

Chapter 5. Consultation and Coordination

5.A. Introduction

To meet the needs of the public and regulatory stakeholders with interests in the S-CNF Noxious Weed Management Program EIS, efforts have been made to provide information to the public, federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.

This EIS is a visible project that elicits comments from many governmental representatives and concerned citizens. As part of the scoping process, materials and services were provided to facilitate the public review and comment process. All public comments during scoping and during review of the Draft EIS have been documented per NEPA guidance and are included in this Final EIS.

5.B. Public Scoping Process

As required under NEPA, the public was invited to attend and participate in three scoping meetings held in Arco, Challis, and Salmon, Idaho. The S-CNF sought information, comments, and assistance from federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, and from other groups and individuals interested in or affected by the proposed project. These subjects are described in detail in *Chapter 2, Alternatives*; in *Section 2.B.2, Public Involvement*; *Section 2.B.3, Public Responses and Concerns*; and *Section 2.B.4, Issues*. They are briefly addressed below.

5.B.1. Notice of Intent (NOI)

The formal scoping period opened with publication of the NOI to produce an EIS, which appeared in the Federal Register on December 14, 2001. As shown in Figure 5-1, the NOI is the first step in the development process of the Final EIS.

5.B.2. The Scoping Process

The scoping process included: 1) identification of potential issues, 2) identification of issues to be analyzed in depth, 3) identification of alternatives, and 4) elimination of non-significant issues or those that have been covered by previous environmental reviews.

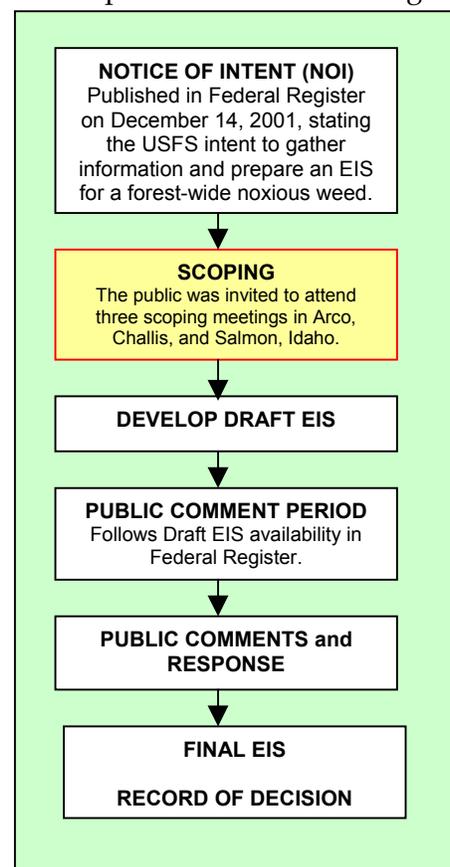


Figure 5-1 EIS Process

5.B.3. Scoping Meetings

Along with the NOI printed in the Federal Register, the public scoping meetings were advertised by the Forest Service through media as follows:

- The Arco Advertiser
- The Challis Messenger
- The Salmon Recorder Herald
- KSRA (Salmon Radio Station)
- NEPA mailing sent to 502 interested individuals

The first public meeting was held in Arco, Idaho, on Tuesday, January 8, 2002, at 7:00 p.m. at the Business Incubation Center. The second meeting was held in Challis, Idaho, on Wednesday, January 9, 2002, at 6:00 p.m. at the Middle School cafeteria. The final meeting was held in Salmon, Idaho, on Thursday, January 10, 2002, at 6:00 p.m. at the S-CNF Headquarters Office. The facilitated sessions were attended by a total of 10 members of the public who desired that their opinions be set forth and considered. Comments were collected from all meeting sites and analyzed along with all letters, phone calls, and other comments received by the S-CNF during the scoping period.

5.B.4. Issues that Emerged from the Scoping Process

To assist the S-CNF in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed project, a total of 88 written comments from 25 individuals or organizations were received as a result of public scoping. A summary of the public scoping comments is attached in Appendix K and discussed in *Section 2.B.3, Public Responses and Comments*, in Chapter 2.

The Interdisciplinary (ID) Team reviewed potential issues and categorized those relevant to the proposed project. The S-CNF Decision Officer reviewed the team's recommendations and decided which issues were key to the proposal. The team met numerous times to analyze and develop issues into statements and determine measures to evaluate the consequences. *Section 2.B.4, Issues*, in Chapter 2 summarizes issues that were identified.

5.C. Consultation and Coordination During EIS Preparation

5.C.1. Endangered Species Act Consultation

Under provisions of the ESA, federal agencies are directed to seek to conserve endangered and threatened species, and to ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitats.

On May 30, 2003, the USFWS provided the S-CNF a consultation letter on the proposed project and information on endangered and threatened species (Species List 1-4-03-SP-629) (see Appendix G). Previous consultation letters from the USFWS dated January 25, 2002, September 3, 2002, October 18, 2002, December 4, 2002, and February 26, 2003, also were received on the proposed project (see Appendix G). Consultation has occurred with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regarding anadromous fish species. Consultation continued throughout the preparation of the Final EIS, and will be ongoing as part of the IWM strategy described in this Final EIS.

5.C.2. Tribal Consultation

Administration of Indian Trust Assets is the responsibility of the federal government. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes were sent a notice letter on January 15, 2002, describing the proposed project and requesting input. The Draft EIS was also sent to the Tribes in November 2002 seeking review and comment. Forest Service EIS project team personnel met with the Tribe's resource technical staff for an information meeting in August 2003 and also September 2003 to discuss and clarify Tribal issues and concerns. This ongoing coordination with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes has identified important issues that may potentially be affected by weed management efforts. S-CNF personnel will continue to consult with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and other Tribes that may have assets within the S-CNF, during the implementation of the selected alternative.

5.D. Draft Environmental Impact Statement

5.D.1. Development and Distribution of the Draft EIS

The Draft EIS was developed from issues raised during the scoping meetings, consultation with other agencies, and development of alternatives by the ID Team. Public distribution of the Draft EIS for review and comment began with a Notice of Availability published in the Federal Register on November 15, 2002. Additional notices were published in the Challis Messenger, the Arco Advertiser, and the Salmon Recorder-Herald during the week of November 10, 2002. The Draft EIS was sent to the members of the public and other individuals who attended public meetings and/or requested a copy of the Draft EIS. It was also made available on the S-CNF web site (www.fs.fed.gov/r4/sc). A hard copy and compact disc version of the Draft EIS were made available for public review at the Forest Service Office in Salmon, Idaho.

A complete mailing list of all parties who received a copy of the Draft EIS is available from S-CNF Headquarters in Salmon, Idaho.

5.D.2. Public Meetings on the Draft EIS

Three public meetings were held during December 2002 to receive comments on the Draft EIS:

- Arco, Idaho, on December 10, 2002, 6:00 p.m., at the "Business Incubation Center." Two individuals attended.
- Challis, Idaho, on December 11, 2002, 6:00 p.m., at the Forest Service Office on Highway 93. Two individuals attended.
- Salmon, Idaho, on December 12, 2002, 6:00 p.m., at the Forest Service Headquarters on Highway 93. Three individuals attended.

Notices of these meetings were published in local newspapers and on the S-CNF web site. The meetings were conducted as informal informational meetings, with information on the Draft EIS available. Officials from the Forest Service were available to answer questions. Comment forms were available at each meeting. One individual filled out a comment form

in support of the Proposed Action. No other comment forms were received at the public meetings.

5.D.3. Public Comments on the Draft EIS and Methods of Evaluation

All notices of availability of the Draft EIS announced a 60-day public comment period, which closed on January 14, 2003. Comments were received in the form of written letters (11), e-mail messages (2), and comment forms from public meetings (1, as described above). Comments received after the close of the comment period were also reviewed and responded to accordingly. Reviewers of this document are encouraged to review other comments and responses presented in this Final EIS.

The Forest Service's NEPA handbook (40 CFR1503.4) gives direction on what to do with comments received on a Draft EIS. The ID Team is to review, analyze, evaluate, and respond to substantive comments on the Draft EIS. All comment letters were reviewed, in full, by the ID Team. The ID Team then analyzed each comment for content, and evaluated whether the statement/question was indeed a substantive comment or an opinion. Substantive comments and responses were divided into five general categories as identified in the FS 1905.15 handbook. They are discussed in the following paragraphs.

a. Modify Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

Although some comments questioned the similarity between the alternatives, no comments suggested changes to the alternatives or the Proposed Action.

b. Develop and Evaluate Alternatives not Previously Given Serious Consideration by the Agency

Some comments suggested considering additional alternatives, and several responses were developed describing the rationale for their dismissal.

c. Supplement, Improve, or Modify Its Analyses

Several comments suggested that we supplement the analysis of herbicide effects on wildlife, particularly amphibians. In addition, some commenters asked us to consider the effects of endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs) on wildlife. Other commenters suggested we improve our analysis of the proposed action's effect on wildlife. We considered these comments and revised the Final EIS accordingly by including a review of herbicide impact on amphibians, as well as a discussion of EDCs and their potential adverse effects. Additionally, we reviewed and revised the tables that describe the impacts of the actions on various wildlife families and their habitat. We made other improvements as noted in the comment responses.

d. Make Factual Corrections

Several comments corrected factual material. Those comments were considered substantive. Where necessary, the Final EIS text was revised to correct factual errors.

e. Explain Why the Comments Do Not Warrant Further Agency Response

Some comments came to us in the form of questions. Normally, questions are not considered substantive comments in the Forest Service's NEPA handbook. However, we

answered questions when we could see a substantive concern, and when a response to the question would clearly enhance the content of the Final EIS.

Other commenters stated general, and unsupported, opinions about our analysis and the alternatives. We did not consider these opinions substantive comments. The opinions were noted, but no text was changed nor was a response developed.

5.D.4. Response Development

The first step in responding to public comments was to identify comments and assign comment numbers to the individual remarks in each piece of correspondence. A total of 272 individual comments were reviewed. Next, the ID Team wrote a response to each identified comment. Often, commenters shared the same concern about an issue. Where this occurred, the ID Team generally referenced the first comment and response where the concern was raised. Finally, the comment letters and the responses were compiled into Appendix M. Individuals, agencies, and interest groups who commented on the Draft EIS are listed in Table M-1 of Appendix M.

Each page of each comment letter is reproduced in Appendix M. The letter number and comment number (**1.1**), with a vertical line adjacent to the text, indicate what was considered a comment that needed a written response. The comment number appears directly beside the S-CNF response on the facing page. All comments received are important, although many do not need a response. For example, a comment was made “I would like to go on record as being very supportive of the Proposed Action...” and another one said “Risk assessment is an inherently undemocratic process....” These comments are important to the decision maker and are considered when making the final decision, yet the ID Team did not consider that written responses were necessary in such instances.

The full text of the comments and responses is provided in Appendix M of this Final EIS.

5.E. Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

5.E.1. Development and Distribution of the Final EIS

This Final EIS was developed by incorporating and reviewing comments from the public and responses to those comments prepared by the ID Team. Some comments generated the text revisions that have been included in the body of this Final EIS. Responses to comments in Appendix M note where such text changes have been made, generally to provide additional information or to clarify discussions of project area resources and potential project effects. All issues raised during the official comment period were reviewed by the ID Team, which then generated the responses shown in Appendix M.

This Final EIS was distributed upon publication of a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register, additional notices published in local news outlets, and placement on the S-CNF web site. Notices were also mailed to commenters and others who requested information about the Final EIS. A hard copy and a compact disc of the Final EIS were also made available for public review at Forest Service Headquarters in Salmon, Idaho. A complete

mailing list of all parties who received a copy of this Final EIS is available from S-CNF Headquarters.

5.E.2. Development of the Record of Decision

The ROD will describe the alternative selected for implementation and its potential project effects. When the ROD becomes available, a notice will be placed in the same news outlets previously used in this process for the Draft and Final EISs, and it will also be available on the S-CNF web site. The ROD will be distributed to all who request a copy. The ROD is the final document in the EIS process.

Chapter 6. Glossary

Definitions are derived from various sources as indicated in the *Sources* list at the end of the Glossary, or formulated uniquely for this project.

Term	Definition
A	
Aesthetic quality	A perception of the beauty of a natural or cultural landscape.
Affected environment	Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as the result of a proposed human action.
Air quality	Measure of the health-related and visual characteristics of the air, often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.
Allelopathic	The release into the environment by one plant of a substance that inhibits the germination or growth of other potential competitor plants of the same or another species.
Anadromous	Used to describe fish (such as salmon and steelhead) that return from the sea to the rivers where they were born in order to breed.
Animal Unit Months	The amount of dry forage required by one animal unit for one month based on a forage allowance of 26 pounds per day (Society for Range Management 1989).
Annual	A plant that flowers, produces seed, and dies in one growing season.
Aquifer	A geological formation or structure that stores and/or transmits water, such as to wells and springs.
Archaeologist	A scientist who studies past human life through material remains.
B	
Benchland	A long, narrow, relatively level terrace or platform breaking the continuity of a slope. In canyons, these landforms are often the result of old stream terraces above the present elevation.

Term	Definition
Beneficial uses	One of several uses of streams and lakes that may include drinking, fish habitat, and recreation. This phrase has a specific technical connotation because the federal Clean Water Act requires states to adopt standards and procedures that protect designated beneficial uses of public waters.
Best management practice	A practice or combination of practices determined by a state or an agency to be the most effective and practical means (technological, economic, and institutional) of controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality.
Biennial	A term used to describe a plant that lives for 2 years, and produces flowers and fruit in the second year.
Bioaccumulate	The accumulation of a harmful substance such as a radioactive element, a heavy metal, or an organochlorine in a biological organism, especially one that forms part of the food chain.
Biological control	A method of reducing or eliminating plant pests by introducing predators or microorganisms that attack the targeted pests but spare other species in the area.
Biodiversity	The range of organisms present in a given ecological community or system, which can be measured by the numbers and types of different species, or the genetic variations within and among species.
Biomagnify	To undergo biological magnification.
Biota	The types of plant and animal life found in specific regions at specific times.
Broadleaf	A term used to describe trees that have wide leaves rather than leaves that are thin, like (pine) needles.
Buffer	A vegetation strip or management zone of varying size, shape, and character maintained along a stream, lake, road, recreation site, or different vegetation zone to mitigate the impacts of actions on adjacent lands, to enhance aesthetic values, or as a best management practice.
C	
Calcareous	Plant matter growing on limestone or in earth containing limestone.

Term	Definition
Candidate species	A state and federal designation. State candidate species are those that will be reviewed for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive. Species for which there is substantial information to support listing the species as threatened or endangered; listing proposals are either being prepared or are delayed by work on higher priority species.
Colonizer	A plant that is established or becomes established in a biological colony in a new ecosystem.
Conifer	Any tree that has thin leaves (needles) and produces cones. Many types are evergreen.
Consumptive use	That part of water withdrawn that is evaporated, transpired by plants, incorporated into products or crops, consumed by humans or livestock, or otherwise removed from the immediate water environment. Also referred to as water consumed.
Contiguous	Touching or connected throughout in an unbroken sequence.
Critical habitat	<p data-bbox="561 913 1414 980">State: Habitats of threatened or endangered species as designated by various state forest practices boards.</p> <p data-bbox="561 1008 1398 1075">Federal: Areas designated under the federal ESA that meet these criteria:</p> <ol data-bbox="561 1102 1425 1371" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="561 1102 1425 1245">1. Areas within the geographic area occupied by a federally listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection. <li data-bbox="561 1272 1425 1371">2. Areas outside the geographic area occupied by a listed species, when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.
Cultural resources	Sites, structures, landscapes, and objects of some importance to a culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons.
Cumulative impact	The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions – regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).

Term	Definition
D	
Discharge	The volume of water that passes a given location within a given period of time. Usually expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs).
Diversity	see <i>Biodiversity</i> .
Dolomitic	A white, reddish, or greenish mineral consisting of calcium magnesium carbonate, found in sedimentary rocks. It is used as a building stone and in the manufacture of cement and fertilizers.
E	
Ecosystem	The complex of a community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit.
Endangered species	Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Endemic	Plants or animals that are native to a particular region or country.
Environment	The surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that affect or modify an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.
Environmental Impact Statement	A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of the proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the proposed project or action.
Ephemeral	A plant (or insect) that lives for only a short period of time.
Exotic	In ecology, a term that describes the introduction of a species from another place or region.
Extirpate	To destroy completely; wipe out.
F	
Fallow	Allowing cropland, either tilled or untilled, to lie idle during the whole or greater portion of the growing season.
Fauna	The wildlife or animals of a specified region or time.
Federally listed	Species formally listed as a threatened or endangered species under the ESA. Designations are made by the FWS or NMFS.
Floodplain	The lowland that borders a stream or river, usually dry but subject to flooding.

Term	Definition
Flora	Plant life, especially all the plants found in a particular country, region, or time regarded as a group. Also, a systematic set of descriptions of all the plants of a particular place or time.
Forage	Food for animals. In this document, term applies to both availability of plant material for wildlife and crops grown to feed horses, cattle, and other livestock.
Freshwater	Water that contains less than 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of dissolved solids; generally, more than 500 mg/L of dissolved solids is undesirable for drinking and many industrial uses.
G	
Genetic introgression	Reproductive crosses between species that result in a sterile hybrid (such as brook trout/bull trout hybrids), as well as crosses between species that result in changes to the gene pool of one species (such as cutthroat/rainbow hybrids or introduction of genetic material from hatchery fish).
Geographic information system (GIS)	A computer system that stores and manipulates spatial data, and can produce a variety of maps and analyses. GISs are used to set landscape-level planning objectives. GISs can do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="561 1056 1425 1123">1. Assign information and attributes to polygons and lines, which represent relationships on the ground. <li data-bbox="561 1150 1328 1213">2. Update and retrieve inventory, mapping, and statistical information.
Granitic	A term used to describe something composed of a coarse-grained igneous rock made up of feldspar, mica, and at least 20 percent quartz.
Grassland	An area covered with grass and grass-like vegetation.
H	
Habitat	The region where a plant or animal naturally grows or lives. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and home range.
Half-life	The time required for half of something to undergo a process. As used in this document, it is the amount of time for half the herbicide to break down, becoming ineffective.

Term	Definition
Harm	Habitat modification or degradation that injures or kills wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns that include breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
Herbicide	A chemical preparation designed to kill plants, especially weeds, or to otherwise inhibit their growth.
Holistic	An approach to ecology emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts.
Hydrologic cycle	The sequence of conditions through which water passes from vapor in the atmosphere through precipitation upon land or water surfaces, and ultimately, back into the atmosphere as a result of evaporation and transpiration.
Hydrology	The science that studies the properties, distribution, and circulation of natural surface water and groundwater.
Hyporheic zone	The groundwater under a stream channel or floodplain that contributes water to the stream. Also contributes biologically, sometimes supporting an extensive biotic community.
I	
Impact	A modification in the status of the environment brought about by a proposed action.
Infestation	To overrun a place in large numbers and become threatening, harmful, or unpleasant.
Infiltration	To cause (as a liquid) to permeate something by penetrating its pores or interstices.
Insoluble	Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid.
Integrated Weed Management	An interdisciplinary pest management approach for selecting methods for preventing, containing, and controlling noxious weeds in coordination with other resource management activities to achieve optimum management goals and objectives.
Invader	To become established and spread rapidly in an area, crowding out any preexisting plants.
K	
Koc	The partitioning of a chemical between soil or sediment, usually expressed as K (the concentration of a chemical in soil (ug/g) to that in water (ug/ml)) or as Koc (which is K divided by the organic carbon content of the soil or sediment). The higher the number, the more binding the herbicide is to soil particles.

Term	Definition
L	
Landform	A term used to describe the many types of land surfaces that exist as a result of geologic activity and weathering (for example, plateaus, mountains, plains, and valleys).
LC50	Lethal concentration at which 50 percent of test organisms perish.
LD50	Lethal dose at which 50 percent of test organisms perish.
Leaching	To dissolve out soluble constituents from soil by percolation.
Lek	An assembly area where animals carry on display and courtship behavior.
M	
Minimum tool	Use of a weed treatment alternative that would accomplish management objectives and have the least impact on resources.
Mitigate	To alleviate, reduce, or render less intense or severe.
Mitigation	Action taken to avoid, reduce the severity of, or eliminate an adverse impact.
Mobility	Of or relating to the capability of moving or being moved.
N	
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969	Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	The federal agency that is the listing authority for marine mammals and anadromous fish under the ESA.
National Register of Historic Places	A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.
Native vegetation	Vegetation originating in a certain region or country.
Naturalization	To cause a plant or animal from another region to become established in a new environment or to adapt successfully to new environmental conditions.
Non-native	A plant that is not growing naturally in a particular place, and that has been introduced by an outside force or agent.

Term	Definition
Noxious weeds	Plants that may cause harm to collectors, or invasive exotics or parasites and their host plants that may harm the ecosystem or agriculture of an area.
P	
Paleontology	A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.
Particulate matter	Minute, separate particles, such as dust or other air pollutants.
Perennial	Lasting, or active through the whole year. May refer to rivers, streams, or plants.
Permeability	The measure of the ease with which a fluid can diffuse through a particular porous material.
Policy	A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.
Predators	Any organism that exists by preying upon other organisms.
Primitive	An area that is not developed, a pristine natural area.
Programmatic	Of, having, advocating, or following a plan, policy, or program, as in a <i>Programmatic EIS</i> .
Q	
Quartzite	A pale, metamorphic (and sometimes sedimentary) rock composed mainly of quartz, formed by the action of heat and pressure on sandstone.
R	
Range	A large, open area of land over which livestock can wander and graze.
Raptor	A bird of prey.
Rare	A plant or animal restricted in distribution. May be locally abundant in a limited area or few in number over a wide area.
Reclamation	Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced.
Redd	A spawning nest constructed by a fish. A depression excavated in gravels where eggs are deposited.
Region	A large tract of land generally recognized as having similar character types and physiographic types.

Term	Definition
Residual	Relating to the material left after weathering of a rock and removal of its soluble constituents.
Revegetation	The reestablishment and development of self-sustaining plant cover. On disturbed sites, this normally requires human assistance such as reseeding.
Rhizomes	A thick underground horizontal stem that produces roots and has shoots that develop into new plants.
Right-of-way	Strip of land acquired by legal means, over which utility corridors and access roads pass.
Riparian	Of, or pertaining to, the area surrounding the banks of a stream that supports vegetation dependent on high levels of water.
Riparian area	Areas of land directly influenced by water or that influence water. Riparian areas usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting the influence of water. Riversides and lake borders are typical riparian areas.
Road prism	This is the horizontal template of a road that includes the road running surface, cutslope, fillslope, and ditch.
S	
Sacred site	Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land 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 has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.
Salmonid	Fish species belonging to the family Salmonidae, including trout, steelhead, salmon, char, and whitefish species.
Scoping	The process of determining the range of proposed actions, alternatives, and impacts to be discussed in an EIS; includes public meetings.
Sediment	A generic term used loosely to describe silt or sand-sized particles that may settle out of flowing water onto the bottom of streams and rivers, which may cover gravels otherwise used by salmonid fish for spawning and rearing young. Sediments may also inhibit oxygen uptake by fish eggs and therefore reduce reproductive success.

Term	Definition
Sediment/ Sedimentary	Solid fragmental material, either mineral or organic, that is transported or deposited by air, water, gravity, or ice.
Semi-arid	A climate or region characterized by little yearly rainfall and by the growth of a number of short grasses and shrubs.
Sensitive species	Species whose populations are small and widely dispersed or restricted to a few localities. Species that are listed or candidates for listing by the state or federal government.
Sensitivity	The state of being readily affected by the actions of external influence.
Site	In archaeology, any locale showing evidence of human activity.
Socioeconomic	Of or involving both social and economic factors.
Soluble	Able to be dissolved in another substance, such as water.
Solubility	The quality or state of being soluble. Expressed in this document as the quantity of a herbicide that can be dissolved in water.
Species	A group of individuals of common ancestry that closely resemble each other structurally and physiologically, and in nature interbreed to produce fertile offspring.
Subspecies	Any natural subdivision of a species that exhibits small, but persistent morphological variations from other subdivisions of the same species living in different geographical regions or times.
Subnivian	Under the snow.
Synergistic relationship	The simultaneous action of separate physical factors that when combined have a greater total effect than the sum of their individual effects.
T	
Take	To kill or capture a species covered by the ESA.
Tap-root	A prominent and often bulky root that extends downward below the stem of some plants and has fine lateral roots. It often serves as a food storage organ.
Threatened species	Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.
Topography	The relative positions and elevations of surface features of an area.

Term	Definition
Traditional cultural property	A term referring to a tangible site, district, structure, building, or object with defensible boundaries that is important to a contemporary human community and has been for 50 years or more, that has significance under one or more criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, and with integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association in the perspective of those who value the place.
Transpiration	The process by which water that is absorbed by plants, usually through the roots, is evaporated into the atmosphere from the plant surface, such as leaf pores.
Tributary	A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river.
Turbidity	The amount of solid particles that are suspended in water and that cause light rays shining through the water to scatter. Turbidity makes the water cloudy or even opaque in extreme cases.
U	
Upland	Land or an area of land lying above the level where water flows or where flooding occurs. Land that is generally dry, as opposed to lowland, meadow, marsh, swamp, and the like. See <i>riparian</i> for comparison.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	The federal agency that is the listing authority for species other than marine mammals and anadromous fish under the ESA.
V	
Vegetation community	Species of plants that commonly live together in the same region or ecotone.
Viable population	A population of sufficient size and distribution to be able to persist for a long period of time in the face of demographic variations, random events that influence the genetic composition of the population, and fluctuations in environmental conditions, including catastrophic events.
Volcanic soils	Soil materials weathered from rocks or material that were produced by volcanic eruptions.
W	
Water Quality Limited Stream	A stream listed under the Clean Water Act as not fully supporting designated beneficial uses. It is for these water bodies that Total Maximum Daily Loads are required to be developed.

Term	Definition
Watershed	The catchment area of land draining into a river, river system, or body of water; the drainage basin contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments to a stream or lake.
Wetlands	Lands or areas exhibiting hydric soils, saturated or inundated soil during some portion of the plant growing season, and plant species tolerant of such conditions (includes swamps, marshes, bogs).

Sources

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Chapter 7. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
A	
ADI	Average Daily Intake
APHIS	Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Months
B	
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
C	
CBFWA	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Association
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
cm	Centimeter
cm/sec	Centimeters per Second
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Areas
D	
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
E	
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAWS	Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale
EDC	Endocrine disruption compounds
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat

Acronym	Definition
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ERU	Ecological Reporting Unit
ESU	Evolutionary significant unit
F	
FCRONRW	Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FQPA	Food Quality Protection Act
FR	Federal Register
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
G	
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
H	
HEP	Habitat Evaluation Procedure
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
I	
ICBEMP	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
INWCC	Idaho Noxious Weed Coordinating Committee
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IWM	Integrated Weed Management

Acronym	Definition
K	
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer (Thousand Meters)
L	
LAU	Lynx Analysis Units
LCAS	Lynx Conservation Assessment Strategy
LC50	Lethal Concentration With 50 Percent Mortality
LD50	Lethal Dose at Which 50 Percent of Test Organisms Perish
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
M	
m	Meter
MATC	Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration
mg	Milligram
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Meter
MIS	Management Indicator Species
ml	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
mph	Miles per Hour
MVP	Minimum viable populations
N	
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOELs	No-Observed-Effect Levels
NOI	Notice of Intent

Acronym	Definition
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	U.S. National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O	
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P	
PAR	Pesticide Application Record
PDEIS	Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement
pH	Numeric Value Indicating the Relative Acidity or Alkalinity of a Substance on a 0 to 14 Scale, with the Neutral Point at 7.0
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
PVG	Potential Vegetation Groups
PVT	Potential Vegetation Types
R	
RHCA	Riparian Habitat Conservation Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right-of-Way
S	
S-CNF	Salmon-Challis National Forest
SCS	Soil Conservation Service (U.S.)

Acronym	Definition
SH	State Highway
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SNRA	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOPA	Schedule of Proposed Actions
sp.	Species (Used When Species is Unknown or Unspecified)
spp.	Plural of sp. (Multiple Unknown Species)
T	
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
TES	Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive
U	
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USC	U.S. Code
USCA	U.S. Court of Appeals
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Service or Survey
Symbol	
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
µg/m ³	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
µm	One Millionth of a Meter or a Micrometer

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