Chapter 4 – References and Lists

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GLOSSARY

Adaptive Management – A type of natural resource management that implies making decisions as part of an on-going process. Monitoring the results of actions provides information that may indicate the need to change a course of action. Scientific findings and the needs of society may also indicate the need to adapt resource management to new information.

Adult – A full-grown animal or plant.

Age Class – One of the intervals into which the age of a range of trees is divided for classification, usually 20 years. A single age class would have trees that are within 20 years of the same age, for example 1-20 years or 21-40 years.

Airshed – A geographical area that shares the same air mass due to topography, meteorology, and climate.

Analysis Area – A collection of land area, not necessarily contiguous, sufficiently similar in character that they can be treated as if they were identical

Aspect – A position facing a particular direction, usually expressed as a compass direction in degrees or cardinal directions.

Bark Beetle – A member of the family Scolytidae (Coleoptera). Adults and larvae tunnel in the cambial region (either in the bark only or in the bark and xylem) of living; dying; and recently dead or felled trees.

Barrier – Any obstruction to the spread of fire, typically an area or strip devoid of combustible material.

Basal Area – The area of the cross section of a tree trunk near its base, usually 4 and 1/2 feet above the ground. Basal area is a way to measure how much of a site is occupied by trees. The term basal area is often used to describe the collective basal area of trees per acre.

Baseline – Starting point for analysis of environmental consequences. A baseline may be conditions at a point in time or collected over a specified period of years.

BehavePlus - A software application to predict wildland fire behavior for fire management purposes.

Best Management Practices (BMP) – Practices determined to be the most effective and practicable means of controlling pollutants at levels compatible with environmental

quality goals. BMPs were conceptualized in the 1972 FUS Federal Water Pollution Control Act. BMPs as defined in the USDA Forest Service Soil and Water Conservation Handbook.

Breast Height – A standard height from ground level, generally 4.5 ft for recording diameter, circumference or basal area of a tree.

Broadcast Burn –Prescribed fire allowed to burn over a designated area within defined boundaries to achieve land management objectives.

Brush – Shrubby vegetation that does not produce commercial timber.

Buffer – A land area designated to block or absorb unwanted impacts to the area beyond the buffer.

Bulk Density – The weight per unit of volume of a material. Bulk density of plants is measured at a specified moisture tension.

California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CWHR) – a wildlife information system and predictive mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. This system is considered a "state-of-the-art" information system for California's wildlife. The system provides the most widely used habitat relationship models for California's terrestrial vertebrate species. CWHR is operated and maintained by the California Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the California Interagency Wildlife Task Group (CIWTG).

Canopy – Foliar cover in the forest stand consisting of one or several layers

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete fuel combustion. Carbon monoxide is a criteria pollutant and is measured in parts per million.

Chaparral – Dense growth of mostly small-leaved evergreen shrubs. Found in the foothills of California.

Classified Roads – Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for motor vehicle access including State roads; County roads; privately owned roads; National Forest System roads; and roads authorized by the Forest Service that are intended for long term use.

Clump – An isolated, generally dense, group of trees.

Codominant – Tree species in a forest that are about equally numerous and exert the greatest influence.

Cohort – A group of trees developing after a single disturbance, commonly consisting of trees of similar age. A considerable range of tree ages of seedling or sprout origin and trees that predate the disturbance can be included.

Community – An assemblage of plants and animals living together and occupying a given area 2. An urban or rural group of human families, as in towns.

Composition – The proportion of each tree species in a stand expressed as a percentage of the total number; basal area; or volume of all tree species in the stand

Condition Class 1 – Low risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects.

Condition Class 2 – Moderate risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects.

Condition Class 3 – High risk from uncharacteristic wildfire effects.

Conifer – A tree that produces cones, for example, a pine, spruce, or fir tree.

Corridor – Elements of the landscape that connect similar areas. Streamside vegetation may create a corridor of willows and hardwoods between meadows where wildlife feed.

Cover – Any feature that conceals wildlife or fish. Cover may be dead or live vegetation, boulders, or undercut streambanks. Animals use cover to rest, feed, and escape from predators.

Crown – The upper part of a tree that carries the main branch system and foliage.

Crown Closure – The point at which the vertical projections of crown perimeters within a canopy touch.

Crown Density – The amount and compactness of foliage for trees or shrubs.

Cumulative Effects – Combined effects resulting from sequential actions on a given area.

Den Tree – A tree that contains a weather tight cavity for wildlife.

Diameter Class – Intervals into which a range of diameters of tree stems or logs may be divided for classification or use.

Disturbance – A force that results in changes in the structure and composition through natural events such as wind, fire, flood, avalanche, or mortality caused by insect disease outbreaks or by human caused events (e.g. timber harvest).

Duff - Organic material covering the forest floor (includes fresh litter from plants & older, well-decomposed humus).

Ecosystem – An arrangement of living and non-living things and the forces that move among them. Living things include plants and animals. Non-living parts of ecosystems may be rocks and minerals. Weather and wildfire are two of the forces that act within ecosystems.

Elevation – Vertical distance of measure displayed in feet above sea level.

Embeddedness - A measure of fine sediment intrusion into channel substrate (primarily gravels).

Endangered Species – A plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Endemic Species – Plants or animals that occur naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited to a particular locality.

Environmental Impact Statement – A document prepared by a Federal agency in which anticipated environmental effects of a planned course of action or development are evaluated. A Federal statute (Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969) requires that such statements be prepared. An impact statement includes: (1) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (2) any adverse impacts which cannot be avoided by the action, (3) alternative courses of actions, (4) relationships between local short-term use of the human environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (5) a description of the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources which would occur if the action were accomplished.

Ephemeral Stream – A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation, receiving little or no water from springs and no long continued supply from snow or other sources and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion – The wearing away of land surface by rain, running water, wind, ice, gravity, or other natural agents including gravitational creep and tillage.

Feasibility – Capability and suitability for specific use.

Fire Behavior –
Crown fire – A fire that spreads across the tops of trees or shrubs.
Extreme fire behavior – A level of fire characteristics that ordinarily preclude methods of direct control, usually moving at a high rate of speed.
Spot fire – A fire ignited beyond the zone of direct ignition from the main fire, caused by windborne sparks or embers.
Underburn – A fire that consumes surface fuels but not trees and shrubs.

FlamMap - A Fire Behavior Mapping and Analysis program that computes potential fire behavior characteristics (ROS, flame length, etc.) over an entire FARSITE landscape for constant weather and fuel moisture conditions.

Flow – The movement of a stream of water or other mobile substances from place to place The movement of water, and the moving water itself. The volume of water passing a given point per unit of time

Forage – All browse and non-woody plants that are eaten by wildlife.

Forb – A grouping or category of herbaceous plants which are not included in grass, shrub or tree groupings, generally smaller flowering plants. Forbs contain little or no woody material.

Forest – An ecosystem characterized by a more or less dense and extensive tree cover, often consisting of stands varying in characteristics such as species composition, structure, age class, and associated processes. Commonly includes meadows, streams, fish and wildlife.

Forest Health – The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, and vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance. Individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health of the stands that make up the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point which influences the perception and interpretation of forest health.

Forest Plan – Source of management direction for an individual Forest that specifies activity and output levels for a period of 10-15 years. Management direction in the Forest Plan is based on issues identified at the time of the Plan's development.

Forestry – The profession embracing the science, art, and practice of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests and associated resources for human benefit and in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs, and values.

Forest Type – A category of forest usually defined by its vegetation, particularly its dominant vegetation as based on percentage cover of trees.

Fragmentation – The process by which a landscape is broken into small islands of forest within a mosaic of other forms of land use or ownership.

Frequency – 1. biometrics the number of occurrences of a given type of event of the number of members of a population falling into a specified class 2. ecology the number of individuals in a community

Fugitive Dust – Any solid particulate matter entrained in the ambient air which is caused by anthropogenic or natural activities which is emitted into the air without first passing through a stack or duct designed to control flow; including but not limited to, emissions caused by movement of soil, vehicles, equipment, and windblown dust. This excludes particulate matter emitted directly in the exhaust of motor vehicles, and from other fuel combustion devices.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – A system of computer maps with corresponding site-specific information that can be electronically combined to provide reports and maps.

Habitat – The place where an animal, plant, or population normally lives and develops.

Habitat capability - The ability of a land area or plant community to support a given species of wildlife.

Headcuts - Land erosion at the head of a stream, creek, or river

Headwater – The source of a stream. The upper tributaries of a drainage basin.

Herb – A non-woody, vascular plant.

Herbaceous -A class of vegetation dominated by no-woody plants known as herbs.

Herbicide – A pesticide used to control the growth of plants.

Horizon (soil) – A layer of soil approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent genetically related layers in physical, chemical, and biological properties or characteristics such as color, structure, texture, consistency, kinds and number of organisms present, degree of acidity or alkalinity.

Indigenous – Native to a specified area or region.

Indirect Effects – Effects that are caused by an action and occur at a later time, or at another location, yet are reasonably foreseeable in the future.

Insect – A member of the class Insecta characterized by a body segmented into three distinct regions (head thorax abdomen), by a head with one pair of antennae, by a thorax with three segments each with a pair of legs, and usually one or two pairs of thoracic wings.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) -A group of specialists assembled to solve a problem or perform a task.

Invasive Plants – Plant species that are introduced into an area in which they did not evolve, and in which they usually have few or no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread. These species can cause environmental harm by significantly changing ecosystem composition, structure, or processes, and can cause economic harm or harm to human health.

KREW – Kings River Experimental Watershed, research study area.

KRP – Kings River Project - Based on the Intra-agency agreement between the USDA Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station for the jointly funded Kings River Project (signed by the PSW Regional Forester and PSW Research Station Director, August 6, 2002).

Landscape – A large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts. Landscapes are often used for coarse grain analysis.

Lop – To cut limbs from trees, whether standing, felled, or fallen.

Lop-and Scatter – A hand method of removing upward extending branches from tops of felled trees to keep slash low to the ground, to increase rate of decomposition, lower fire hazard, or as a pretreatment prior to burning.

Management Indicator Species (MIS) – Animals or plants identified in Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs or forest plans) developed under the 1982 Planning Rule, that are selected because their population changes are thought to indicate the effects of Forest Service management activities.

Mechanical Methods – Utilization of machinery such as bulldozers and skidders for tractor logging; helicopter logging, skyline cable logging, mechanical harvesters, and shredders/masticators.

Merchantable – Having the size, quality, and condition suitable for marketing under a given economic condition.

Mitigation – Actions taken to avoid, minimize, or rectify the impact of a land management activities.

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

Mortality – Trees dying from natural causes, usually by size class in relation to sequential inventories or subsequent to incidents such as storms, wildfire, or insect and disease epidemics.

Mosaic – A pattern of vegetation in which two or more kinds of communities are interspersed in patches, such as clumps of shrubs with grassland between.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - Congress passed NEPA in 1969 to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and their environment. One of the major tenets of NEPA is its emphasis on public disclosure of possible environmental effects of any major action on public lands. Section 102 of NEPA requires a statement of possible environmental effects to be released to the public and other agencies for review and comment.

Native Species – Indigenous species normally found as part of a particular ecosystem.

Nitrogen Oxide[s] (NOx) -A class of compounds that are respiratory irritants and that react with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to form ozone (O3). The primary combustion product of nitrogen is nitrogen dioxide (NO2). However, several other nitrogen compounds are usually emitted at the same time (nitric oxide [NO], nitrous oxide [NO], etc.), and these may or may not be distinguishable in available test data.

Non-target Species – A plant or animal against which a suppression measure or pesticide is not directed.

Notice of Intent – A notice printed in the *Federal Register* announcing that an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared. The NOI must describe the proposed action and possible alternatives, describe the agency's proposed scoping process, and provide a contact person for further information.

Noxious Plant (weed) – An undesirable plant that is difficult to control.

Old-growth (forest) – Old forests often containing several canopy layers, variety in tree sizes and species; decadent old trees; and standing and dead woody material.

Overstory – The upper canopy layer. (Plants below comprise the understory.)

PM10 – Particulate matter of mass median aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) less than or equal to 10 micrometers. A measure of small matter suspended in the atmosphere that can penetrate deeply into the lung where they can cause respiratory problems.

PM2.5 -Particulate matter of mass median aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers. A measure of fine particles of particulate matter that come from fuel combustion, agricultural burning, woodstoves, etc; Often called respirable particles, as they are more efficient at penetrating lungs and easily causing damage.

Patch – An area of homogeneous vegetation, in structure and composition.

Pathogen – A parasitic organism directly capable of causing disease.

Perennial Stream – A stream that has running water on a year-round basis under normal climatic conditions.

Pesticide – A chemical preparation used to control individuals or populations of injurious organisms.

Prescribed Fire (burn) – Fire set intentionally in wildland fuels under prescribed conditions and circumstances. Prescribed fire can rejuvenate forage for livestock and wildlife or prepare sites for natural regeneration of trees.

Rate of Spread – The relative speed with which a fire increases in size.

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

Reforestation – The restocking of an area with forest trees, by either natural or artificial means, such as planting.

Regeneration – The renewal of a tree crop by either natural or artificial means. The term is also used to refer to the young crop itself.

Release Cutting- Removal of competing vegetation to allow desired tree species to grow.

Residual – A tree or snag remaining after an intermediate or partial cutting of a stand.

Resilience – The ability of an ecosystem to maintain diversity, integrity, and ecological processes following a disturbance.

Resistance – The ability of a community to avoid alteration of its present state by a disturbance. The ability of plants to avoid, suppress, prevent, overcome, or tolerate insect or pathogen attack

Responsible Official- The USDA Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.

Restoration (of Ecosystems) - Actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve a desired, healthy, and functioning condition.

Riparian Area- The area along a watercourse or around a lake or pond.

Riparian Ecosystem- The ecosystems around or next to water areas that support unique vegetation and animal communities as a result of the influence of water.

Risk – the relative probability of any of several alternative outcomes as determined or estimated by a decision maker when the outcome of an event or series of events is not known

Road Maintenance – The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective.

Road Reconstruction – Activities that result in road realignment or road improvement.

Ruderal Plants – Plants that establish and grow in rubbish, waste, or on poor land.

Sample – A part of a population selected and examined as a representative of the whole

Sediment (sedimentation) – Solid materials, both mineral and organic, in suspension or transported by water, gravity, ice, or air; may be moved and deposited away from their original position and eventually will settle to the bottom.

Sensitive Species – Plant or animal species which are susceptible to habitat changes or impacts from activities. The official designation is made by the USDA Forest Service at the Regional level and is not part of the designation of Threatened or Endangered Species made by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Silvicultural System – The cultivation of forests; the result is a forest of a distinct form. Silvicultural systems are classified according to harvest and regeneration methods and the type of forest that results.

Silviculture – The art and science that promotes the growth of single trees and the forest as a biological unit.

Simulation – An operations research technique that represents physical, natural, social and economic systems by models in order to study the factors affecting the system and to aid decision making.

Site – The area in which a plant or a stand grows, considered in terms of its environment, particularly as this determines the type and quality of the vegetation the area can carry.

Site Preparation – Removing unwanted vegetation, slash, roots, and stones from a site before reforestation. Naturally occurring wildfire, as well as prescribed fire can prepare a site for natural regeneration.

Skid Road (skid trail) – A road access cut through the woods for skidding.

Skidder – A self-propelled machine (cable, clam-bunk, or grapple) used for dragging trees or logs.

Skidding - Hauling logs by sliding, not on wheels, from stump to a collection point.

Slash – Residue left on the ground after timber cutting or left after a storm, fire, or other event. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, branches, bark, etc.

Snag – A standing dead tree. Snags are important as habitat for a variety of wildlife species and their prey.

Soil Compaction – Reduction of soil volume. The weight of heavy equipment, for example, on soils can compact the soil and thereby change it in some ways, such as in its ability to absorb water.

Species – The main category of taxonomic classification into which genera are subdivided, comprising a group of similar interbreeding, individuals sharing a common morphology, physiology, and reproductive process.

Stand – A group of trees that occupies a specific area and is similar in species, age, and condition.

Stand Density – A quantitative measure of stocking expressed either absolutely in terms of number of trees, basal area, or volume per unit area or relative to some standard

condition. A measure of the degree of crowding of trees within stocked areas commonly expressed by various growing space ratios.

Stand Density Index (SDI) -Relative measure of tree density.

Stand Structure – The physical and temporal distribution of plants in a stand. Silviculture the horizontal and vertical distribution of components of a forest stand including the height, diameter, crown layers, and stems of trees, shrubs, herbaceous understory, snags, and down woody material

State Implementation Plan (SIP) - Plans devised by states to carry out their responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. SIPs must be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and include public review.

Stocking – An indication of growing-space occupancy relative to a preestablished standard.

Stream Classifications –

Class 1 – Highly significant perennial and intermittent streams with associated resource values (e.g. resident trout; threatened or endangered species; archeological sites)

Class 2 – Significant intermittent streams used by resident trout for spawning, rearing, or migration

Class 3 – Moderately significant intermittent streams used as habitat for few resident trout species and are rarely used for fishing

Class 4 – Intermittent or ephemeral channels that are between two and five feet wide and are meant to protect downstream water sources

Class 5 – Intermittent or ephemeral channels that are less than three feet wide and are Meant to carry water to Class IV streams

Streamside Management Zones – Management zones established to protect and maintain water quality, site productivity, channel stability, wildlife habitat, and riparian vegetation.

Structure – Sizes, shapes, and/or ages of the plants and animals in an area.

Succession – The gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) -A gas consisting of one sulfur and two oxygen atoms; of interest because sulfur dioxide converts to an aerosol that is very efficient at scattering light. Also, it can convert into acid droplets consisting primarily of sulfuric acid.

Thinning – A cutting made in an immature stand of trees to accelerate growth of the remaining trees or to improve the form of the remaining trees. Thinning reduces the competition for nutrients, water and sunlight.

Threatened Species – Plant or animal species likely to become endangered throughout all or part of their range in the foreseeable future. Designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Tractor – A powered vehicle mounted on crawler tracks or wheels used for skidding or hauling.

Tree – A woody perennial plant, typically large and with a well defined stem or stems carrying a more or less definite crown.

Understory – The trees and woody shrubs growing beneath the overstory in a stand of trees.

Understory Burn (underburn) – A management ignited fire that is used to consume surface fuels and forest residue but not overstory trees (in the case of forests or woodlands) and shrubs (in the case of shrublands). Used here to described a low to moderate intensity surface fire in treated and untreated forested stands.

Uneven-aged Silvicultural Strategy – A silvicultural system which includes: uneven-aged silvicultural management; regeneration in groups; and prescribed fire to maintain fuel distribution combined to create the pre1850 forest conditions.

Uneven-aged Stand – A stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, either intimately mixed or in small groups

Uniform – A forest, crop, or stand constituted of trees whose crowns form and ordered, even canopy.

Viability – The ability of a population of a plant or animal species to persist for some specified time into the future. Viable populations are populations that are regarded as having the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that its continued existence is well distributed in a given area.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) – Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

Watershed – The entire region drained by a waterway (or into a lake or reservoir. More specifically, a watershed is an area of land above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the streamflow at that point.

Weed – A valueless, troublesome, or noxious plant often exotic, growing wild, especially on growing profusely. A plant growing where it is not wanted

WIN – Watershed improvement needs sites (e.g. rehabilitation of skid trails). A part of the watershed restoration process that includes high and moderate WIN sites in watersheds where cumulative watershed effects are a concern.

Wildfire – Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.

Wildland – Land other than that dedicated for other uses such as agriculture, urban, mining, or parks.

Wildland-urban interface (WUI) – The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Because of their location, these structures are extremely vulnerable to fire should an ignition occur in the surrounding area.

Wildlife – All non-domesticated animal life.

Woodland – A forest area; a plant community in which, in contrast to a typical forest, the trees are often small, characteristically short-boled relative to their crown depth, and forming an open canopy with the intervening area being occupied by lower vegetation, commonly grass.

Yarder – A machine for cable logging consisting of a system of power-operated winches and a tower used to haul logs from a stump to a landing.

Yarding- Moving the cut trees from where they fell to a centralized place (landing) for hauling away from the stand.

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Interdisciplinary Teams

Regional Office IDT	
Chris Knopp…….	Team Leader
Cheryl Carrothers…….	Wildlife Biologist
Joseph Furnish……..	Regional Aquatic Ecologist
Mindy Hackett…….	Planning Specialist
Shirley Matson…….	Writer/Editor
Brent Roath……..	Soil Scientist
Joe Sherlock ……	Vegetation/ Fuels
Gary Thompson…….	Fuels / Monitoring Coordinator

Sierra National Forest IDT	
Ross Peckinpah……	Team Leader
Carolyn Ballard……	Fire and Fuels Specialist
Carlos Cabrera……..	GIS Specialist
Ramiro Rojas……	Silviculturist
Kim Sorini……	Wildlife Biologist
Phillip Strand……	Aquatic Biologist

List of Kings River DEIS Recipients

Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
California Department of Fish and Game
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Highway Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Naval Air Weapons Station
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service
San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
U.S. Army Engineer Division, South Pacific
U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Management
U.S. Department of Energy
USDA APHIS PPD/EAD
USDA National Agricultural Library

Tribes

Big Sand Rancheria
Cold Springs Rancheria
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
Haslett Basin Traditional Committee
Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition
Yvonne Cougoulat
Shannon Sommer

Organizations and Businesses

American Forest Resource Council
California Forestry Association
California Native Plant Society
Californians for Alternatives to Toxics
Earthjustice
High Sierra Chapter of Society of American Foresters
John Muir Project
Lassen Forest Preservation Group
Pacific Rivers Council
Pacific Rivers Foundation
San Joaquin Air Pollution Control District
Santa Fe Forest Watch
Sierra Club
Sierra Club, Tehipte Chapter

Sierra Forest Products
Sierra National Forest Protection Campaign
Sierra Pacific Industries
Yosemite Area Audubon

Public Officials and Offices

Sally Magnani Knox, Deputy Attorney General of California

Individuals

Monica L. Bond
Linda Blum
Sue Britting
Dave Burcham
David Edelson
Dr. Thomas R. Eliason
Patrick Emmert
Robert Heald
Michael Graf
Robert Heald
Richard Lund
Judy Malone
Dennis Odion
Nellie Patterson
Terry Preston
Carol Rice
Christine Spier
Martin Steitz
Jerry Verner
Bill Wickman
Gary Woods

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