

Appendix A

Appendix A

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

- Alternative** - A Comprehensive management strategy; when a federal agency is considering an action, NEPA requires the agency to develop and analyze a range of reasonable alternatives, including a "no action" or "no change" alternative. The alternatives must respond to the issues, and must show a reasonable range of actions.
- Anadromous Fish** - Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into streams to spawn. Salmon and steelhead are examples.
- Best management practices** - A practice or combination of practices that is determined by a State (or designated area-wide planning agency) after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation, to be the most effective, practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals (Federal Register, Volume 40, No. 230 dated 11/28/75).
- Biodiversity** - The relative abundance and variety of species, both plant and animal, in a given area.
- Biological evaluation** - A specific process required as part of an environmental assessment that evaluates the potential effects of a proposed project on Proposed, Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive species and their habitats.
- Clearcutting** - The cutting method that describes the silviculture system in which the old crop is cleared over a considerable area at one time. Regeneration then occurs from (a) natural seeding from adjacent stands, (b) seed contained in the slash or logging debris, (c) advance growth, or (d) planting or direct seeding. An even-aged forest usually results.
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)** - A codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.
- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)** - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters. (Abstracted from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as Amended.)
- Cultural resource** - The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by humans in the past-historic or prehistoric.
- Cumulative effects or impacts** - Cumulative effect or impact is the impact on the environment which 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 nonfederal) (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 - these regulations use effects and impacts synonymously.)

Decision notice - The written record of the decision made after a federal agency completes an environmental assessment. The decision notice chooses one of the alternatives, or a blend of the alternatives, and may be appealed by the public. The Forest Service combines the decision notice with the FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact) required by NEPA.

Designated corridor - Both the wild and scenic corridor and the scenic waterway, including all areas that are part of either designation.

Developed recreation - Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of an area. Examples of developed recreation areas are campgrounds and ski areas; facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water, ski lifts, and buildings.

Dispersed recreation - A general term referring to recreation use outside developed recreation sites; this includes activities such as scenic driving, hiking, backpacking, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, and recreation in primitive environments.

Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

Easements - An interest in real property that conveys use, but not ownership, of a portion of an owner's property.

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

Environmental Analysis - A comprehensive evaluation of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.

Environmental Assessment - The concise public document required by the regulations for implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. (40 CFR 1508.9,2)

Fire intensity level - Fire intensity level; a measure of heat released over time by the flaming front of a fire; indicated by flame length (i.e., FIL 1 = 0-2 ft; FIL 2 = 2-4 ft).

Floodplain - Relatively flat surfaces adjacent to active stream or river channels, formed by deposition of sediments during major floods; may be covered by water during floods:

100-year floodplain - That area that would be covered by water during the 100-year flood event.

Historic floodplain - The relatively flat area adjacent to an active stream that has been formed by depositions of river sediment, an area larger than the 100-year floodplain.

Forest Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) - An agreement between the Forest Service and State Historic Preservation Office defining management guidelines for cultural resources.

Foreground - A term used in visual management to describe the portions of a view between the observer and up to 1/4 to 1/2 mile distant.

- Forest Plan** - See Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.
- Forest Service Handbook (FSH)** - For Forest Service use, directives that provide detailed instructions on how to proceed with a specialized phase of a program or activity.
- Forest Service Manual (FSM)** - A system of manuals which provides direction for Forest Service activities.
- Habitat** - The area where a plant or animal lives and grows under natural conditions. Habitat consists of living and non-living attributes, and provides all requirements for food and shelter.
- Historic sites** - Site associated with the history, tradition, or cultural heritage of national, state, or local interest, and of enough significance to merit preservation or restoration.
- Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team)** - A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem.
- Irretrievable** - Applies to losses of production, harvest, or commitment of renewable natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is irretrievably lost during the time an area is used as a winter sports site. If the use is changed, timber production can be resumed. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible.
- Irreversible** - Applies primarily to the use of non-renewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors that are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.
- Key Issues** - The ID Team identifies and eliminates from detailed study the issues which are not significant or which have been covered by prior environmental review. The remaining issues are covered through the analysis. These issues are the key issues.
- Management plan** - A plan guiding overall management of an area administered by a federal or state agency; plan usually includes objectives, goals, standards and guidelines, management actions, and monitoring plans.
- Middleground** - A term used in visual management to describe the portions of a view extending from the foreground zone out to 3 to 5 miles from the observer.
- Mitigation** - Mitigation includes: (a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and, (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. (40 CFR Part 1508.20)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969** - An act to declare a National policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humankind and the environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humanity, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality. (The

Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities, Agriculture Handbook No. 453, USDA, Forest Service 359 pp.)

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

Outstandingly remarkable values (OR values) - Term used in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968; to qualify as outstandingly remarkable, a resource value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a regional or national level.

PETS - Proposed, endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.

Prehistoric site - An area which contains important evidence and remains of the life and activities of early societies which did not record their history.

Public involvement - A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plan, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.

Recreation Site Development Level

1. **Minimum Site Modification** - Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed for protection of the site rather than comfort of the users. Use of synthetic materials excluded. Minimum controls are subtle. No obvious regimentation. Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users. Motorized access not provided or permitted.
2. **Little Site Modification** - Rustic or rudimentary site rather than for the comfort of the users. Use of synthetic materials avoided. Minimum controls are subtle. Little obvious regimentation. Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users. Motorized access provided or permitted. Primary access over primitive roads. Interpretive services informal, almost subliminal.
3. **Site Modification Moderate** - Facilities about equal for protection of site and comfort of users. Contemporary/rustic design of improvements usually based on use of native materials. Inconspicuous vehicular traffic controls usually provided. roads may be hard surfaced and trails formalized. Development density about 3 family units per acre. Primary access may be over high standard roads. Interpretive services informal, but generally direct.
4. **Site Heavily Modified** - Some facilities designed strictly for comfort and convenience of users. Luxury facilities not provided. Facility design may incorporate synthetic materials. Extensive use of artificial surfacing of roads and trails. Vehicular traffic control usually obvious. Primary access usually over paved roads. Development density 3-5 family units per acre. Plant materials usually native. Interpretive services often formal or structured.
5. **High Degree of Site Modification** - Facilities mostly designed for comfort and convenience of users and usually include flush toilets; may include showers, bathhouses, laundry facilities, and electrical hookups. Synthetic materials commonly used. Formal walks or surfaced trails. Regimentation of users obvious. Access usually by high-speed highways. Development density 5 or more family units per acre. Plant materials may be foreign to the environment.

Formal interpretive services usually available. Designs formalized and architecture may be contemporary. Mowed lawns and clipped shrubs not unusual.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences have been arranged along a continuum of spectrum divided into seven classes: Primitive, Semiprimitive Nonmotorized, Semiprimitive Motorized, Roaded Modified, Roaded Natural, Rural Urban.

1. **Primitive** - Area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
2. **Semiprimitive Nonmotorized** - Area is characterized by a predominately natural or natural appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized recreation use is not permitted, but local roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreation experience opportunities.
3. **Semiprimitive Motorized** - Area is characterized by a predominately natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way with minimum on-site controls and restrictions. Use of local primitive or collector roads with predominately natural surfaces and trails suitable for motor bikes is permitted.
4. **Roaded Natural** - Area is characterized by predominately natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be moderate to high, with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.
5. **Roaded Modified** - Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident. Substantially modified natural environment where roads, landings, slash, and debris may be strongly dominate from within, yet remain subordinate from distant sensitive roads and high-ways.

Rehabilitation - Action taken to restore, protect, or enhance site productivity, water quality, or other resource values over a period of time.

Resident fish - Fish species that complete their entire life cycle in freshwater; non-anadromous fish; an example is rainbow trout.

Resource assessment - An evaluation of the resources and values associated with a wild and scenic river and the river corridor; the evaluation determined the level of significance of river-related values.

Retention - See Visual quality objective.

Riparian - Pertaining to areas of land directly influenced by water or influencing water. Riparian areas usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting this water influence. Stream sides, lake borders, or marshes are typical riparian areas.

River Corridor - Land adjacent to the Wild and Scenic River, managed along with the river to maintain and/or enhance the ORVs of the river. Corridor boundaries are delineated by the geography and the ORVs encompassing not more than 320 acres per river mile.

Roadless area - Acres studied during the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process (RARE II) which are roadless and at least 5,000 acres in size.

Salvage cuttings - Intermediate cuttings made to remove trees that are dead or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.

Scenic easements - Scenic easement means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic river system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for the purposes of this Act. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership for purposes of section 6 (b).

Scoping process - A part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA process; early and open activities used to determine the scope and significance of the issues, and the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an Environmental Impact Statement. (40 CFR 1501.7)

Sedimentation - A process where material carried in suspension by water flows into streams and rivers, increasing turbidity and eventually settling to the bottom.

Selection cutting - The annual or periodic removal of trees (particularly mature trees), individually or in small groups, from an uneven-aged forest, to realize the yield and establish a new crop of irregular constitution.

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

Sensitivity level - A measure of people's concern for the scenic quality of the National Forests. Three sensitivity levels are employed, each identifying a different level of user concern for the visual environment.

Level 1 - Highest sensitivity

Level 2 - Average sensitivity

Level 3 - Lowest sensitivity

Snag - A standing dead tree.

Special attributes - Term used in planning for State Scenic Waterways; to qualify as a special attribute, a resource value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a regional or national level.

Standards and guidelines - Bounds or constraints within which all practices in a given area will be carried out, in achieving the goals and objectives for that area. Standards and guidelines provide environmental safeguards and also state constraints prescribed by law.

State Scenic Waterway - Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as State Scenic Waterways by the State of Oregon, either under the voter initiative that established the program in 1970, or under subsequent ballot measures or legislative acts. Parts of the McKenzie River were designated as a State Scenic Waterway in the Oregon Rivers initiative, a statewide ballot measure passed in 1988.

Stream class - Classification of streams based on the present and foreseeable uses made of the water, and the potential effects of on-site changes on downstream uses. Four classes are defined:

Class I - Perennial or intermittent streams that: provide a source of water for domestic use; are used by large numbers of anadromous fish or significant sports fish for spawning, rearing, or migration; and/or are major tributaries to other Class I streams.

Class II - Perennial or intermittent streams that: are used by fish for spawning, rearing, or migration; and/or may be tributaries to Class I streams or other Class II streams.

Class III - All other perennial streams not meeting higher class criteria.

Class IV - All other intermittent streams not meeting higher class criteria.

Terminus - The beginning or ending point; in this case, the beginning or ending point of a legally designated corridor, such as the Wild and Scenic.

Threatened species - Those plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future. (See also Endangered species.)

Unregulated Harvest - Harvest on lands in LRMP management areas which do not schedule timber harvest on a regular sustainable basis.

Viewshed - Portion of the Forest that is seen from a major travel route, or high use location.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO) - Categories of acceptable landscape alteration measured in degrees of deviation from the natural-appearing landscape.

Preservation (P) - Ecological changes only.

Retention (R) - Management activities should not be evident to the casual Forest Visitor.

Partial Retention (PR) - Management activities remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Modification (M) - Management activities may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, follow naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.

Maximum Modification (MM) - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Enhancement - A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

Visual resource - The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

Watershed - The entire land area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream. Also used to describe 33 watersheds used for Forest level planning and analysis, averaging 55,000 acres.

Wetlands - Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water often enough to support, and usually do support, primarily plants and animals that require saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Wild and Scenic River - Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as such by Congressional action under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as supplemented and amended, or those sections of rivers designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which they flow. Wild and scenic rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:

1. **Wild River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.
2. **Scenic River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
3. **Recreational River Areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Wilderness Resource Spectrum Class (WRS) - Classification of area within a wilderness based on such criteria as the current condition of use, density of camping sites, presence of trails.

1. **Pristine** - This class is characterized by an extensive unmodified natural environment. Natural processes and conditions have not and will not be measurably affected by the actions of users. This class provides the most outstanding opportunity for isolation and solitude, free from evidence of past human activities and with very infrequent encounters with other users.
2. **Primitive** - This class is characterized by essentially an unmodified natural environment. Concentration of users is low and evidence of human use is minimal. This class provides a high opportunity for exploring and experiencing considerable isolation, solitude, and self reliance.
3. **Semiprimitive** - This class is characterized by a predominately unmodified natural environment of moderate size. Concentration of users is low, but there is evidence of other users. In this class moderate opportunities for exploring and experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of users; independence; closeness to nature; tranquility and self reliance.
4. **Transition** - This class includes areas that are characterized predominantly by conditions of relatively concentrated use where encounters with other groups are frequent, opportunities for solitude are limited, and controls may be highly evident.