effects — Impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In

this EIS, potential cumulative effects include those that were assessed for all ownerships, including lands administered by other federal agencies and non-federal lands, especially regarding terrestrial and aquatic species.

Current period — In this EIS, generally depicts conditions in the project area representative of the period between 1985 and 1995, approximately.

D

De minimis — Very small or of little significance.

Density (stand) — The number of trees growing in a given area, usually expressed in terms of trees per acre.

Direct effects — Impacts on the environment that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

Disturbance — Refers to events that alter the structure, composition, or function of terrestrial or aquatic habitats. Natural disturbances include, among others, drought, floods, wind, fires, wildlife grazing, and insects and diseases. Human-caused disturbances include, among others, actions such as timber harvest, livestock grazing, roads, and the introduction of exotic species.

Disturbance-recovery regime — Natural pattern of periodic disturbances, such as fire or flood, followed by a period of recovery from the disturbance (such as regrowth of a forest after fire).

Downed wood — A tree or part of a tree that is dead and laying on the ground.

E

Eastside Screens — Interim management direction establishing riparian, ecosystem, and wildlife standards for timber sales on Forest Service-administered lands in eastern Oregon and Washington.

Ecological integrity — In general, ecological integrity refers to the degree to which all ecological components and their interactions are represented and functioning; the quality of being complete; a sense of

wholeness. Absolute measures of integrity do not exist. Proxies provide useful measures to estimate the integrity of major ecosystem components (forestland, rangeland, aquatic, and hydrologic). Estimating these integrity components in a relative sense across the project area helps to explain current conditions and to prioritize future management. Thus, areas of high integrity would represent areas where ecological functions and processes are better represented and functioning than areas rated as low integrity. In this EIS, ecological integrity is used to show the integrated condition of the biophysical environment within the project area.

Ecological processes — The flow and cycling of energy, materials, and organisms in an ecosystem. Examples of ecosystem processes discussed in this EIS include the carbon and hydrologic cycles, terrestrial and aquatic food webs, and plant succession, among others.

Ecological Reporting Unit (ERU) — In this EIS, a geographic mapping unit developed by the Science Integration Team to report information on the description of biophysical environments, the characterization of ecological processes, the discussion of past management activities and their effects, and the identification of landscape management opportunities.

Economically specialized community — A community whose employment in one or more industry groups (for example, agriculture, mining, construction, or manufacturing), as a percentage of total community employment, is greater than the same percentage for the economic subregion in which the community is located. For instance, if the jobs in a particular industry group in the economic subregion make up 5 percent of total employment, but the jobs in the local community in that industry account for 10 percent of total community employment, the community would be considered economically specialized in that industry. (See Reyna 1998 for more detail on determining economic specialization.)

Ecosystem — A complete, interacting system of living organisms and the land and water that make up their environment; the home places of all living things, including humans.

Ecosystem health — A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is main-

tained, such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met.

Ecosystem-based management — The use of an ecological approach to achieve multiple-use management of public lands by blending the needs of people and environmental values in such a way that Forest Service and BLM lands represent diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable ecosystems.

Endangered species — A plant or animal species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) — A statement of environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it. A Draft EIS is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. A Final EIS is issued after consideration of public comments. A Record of Decision (ROD) is based on the information and analysis in the Final EIS.

Environmental Outcome (terrestrial species) — A characterization of outcome, based on habitat capacity, range extent, and connectivity. See Chapter 4, Terrestrial Species Component, for a complete discussion.

Excessive livestock grazing pressure — Grazing pressure that results in a decline in physiological vigor of plants, typically observed as a decline in reproductive output (for example, seeds and rhizomes) and growth, both above ground (for example, tiller production of grasses) and below ground (for example, root growth). This decline in physiological vigor results in decreased ability of the plant to compete for resources and results in alteration of plant species composition in plant communities. The connotation of this phrase is negative.

Extirpation — Loss of populations from all or part of a species' range within a specified area.

F

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976) (FLPMA) — The act that establishes public land policy primarily for the Bureau of Land Management; establishes guidelines for its administration; and provides for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands, among other provisions.

Fine scale — A single landscape, such as a watershed or subwatershed. See Chapter 2 Introduction for a complete discussion and comparison to broad and mid scale.

Fine-scale species — Those species whose source habitats could not be mapped reliably using a block size of at least 247 acres (100 ha.).

Fire-intolerant — Species of plants that do not grow well with or die from the effects of too much fire. Generally these are shade-tolerant species.

Fire regime — The characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, such as the frequency, predictability, intensity, and seasonality of fire.

Fire-tolerant — Species of plants that can withstand certain frequency and intensity of fire. Generally these are shade-intolerant species.

Forest health — The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain their complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity to provide for specified human needs and values. It is a useful way to communicate about the current condition of the forest, especially with regard to resiliency, a part of forest health that describes the ability of the ecosystem to respond to disturbances. Forest health and resiliency can be described, in part, by species composition, density, and structure.

Forest plan (Forest Land and Resource Management Plan) — A document that guides natural resource management and establishes standards and guidelines for a national forest; required by the National Forest Management Act.

G

Geographic Information System (GIS) — An information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display data; a system of computer maps with corresponding site-specific information that can be combined electronically to provide reports and maps.

Goals (management) — In this EIS, refers to descriptions of what an agency wants to accomplish.

Grazing pressure — The ratio of forage demand to forage available, for any specified forage, at any point in time. (Thus, as forage demand increases relative to

forage available, grazing pressure increases, and vice-versa.)

Guideline (management) — In this EIS, refers to suggested action, priority, process, or prescription that may be useful in meeting objective(s). Guidelines are not required but are included in the ICBEMP EIS and ROD to provide suggested techniques to meet the objectives. “May”, “can”, or “could” are used in guidelines to indicate that they are suggested techniques, which are optional.

H

Habitat capacity — A weight-averaged environmental index in which the weights are the areas of each hydrologic unit code (HUC). The weight average is presented in this EIS as a percentage of historical weight-average.

Habitats that have declined substantially in geographic extent from the historical to the current period — Those cover type-structural stage combinations that have declined by more than 20 percent in more than half of the ecological reporting units (ERUs) where the historical extent is 50 percent of the ERU area or greater and where the overall net change in extent from historical to current periods is negative.

Hierarchy — (1) A ranked or graded series; (2) a sequence of items nested within each other, each smaller than and included within the previous one.

High restoration priority subbasins — Subbasins identified by the ICBEMP as high priority for restoration at the broad scale, where management intent is to concentrate restoration efforts (such as aquatic, water quality, vegetation management, or reestablishing fire) and to make restoration activities more effective and efficient.

Historical period — In this EIS, refers to information recorded during the early decades of Euroamerican settlement of the interior Columbia River Basin, approximately the mid 1800s, prior to major changes caused by this settlement and by subsequent patterns of land and resource use.

Historical Range of Variability (HRV) — The natural fluctuation of ecological and physical processes and functions that would have occurred during a

specified period of time. In this EIS, refers to the range of conditions that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by Euroamericans (approximately the mid 1800s), which would have varied within certain limits over time. HRV is discussed in this document only as a reference point, to establish a baseline set of conditions for which sufficient scientific or historical information is available to enable comparison to current conditions.

Hydrologic unit code (HUC) — A hierarchical coding system developed by the U.S. Geological Survey to identify geographic boundaries of watersheds of various sizes.

I

INFISH — Interim Inland Native Fish Strategy for the Intermountain, Northern, and Pacific Northwest Regions (Forest Service).

Inner gorge — A stream reach bounded by steep valley walls that terminate upslope into a more gentle topography. Common in areas of rapid stream downcutting or uplift, such as northern California and southwestern Oregon.

Integration — Bringing the values and systems of different disciplines together to address policy questions with a common framework using consistent techniques and measurement units.

Interagency — Involving Forest Service, BLM, and other federal agencies.

Intergovernmental — Involving federal, state, tribal, county, or other government entities.

Intermittent stream — Any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of scour or deposition. This includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these two criteria.

Isolated community — A community located more than 35 to 50 miles from any town with a population greater than 9,000. Communities with populations between about 1,900 and 9,000 are referred to as “isolated trade centers.” (See ICBEMP1998 for additional details on how isolated communities were specified.)

Issue — A matter of controversy, dispute, or general concern over resource management activities or land uses. To be considered a “significant” environmental impact statement issue, it must be well defined, relevant to the proposed action, and within the ability of the agency to address through alternative management strategies.

L

Landscape — All the natural features such as grasslands, hills, forest, and water, which distinguish one part of the earth’s surface from another part; usually that portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all its natural characteristics.

Landscape ecology — The study of the ecological effects of spatial patterns in ecosystems.

Large downed wood — Logs on the forest floor with a large end diameter of at least 21 inches.

Large snag — A standing dead tree with a diameter at breast height of at least 21 inches.

Large woody debris — Pieces of wood that are of a large enough size to affect stream channel morphology.

Lethal (stand-replacing) fires — In forests, fires in which less than 20 percent of the basal area or less than 10 percent of the canopy cover remains; in rangelands, fires in which most of the shrub overstory or encroaching trees are killed.

Long term — Generally refers to a period longer than 10 years. In Chapter 4 of this EIS, refers to the period evaluated by the Science Advisory Group, either at 100 years (‘long term’) or over an average of 10 decades into the future (‘long term average’).

M

Maintain — (1) To continue. (2) For this document, the term is intended to convey the idea of keeping ecosystem functions, processes, and/or components (such as soil, air, water, vegetation) in such a condition that the ecosystem’s ability to accomplish current and future management objectives is not weakened. Management activities may be compatible with eco-

system maintenance if actions are designed to maintain or improve current ecosystem condition.

Management direction — A statement of goals and objectives, management prescriptions, and associated standards and guidelines for attaining them.

Monitoring — A process of collecting information to evaluate whether or not objectives of a project and its mitigation plan are being realized. Monitoring allows detection of undesirable and desirable changes so that management actions can be modified or designed to achieve desired goals and objectives while avoiding adverse effects to ecosystems.

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) — Standards set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency for the maximum levels of air pollutants that can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) — An act of Congress passed in 1969 declaring a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and the environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of people, and to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, among other purposes.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA) — A law passed in 1976 requiring the preparation of Forest Service regional guides and forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

Native species — Species that normally live and thrive in a particular ecosystem.

Natural areas — Areas managed by various landowners that are mainly in a natural state and being managed to maintain or restore a degree of naturalness for research, monitoring, inventory, habitat protection, education, or social needs.

New action — Those actions that have not been implemented, or for which contracts have not been awarded, or for which permits have not been issued. (See ongoing action.)

No-action alternative — The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction were to continue unchanged.

Noxious weed — A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or non-native, new, or not common to the United States. According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-639), a noxious weed is one that causes disease or has other adverse effects on man or his environment and therefore is detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and to the public health.

O

Objective (management) — In this EIS, indicates short-term (10 years or less) and/or long-term (longer than 10 years) outcome(s) that is (are) expected or desired. Objectives are more specific than goals, and they focus primarily on conditions or processes we are trying to achieve or prevent rather than on specific actions or restrictions. Whenever possible, time periods expected to attain the outcome are specified. Actions taken after the ICBEMP ROD is signed must be consistent with the objectives. However, ICBEMP objectives are broad scale; therefore, it is neither expected nor appropriate to achieve each objective to the same degree on every acre of Forest Service- or BLM-administered land in the project area. Also, since objectives focus on conditions and processes, it is possible that specific authorized activities may not individually meet each objective. However, in the long-term (more than 10 years) management actions must move broad-scale resource conditions toward the desired conditions described in the objectives. If actions are moving toward a different condition than is described by the goals or objectives then the agencies are not in compliance with the ROD.

Old forest — (a) *Old single story forest* refers to mature forest characterized by a single canopy layer consisting of large or old trees. Understory trees are often absent, or present in randomly spaced patches. It generally consists of widely spaced, shade-intolerant species, such as ponderosa pine and western larch, adapted to a nonlethal, high frequency fire regime. (b) *Old multi-story forest* refers to mature forest characterized by two or more canopy layers with generally

large or old trees in the upper canopy. Understory trees are also usually present, as a result of a lack of frequent disturbance to the understory. It can include both shade-tolerant and shade-intolerant species, and is generally adapted to a mixed fire regime of both lethal and nonlethal fires. Other characteristics of old forests include: variability in tree size; increasing numbers of snags and coarse woody debris; increasing appearance of decadence, such as broken tops, sparse crowns, and decay in roots and stems; canopy gaps and understory patchiness; and old trees relative to the site and species. See Appendix 17 for details.

Outcome (terrestrial species) — A characterization of the likely distribution and relative abundance of each species across its range in the project area. Two types of outcome are reported in the EIS: environmental outcomes and population outcomes. See Chapter 4, Terrestrial Species Component, for complete discussion.

Outcome-based objectives — Objectives that focus on conditions or processes to achieve or prevent, rather than on specific actions or restrictions.

P

PACFISH — Interim Strategies for Managing Pacific Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California.

Patch — An area of uniform vegetation that differs from what surrounds it in structure and composition. Examples might include a patch of forest surrounded by a cut-over area or a patch of dense young forest surrounded by a patch of open old forest.

Pattern — The spatial arrangement of landscape elements (patches, corridors, matrix) that determines the function of a landscape as an ecological system.

Planning area — In this EIS, refers to either the UCRB EIS area or the Eastside EIS area, as defined in the UCRB and Eastside Draft EISs. Together the two planning areas are referred to as the ‘project area’.

PM₁₀ — Particulate matter that measures 10 micrometers in diameter or less, a size considered small enough to invade the alveolar regions of the lung. PM₁₀ is one of the six pollutants for which there is a national ambient air quality standard.

Population outcome (terrestrial species) — A characterization of outcome, based on habitat capacity, range extent, and connectivity and which accounts for other influences that could have pervasive effects on a species’ population (such as other organisms and small population size). See Chapter 4, Terrestrial Species Component, for complete discussion.

Potential vegetation — Vegetation that would likely develop if all successional sequences were completed without human interference under present site conditions.

Potential Vegetation Group (PVG) — A group of potential vegetation types, grouped on the basis of similar general moisture or temperature environment and similar types of life forms.

Potential Vegetation Type (PVT) — A kind of physical and biological environment that produces a kind of vegetation; the species that might grow on a specific site in the absence of disturbance; can also refer to vegetation that would grow on a site in the presence of frequent disturbance that is an integral part of the ecosystem and its evolution. PVTs are identified by and named for indicator species of similar environmental conditions; for example, the Douglas-fir PVT indicates a cooler and moister environment than the ponderosa pine PVT.

Preferred alternative — The alternative identified in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement which has been initially selected by the agency as the most acceptable resolution to the problems identified in the purpose and need.

Prescribed natural fire — See “Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit”.

Programmatic EIS — An area-wide EIS that provides an overview when a large-scale plan is being prepared for the management of federally administered lands on a regional or multi-regional basis. A programmatic EIS is a necessary analysis of the affected environment and the potential cumulative effects of the reasonably foreseeable actions under that program or within that geographical area. Analyses of lesser scope or more site-specificity may be tiered to the analysis in a programmatic EIS.

Project area — In this EIS, refers to Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands to which decisions in

the ICBEMP Record of Decision will apply. It encompasses both the “Eastside” and “UCRB” planning areas as described in the Draft EISs, minus the areas excluded from the decision space (see the Project Area section in Chapter 1).

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) — Riparian and wetland areas achieve Proper Functioning Condition when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows. This thereby reduces erosion and improves water quality; filters sediment, captures bedload, and aids floodplain development; improves floodwater retention and groundwater recharge; develops root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develops diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide habitat and water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and supports greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian and wetland areas is a result of the interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

Proposed action — A proposal by a federal agency to authorize, recommend, or implement an action.

R

RAC/PAC — Resource Advisory Council/Provincial Advisory Committee areas. Resource advisory councils (RACs) were established by the BLM to provide a forum for non-federal partners to engage in discussion with agency managers regarding management of federal lands. Provincial advisory committees (PACs) were established by the Forest Service, under the Northwest Forest Plan, to provide a forum for non-federal groups and individuals to advise and make recommendations to agency land managers regarding management of federal lands.

Rangeland health — The degree to which the integrity of the soil and the ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems are sustained.

Record of Decision (ROD) — An official document in which a deciding official states the alternative that will be implemented from a prepared Final EIS.

Recovery plan — Identifies, justifies, and schedules the research and management actions necessary to re-

verse the decline of a species and ensure its long-term survival.

Resilient, resilience, resiliency — (1) The ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states or successional stages. (2) In human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) — A document that provides land and resource allocations, allowable uses, and resource goals, objectives, management actions, and monitoring for the Bureau of Land Management; required under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Restoration — Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes. Generally refers to the process of enabling the system to resume acting or continue to act following disturbance as if the disturbances were absent. Restoration management activities can be either active (such as control of noxious weeds, thinning of over-dense stands of trees, or redistributing roads) or more passive (more restrictive, hands-off management direction that is primarily conservation oriented).

Riparian area — Area with distinctive soil and vegetation between a stream or other body of water and the adjacent upland; includes wetlands and those portions of floodplains and valley bottoms that support riparian vegetation.

Riparian conservation area (RCA) — Delineated areas that encompass riparian ecosystems. Management activities in RCAs will be governed by ICBEMP objectives, standards, and guidelines when the Record of Decision is signed.

Riparian ecosystem — An ecosystem that is a transition between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; includes streams, lakes, wet areas, and adjacent vegetation communities and their associated soils which have free water at or near the surface; an ecosystem whose components are directly or indirectly attributed to the influence of water.

Risk assessment — Process of gathering data and making assumptions to estimate short- and long-term

harmful effects on human health or the environment from particular products or activities.

Road — *BLM*: A route open normally to highway vehicles (such as trucks and automobiles); route may be improved, is maintained by mechanical means, and receives regular and continuous use; route must have purpose and intent to be maintained when necessary. *Forest Service*: A classified road is at least 50 inches wide and constructed and maintained for vehicle use. An unclassified road is considered a road that was not constructed, maintained, or intended for highway use.

Road density — An indicator of the concentration of roads in an area.

S

Salmonids — Fishes of the family Salmonidae, including salmon, trout, chars, whitefish, ciscoes, and grayling.

Scientific Assessment — Refers to two documents produced by the ICBEMP Science Integration Team: *An Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins* (Quigley, Graham, and Haynes 1996), which examines historical and current biophysical, social, and economic systems in the project area; and the associated Staff Area Reports (STARs) published as *An Assessment of Ecosystem Components [AEC] in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins* (Quigley and Arbelbide 1996).

Sensitive species — Species identified by a Forest Service regional forester or BLM state director for which population viability is a concern either (a) because of significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or (b) because of significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

Site potential — A measure of resource availability based on interactions among soils, climate, hydrology, and vegetation. Site potential represents the highest ecological status an area can attain given no political, social, or economic constraints. It defines the capability of an area, its potential, and how it functions.

Site potential tree height (SPTH) — The average maximum height of the tallest trees (200 years or older) for a given site class.

Snag — A standing dead tree, usually larger than five feet tall and six inches in diameter at breast height. Snags are important as habitat for a variety of wildlife species and their prey.

Source habitat — Those characteristics of vegetation that support long-term wildlife species persistence, or characteristics of vegetation that contribute to stable or positive population growth for a species in a specified area and time. Source habitats are described in Wisdom et al. (in press) using dominant vegetation cover type and structural stage combinations that can be estimated reliably at the 247-acre (100-hectare) patch scale. Various combinations of these cover type–structural stages make up the source habitats for the terrestrial species discussed in this EIS, and provide the range of vegetation conditions required by these species for food, reproduction, and other needs.

Spatial — Related to or having the nature of space.

Special status species — Refers to federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species; and species managed as sensitive species by the Forest Service and/or BLM.

Species — A population or series of populations of organisms that can interbreed freely with each other but not with members of other species.

Species-seasonal combination — Represents a species and the season of year (summer, winter, or year-long) during which it uses source habitat. It also indicates that some species may migrate within or outside the project area. For example: blue grouse use forest mosaic habitat (Family 3) in the summer and broad-elevation old forests (Family 2) in the winter.

Standard (management) — In this EIS, refers to required action, priority, process, or prescription that addresses how to achieve one or more objective(s). Standards can include restrictions on or prohibitions from taking an action in certain situations. Compliance with standards is mandatory.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) — A document prepared by each state describing existing air quality

conditions and measures that will be taken to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards.

Step-down — In this EIS, refers to the process of applying broad-scale science findings and land use decisions to site-specific areas using a hierarchical approach of understanding current resource conditions, risks, and opportunities.

Stewardship harvest/stewardship thinning — Commercial timber harvest where the primary reason for harvesting timber is to obtain a land use plan objective that requires vegetation manipulation. Therefore, even if the timber could not be sold, the harvest would still take place or be accomplished through another means, such as prescribed fire.

Strongholds (fish) — Watersheds or subwatersheds that have the following characteristics: (1) presence of all major life-history forms (for example, resident, fluvial, and adfluvial) that historically occurred within the watershed; (2) numbers are stable or increasing, and the local population is likely to be at half or more of its historical size or density; (3) the population or metapopulation within the watershed, or within a larger region of which the watershed is a part, probably contains at least 5,000 individuals or 500 adults.

Structural stage — A stage of development of a vegetation community that is classified on the dominant processes of growth, development, competition, and mortality.

Subbasin — A drainage area of approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres, equivalent to a 4th-field hydrologic unit code (HUC). Hierarchically, subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) are contained within a watershed (5th-field HUC), which in turn are contained within a subbasin (4th-field HUC). This concept is shown graphically in Figure 2-1.

Subregional — In this EIS, generally refers to areas geographically smaller than “regional” but larger than a national forest or BLM district. In watershed discussions in this EIS, the term also refers to the equivalent of a second field hydrologic unit code, an area of about 22 million acres.

Subwatershed — A drainage area of approximately 20,000 acres, equivalent to a 6th-field Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). Hierarchically, subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) are contained within watershed

(5th-field HUC), which in turn contained within a subbasin (4th-field HUC). This concept is shown graphically in Chapter 2.

Succession — A predictable process of changes in structure and composition of plant and animal communities over time. Conditions of the prior plant community or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage. The different stages in succession are often referred to as seral stages.

Sustainability — (1) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the abilities of future generations to meet their needs; emphasizing and maintaining the underlying ecological processes that ensure long-term productivity of goods, services, and values without impairing productivity of the land. (2) In commodity production, refers to the yield of a natural resource that can be produced continually at a given intensity of management.

T

T — Terrestrial T watersheds (5th-field HUCs) identified by the EIS Team based on whether they contained source habitat for one or more of five “Families” of terrestrial species. These five Families represent groups of species associated with habitats that have declined substantially in the project area since the historical period. In addition, the pattern of source habitats within these watersheds is most similar to that found historically. T watersheds alone do not constitute a network of habitats for terrestrial species; however, they are one piece of the overall strategy to maintain and restore networks of habitat for terrestrial species.

Temporal — Related to time.

Terrestrial communities — Groups of cover types with similar moisture and temperature regimes, elevational gradients, structures, and use by vertebrate wildlife species.

Terrestrial Family — An aggregate of groups of broad-based terrestrial vertebrate species of focus for ICBEMP, organized into “families” based on habitat requirements (Wisdom et al. in press). Twelve Terrestrial Families are discussed in this EIS.

Terrestrial Group — An aggregate of broad-scale terrestrial vertebrate species of focus for ICBEMP, organized into groups based on habitat requirements (Wisdom et al. in press). Forty terrestrial groups were identified.

Threatened species — Species listed under the Endangered Species Act that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Tier — In an EIS, refers to incorporating by reference the analyses in an EIS of a broader scope. For example, a Forest Service project-level EIS could tier to the analysis in a Forest Plan EIS; a Forest Plan EIS could tier to a Regional Guide EIS.

Tribes — Term used to designate any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community (including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Trustee/Trust responsibilities (tribal) — A trustee is one who holds property for the benefit of another. The federal government's trust responsibility arises from promises made in treaties, executive orders, and agreements. The primary focus of the federal government trust responsibility is the protection of Indian-owned assets, natural resources on reservations, and the treaty rights and interests that tribes reserved on off-reservation lands.

U

Unroaded area — Portion of the National Forest System that does not contain classified roads (see Road) that is of sufficient size and configuration that the inherent values associated with an unroaded condition can be

protected. Unroaded areas do not overlap with inventoried roadless areas.

Unstable and potentially unstable lands — The unstable land component includes lands that are prone to mass failure under natural conditions (unroaded, unharvested), and where human activities such as road construction and timber harvest are likely to increase landslide distribution in time and space, to the point where this change is likely to modify natural geomorphic and hydrologic processes (such as the delivery of sediment and wood to channels), which in turn will affect aquatic ecosystems including streams, seeps, wetlands, and marshes.

The following types of land are included: (1) active landslides and those that exhibit sound evidence of movement in the past 400 years; (2) inner gorges; (3) those lands identified as unstable by geologic investigations, using the criteria stated above (includes lands already classified by the Forest Service as unsuited for programmed timber harvest because of irreversible soil loss, and by the BLM as nonsuitable fragile lands). Highly erodible lands (that is, lands prone to sheet and rill erosion) are not included in this definition.

V

Viability — In general, viability means the ability of a population of a plant or animal species to persist for some specified time into the future. For planning purposes, a *viable population* is one that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that its continued existence will be well distributed in the planning area.

Viable population — A population that is regarded as having the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that its continued existence is well distributed in the project area.

W

Water Quality Limited — A Clean Water Act classification for waters where application of best management practices or technology-based controls are not sufficient to achieve designated water quality standards.

Watershed — (1) The region draining into a river, river system, or body of water. (2) In this EIS, a watershed also refers specifically to a drainage area of approximately 50,000 to 100,000 acres, which is equivalent to a 5th-field Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). Hierarchically, subwatersheds (6th-field HUC) are contained within a watershed (5th-field HUC), which in turn is contained within a subbasin (4th-field HUC). This concept is shown graphically in Figure 2-1.

Watershed Condition Indicators (WCIs) — An integrated suite of aquatic (including a biological component), riparian (including riparian-associated terrestrial species), and hydrologic (including uplands) condition measures that are intended to be used at the watershed scale. They are intended to assist in effectiveness monitoring and to indicate the current condition of a watershed in order to help land managers design projects. See Chapter 3, Base Level, Aquatic-Riparian-Hydrologic Component for details.

Weed — A plant considered undesirable, unattractive, or troublesome, usually introduced and growing without intentional cultivation.

Wetland — In general, an area soaked by surface or groundwater frequently enough to support vegetation that requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction; generally includes swamps, marshes, springs, seeps, bogs, wet meadows, mudflats, natural ponds, and other similar areas. Legally, federal agencies define wetlands as possessing three essential characteristics: (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. The three technical characteristics specified are mandatory and must all be met for an area to be identified as a wetland. *Hydro-*

phytic vegetation is defined as plant life growing in water, soil, or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content. *Hydric soils* are defined as soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions in the upper part of the soil profile. Generally, to be considered a hydric soil, there must be saturation at temperatures above freezing for at least seven days. *Wetland hydrology* is defined as permanent or periodic inundation, or soil saturation to the surface, at least seasonally.

Widely distributed species — Those species that occur on more than one administrative unit. Widely distributed species may be fine scale or broad scale depending on habitat resolution; however, in this EIS it was possible to disclose specific quantitative effects of the alternatives only on widely distributed species whose habitats could be reliably mapped using a block size of at least 247 acres.

Wide-ranging carnivores — In this EIS, refers to lynx, wolverine, grizzly bear, and gray wolf, which are considered wide-ranging because their territories cover great distances (often more than 50 miles).

Wilderness — Area where the earth and its community of life have not been seriously disturbed by humans and where humans are only temporary visitors. Specific lands may be designated by the U. S. Congress as wilderness areas and protected and managed to preserve their natural condition; “wilderness” can also refer to other areas that have pristine and natural characteristics.

Wildfire — A human or naturally caused fire that does not meet land management objectives.

“Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit” — Formerly referred to as “prescribed natural fire.” A fire ignited by lightning but allowed to burn within specified conditions of fuels, weather, and topography, to achieve specific objectives.

Modifications Made to ICBEMP Supplemental Draft EIS Glossary

Page/Column/Paragraph or Table/Fig/Map/Photo	Change Made (bold = new; strikeout = delete)
2/left	<p>Revise: Add to end of definition of Animal Unit Month: The numbers of AUMs presented in the EIS are <i>authorized AUMs</i>, which in the EIS means the number of AUMs on the yearly billings to permittees.</p>
4/right	<p>Revise: Collaboration-The relationship among the five federal agencies involved with ICBEMP (Forest Service, BLM, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Environmental Protection Agency [the “interagency partners”]) and with other federal, state, tribal, and local government officials. While shared understanding and commitment to action are the goal, and mutual or consensus agreement is considered appropriate, as appropriate to the geographic area and the issue(s) (the “intergovernmental partners”). While the ultimate goal of collaboration is consensus, collaboration includes can include the a full spectrum of involvement of the parties, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Informing - letting others know what each other is doing the land management agencies are planning or proposing; ◆ Coordinating - assuring that efforts are not contradictory minimizing the likelihood that efforts among intergovernmental partners are contradictory; ◆ Cooperating - making efforts complementary and synergistic mutually developing shared goals and expectations and increasing the likelihood that efforts of the intergovernmental partners are complementary and synergistic; ◆ Mutual goal setting – mutually developing shared goals and expectations; ◆ Consensus - mutual support for a course of action among intergovernmental partners for a decision or a course of action while each partner retains statutory and delegated responsibilities.
10/ left	<p>Revise: the definition for Guideline: ...meeting objective(s). Guidelines are not required but are included in the ICBEMP EIS and ROD to provide suggested techniques to meet the objectives. “May”, “can”, or “could” are used in guidelines to indicate that they are suggested techniques, which are optional.</p>

Page/Column/Paragraph Table/Fig/Map/Photo	Change Made (bold = new; strikethrough = delete)
11/right	<p>Add: the definition for inner gorge: A stream reach bounded by steep valley walls that terminate upslope into a more gentle topography. Common in areas of rapid stream downcutting or uplift, such as northern California and southwestern Oregon.</p> <p>Revise: the definition of intermittent streams: A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from other streams or from surface sources such as melting snow: (e.g. visible signs of bed and bank scour) Any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of scour or deposition. This includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these two criteria.</p>
14/right	<p>Revise: the definition of objective: ...attain the outcome are specified.</p> <p>Actions taken after the ICBEMP ROD is signed must be consistent with the objectives. However, ICBEMP objectives are broad scale; therefore, it is neither expected nor appropriate to achieve each objective to the same degree on every acre of Forest Service- or BLM-administered land in the project area. Also, since objectives focus on conditions and processes, it is possible that specific authorized activities may not individually meet each objective. However, in the long-term (more than 10 years) management actions must move broad- scale resource conditions toward the desired conditions described in the objectives. If actions are moving toward a different condition than is described by the goals or objectives then the agencies are not in compliance with the ROD.</p>

