CHAPTER SEVEN - ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

μg/m³ ..... micrograms per cubic meter
ACEC ..... Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
AQRV ..... Air Quality Related Value
AUM ..... Animal Unit Month
BLM ..... Bureau of Land Management
BMP ..... Best Management Practice
CAA ..... Clean Air Act
CEQ ..... Council on Environmental Quality
CFR ..... Code of Federal Regulations
cfs ..... Cubic feet per second
csm ..... Cubic feet per second per square mile
CWA ..... Clean Water Act
DFC ..... Desired Future Condition
District ..... Upper Snake River District
DOE ..... U.S. Department of Energy
DOE-ID ..... Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office
Draft EIS ..... Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EA ..... Environmental Assessment
EIS ..... Environmental Impact Statement
EPA ..... U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ES&R ..... Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation
ESA ..... Endangered Species Act
FEIS ..... Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA ..... Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMDA ..... Fire, Fuels and Related Vegetation Management Direction Plan Amendment
FMP ..... Fire Management Plan
FO ..... Field Office
FONSI ..... Finding of No Significant Impact
FRCC ..... Fire Regime Condition Class
FY ..... Fiscal Year
GMP ..... General Management Plan

IDEQ ..... Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG ..... Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDL ..... Idaho Department of Lands
INL ..... Idaho National Laboratory
INERP ..... Idaho National Environmental Research Park
KOP ..... Key Observation Point
lb/ac ..... Pounds Per Acre
LSRD ..... Lower Snake River District (BLM)
LUP ..... Land Use Plan
LWG ..... Local working groups
MFP ..... Management Framework Plan
Mgal ..... Million gallons
mi^2 ..... Square Miles
MIS ..... Management Indicator Species
MOU ..... Memorandum of Understanding
msl ..... Mean Sea Level
NAAQS ..... National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NEAP ..... National Events Action Plan
NEPA ..... National Environmental Policy Act
NFRP ..... Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plans
NFS ..... National Forest System
NHPA ..... National Historic Preservation Act
NOI ..... Notice of Intent
NPDES ..... National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS ..... U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
NRCS ..... Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP ..... National Register of Historic Places
OF&A ..... Office of Fire and Aviation
OHV ..... Off-highway Vehicles
PFC ..... Proper Functioning Condition
PM_{10} ..... Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ ..... Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
ppm ..... Parts per million
PSD ..... Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RMP ..... Resource Management Plan

ROD ..... Record of Decision
ROW ..... Right-of-way
RxFire ..... Prescribed Burn/Prescribed Fire
SHPO ..... State Historic Preservation Officer
SRMA ..... Special Resource Management Area
SRP ..... Snake River Plain
SSER ..... Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem Reserve
SSS ..... Special Status Species
STATSGO ..... State Soil Geographic Data Base
t/a ..... tons/acre
T&E ..... Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered
TMDL ..... Total Maximum Daily Load
UCSCD ..... Upper Columbia Salmon Clearwater District
USACE ..... U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDI ..... U.S. Department of Interior
USFS ..... U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
USFWS ..... U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS ..... U.S. Geological Survey
VMS ..... Visual Management System
VOC ..... Volatile Organic Carbon
VQO ..... Visual Quality Objective
VRM ..... Visual Resource Management
WEG ..... Wind Erodibility Group
WFU ..... Wildland Fire Use
WSA ..... Wilderness Study Area
WUI ..... Wildland Urban Interface

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GLOSSARY

303(d)-listed Streams: Streams in which water quality is impaired; also known as "water quality-limited streams."

Airshed: A geographic area with similar topography and meteorology within which the airflow is contained the majority of the time.

Analysis Area: The geographic area that was analyzed to predict the possible effect that may be associated with proposed alternatives. This area varies in scale depending on the discipline being discussed, or the relationship being described.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): Determined to be equal to the amount of forage used to support one cow and calf for one month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Anthropogenic: Derived from human activities.

Biodiversity: The variety of life and its processes. It includes the array of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, the communities and ecosystems in which they occur, and the ecological and evolutionary processes that keep them functioning, yet ever changing and adapting.

Biological Assessment (BA): An evaluation conducted for federal projects requiring an environmental impact in accordance with the legal requirements under Section 7(e) of the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536(c)). The purpose of the assessment is to determine whether the proposed action is likely to affect any endangered, threatened, or proposed species or critical habitat.

Biological Evaluation (BE): A documented Forest Service review of Forest Service programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Chemical (vegetation treatment): This is the application of herbicides to control invasive species/noxious weeds and/or unwanted vegetation to meet resource objectives.

Clearing: A forest opening with little or no canopy closure that is either permanent or temporary. Permanent clearings occur as ski trails and contain grasses and forbs along with some shrub component. Temporary clearings are forest regeneration and contain seedlings and saplings trees that are less than 10 years old.

Cohesive Strategy: An aggressive, collaborative approach for reducing wildland fire risk to communities and to restore and maintain ecosystem health within fire-prone areas, which is based on the concept of restoring ecosystems to their historic fire regime.

Community: A group of interacting plants and animals inhabiting a given area.

Corridor: A route that potentially allows movement of individuals or species from one region to another.

Cultural Resource Inventory Classes: An inventory system used to identify and assess cultural resource values on BLM public lands. *Class I:* an overview document discussing the known resources of a particular region and defining research goals and questions from known data; primarily a chronicle of past land uses. *Class II:* professionally conducted, statistically based random samples designed to help characterize the probably density, diversity, and distribution of cultural resources in a large area. *Class III:* inventories conducted at 30-meter intervals or less to provide for intensive coverage over an entire project area, rather than a randomly selected sample area.

Desired Future Condition (DFC): A management objective that indicates the production of a distribution of vegetation age classes across a landscape that reduces hazardous fuels, promotes a healthier and more diverse vegetation structure and composition, and returns the currently altered fire regimes to fire regimes that more closely parallel historic fire regimes.

Distance Zones: Landscape areas denoted by specified distances from the observer.

District: Upper Snake River District of the Bureau of Land Management.

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of biotic (plant, animal, fungal, and microorganism) communities and their associated abiotic (non-living) environment interacting as a functioning unit.

Ecotone: The transition zone between two structurally different communities (see Edge).

Edge: The zone where two or more different communities meet and integrate, e.g., field and woodland or seedling/sapling forest and mature forest.

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R): Emergency stabilization actions are implemented within one year of a fire. Their purpose is to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation of natural and cultural resources; to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of fire; or to repair, replace, or construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Rehabilitation actions are implemented within three years of a fire. Their purpose is to repair or improve affected lands unlikely to recover to a management-approved condition on their own, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Endangered Species Act (ESA): A federal statute enacted in 1973, which provided for the protection of native wildlife threatened with extinction.

Endangered Species: Any species of animal or plant, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion its range. An endangered species must be designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior. Disturbance of the

habitat of endangered species is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act, 1973, as amended.

Environmental Gradient: The change in ecological or environmental features across space, such as changes in elevation, moisture, temperature, or soil type.

Fire Management Plan (FMP): Prepared at the Field Office or District level, this is a strategic document that defines a program to manage wildland fires based on an area's land use plan.

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC): A classification of a vegetation communities' variance or departure from historic fire conditions. Fire Condition Classes can be: (1) Fire Condition Class 1, representing low departure from historic fire regime; (2) Fire Condition Class 2, representing moderate departure from historic fire regime; or (3) Fire Condition Class 3, representing high departure from historic fire regime.

Footprint-acres: Refers to a single area or acreage within which some intervention, manipulation or treatment is/are performed.

Fragmentation: The process by which habitats or communities are increasingly subdivided into smaller units, resulting in their increased isolation as well as losses of total habitat area.

Gap Analysis: A scientific means for assessing to what extent native animal and plant species are being protected. It can be done at a state, local, regional, or national level.

Habitat: A place where an animal or plant lives and grows for all or a portion of its life.

Hazardous Fuels: Dry brush, trees, or other vegetation that have accumulated to a level that they increase the risk of unusually large, catastrophic fires as a result of decades of fire suppression activities, sustained drought, and/or increasing insect, disease, and invasive plant infestations.

Impact Zones: Areas considered to be smoke sensitive by IDEQ and are given additional air quality protection as needed.

Isolated Habitat (Sage Grouse): Areas where breeding habitat remains but are relatively small and isolated by farmlands, forests, and/or grasslands.

Key Habitat (Sage Grouse): Generally large scale, intact sagebrush steppe areas that provide sage grouse habitat.

Kipukas: Sparsely vegetated "islands" of lava.

Lead (Pb): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Linkage Habitats (Sage Grouse): Potential sage grouse habitat zones located between key sage grouse habitats allowing for movement between sage grouse stronghold habitats.

Management Indicator Species (MIS): A representative group of species that are dependent on a specific habitat type. The health of an indicator species is used to gauge the function of the habitat on which it depends and, in turn, the health of other dependent species.

Mechanical (vegetation treatment): This includes the application of mechanical treatments such as mowing, chaining, chopping, and cutting to meet resource objectives.

NFS Lands: National Forest System lands.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Orogeny: Geologic term for mountain building.

Ozone (O_3): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Particulate matter (PM): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM_{10}) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less ($PM_{2.5}$).

Population Viability: the probability that a population will persist for a specified period across its range despite normal fluctuations in population size and distribution, and environmental conditions. Factors affecting viability include habitat change, demographics, environmental happenstance, and genetic randomness.

Prescribed Burn: This is a pre-planned management-ignited fire designed to meet specific resource objectives such as reducing fuel loading or promoting vegetation regeneration.

Proposed Action: Alternative B.

Rehabilitation: Actions that occur following wildfire, and are designed to mitigation negative impacts associated with unplanned ignitions.

Restoration 1 (Sage Grouse): Sagebrush-limited areas with acceptable understory conditions in terms of grass species composition and includes native and seeded perennial grass rangelands.

Restoration 2 (Sage Grouse): Areas where existing sagebrush cover may or may not be adequate to meet the needs of sage grouse, but understory herbaceous conditions are poor.

Restoration 3 (Sage Grouse): Sagebrush areas that have juniper encroachment dominating the landscape.

Restoration: Actions that occur independently of wildfire, and are pre-planned with the intent of meeting resource management objectives.

Riparian Zone: The zone along streams and rivers, which receives additional moisture and supports hydrophytic vegetation.

Seeding (vegetation treatment): This includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either applied aerially or with rangeland drill.

Sensitive Species: Those plant and animal species identified by a BLM wildlife specialist for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by: a) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density; b) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

Sensitivity Level: A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape.

Seral: A stage of vegetation succession.

Snag: Any standing dead tree or portion of a tree with a minimum diameter at breast height of 6 inches and minimum height of 10 feet. Snags can be hard, possessing essentially sound exterior wood, or snags can be soft being in an advanced state of decay. Snags are used by forest bats as roosts and maternity/nursery sites. Other mammals will use snags for denning and foraging. In addition, they are often used by birds for nesting, roosting, perching, displaying, and/or foraging.

Soil K Factor: A variable that determines how susceptible a specific soil is to erosion by water.

Species Richness: Number of species in a given location.

Stationary Source: Refers to a stationary source of emissions. PSD permits are required for major new stationary sources of emissions that emit 100 tons or more per year of CO, SO_2, NO_2, O_3, or particulate matter.

Stronghold Habitat (Sage Grouse): Habitat where sufficient breeding habitat remains to support sage grouse nesting populations with generally stable or increasing trends since the drought in the 1990s.

Study Area: The geographic area that was analyzed to predict the possible effect that may be associated with proposed alternatives. This area varied in scale depending on the discipline being discussed, or the relationship being described.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Threatened Species: Any species of plant or animal which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range

and which has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as a threatened species.

Treatment-acres: Refers to the multiple interventions, manipulations or treatments on the same (footprint) acre(s) to achieve management objectives.

Variety Class: A level of visual variety or diversity of landscape character used to determine scenic quality value.

Viewshed: The panorama from a given viewpoint that encompasses the visual landscape, including everything visible within a 360-degree radius.

Visual Absorption Capability (VAC): The ability of a landscape to absorb human alterations without loss of landscape character and without reduction in scenic quality. The major inventory factors used to determine VAC are slope, vegetative cover, and soils and geology.

Visual Management System (VMS): Provides a method for setting measurable objectives for the management of the visual resource. It provides standards for inventorying the visual resource and documenting changes in the landscape.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO): A desired level of excellence in visual appeal based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alteration to the characteristic landscape.

Volatile Organic Carbons (VOCs): While VOCs are not a criteria pollutant (NAAQS), they are a precursor to ozone.

Wildland Fire Use (WFU): This is a pre-planned naturally ignited fire designed to meet specific resource objectives similar to those described for prescribed burns.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI): The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.