

Acronyms and Definitions

ACEC/RNA—Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Area

BO—Biological Opinion

CE (Categorical Exclusion)—Actions that do not have significant effects on the environment and for which an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

CSNM—Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

EA (Environmental Assessment)—A concise public document that briefly provides evidence and analysis of a proposed Federal action. It is used to determine whether further analysis needs to be completed in an environmental impact statement.

FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact)—A finding that explains that an action will not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be required.

GFMA—General Forest Management Area

IDT (Interdisciplinary Team)—A group of resource specialists that conducts the environmental analysis for a proposed project and whose participation is determined by the issues relating to the project proposal.

OHV—Off-Highway Vehicle

LSR (Late-Successional Reserve)—One of the seven Federal land designations set forth in the *Northwest Forest Plan*. These reserves will maintain a functional, interactive, late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystem.

Matrix—One of the seven Federal land designations set forth in the *Northwest Forest Plan*. Most timber harvest contributing to the Allowable Sale Quantity takes place on matrix land.

MBF—thousand board feet.

MMBF—million board feet

NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act)—A Federal law that sets the systematic interdisciplinary analysis to achieve integrated consideration of physical, biological economic, and other sciences to provide for an informed decision. The process provides for public participation in the development, review, and revision of certain activities on Federal lands.

RMP (Resource Management Plan)—A land use plan prepared by the BLM in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Scoping—An early and open part of environmental analysis that allows interested public and other Federal, state and local agencies the opportunity to provide issues, concerns, and opportunities relative to proposed project actions. Scoping is required by regulation for environmental impact statements.