

## Chapter VII: References

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# Chapter VIII: Glossary

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
ACOE: Army Corps of Engineers  
ANSI: American National Standards Institute  
APHIS: Agricultural Plant Health Inspection Service  
APRS: Alien Plant Ranking System  
ARD: Air Resources Division (NPS)  
ARPA: Archeological Resources Protection Act  
AQRV: Air Quality Related Values  
ATV: All Terrain Vehicle  
AUM: Animal Unit Month

BEPA: Bear Paw Battlefield  
BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDI)  
BIHO: Big Hole National Battlefield  
BLM: Bureau of Land Management (USDI)  
BMP: Best Management Practice  
BOR: Bureau of Reclamation (USDI)  
BUP: Biological (control) Use Proposal

CAA: Clean Air Act  
CAFO: Confined Animal Feeding Operation  
CDMS: Crop Database Management System  
CE: Categorical Exclusion (from NEPA)  
CEQ: (President's) Council on Environmental Quality  
CESU: Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit  
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations  
CIRO: City of Rocks National Reserve  
CLI: Cultural Landscape Inventory  
CLR: Cultural Landscape Report  
CMP: Comprehensive Management Plan  
CP: Central Pacific Railroad  
CRMO: Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve  
CRSP: Castle Rocks State Park  
CWA: Clean Water Act  
CWMA: Cooperative Weed Management Area

DFC: Desired Future Condition  
DINO: Dinosaur National Monument  
DM: Departmental Manual (USDI)  
DO: Director's Order (NPS)

EA: Environmental Assessment  
EDRR: Early Detection, Rapid Response  
EIS: Environmental Impact Statement  
EMAP: Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EPA)  
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
EPMP: Exotic Plant Management Plan  
EPMT: Exotic Plant Management Team  
EO: Executive Order

ESA: Endangered Species Act  
*et al.*: and others  
*et seq.*: and following

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Administration  
FHWA: Federal Highways Administration  
FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
FIRM: Flood Insurance Rate Map  
FLREA: Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act  
FMP: Fire Management Plan  
FMU: Fire Management Unit  
FOBU: Fossil Butte National Monument  
FONSI: Finding of No Significant Impact  
FR: Federal Register

GAO: General Accounting Office  
GIS: Geographic Information System  
GMP: General Management Plan  
GOSP: Golden Spike National Historic Site  
GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act  
GPS: Global Positioning System  
GRD: Geological Resources Division  
GRKO: Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

HAFO: Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

ICDC: Idaho Conservation Data Center  
IDAG: Idaho Department of Agriculture  
IDFG: Idaho Department of Fish and Game  
IDPR: Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation  
I&M: Inventory and Monitoring  
IMR: Intermountain Region (NPS)  
IPM: Integrated Pest Management  
IPMP: Invasive Plant Management Plan

JHA: Job Hazard Analysis

LIBI: Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument  
LD50: Lethal Dose to 50 percent  
LLC: Limited Liability Company  
LRIP: Long-Range Interpretive Plan

MBMG: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology  
MDEQ: Montana Department of Environmental Quality  
MDOT: Montana Department of Transportation  
MDFWP: Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
MIIN: Minidoka National Historic Site  
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement  
MOU: Memorandum of Understanding  
MMP: Monument Management Plan  
MNHP: Montana Natural Heritage Program  
MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet  
MSU: Montana State University  
MTPIF: Montana Partners in Flight

MUTCD: Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

N/A: Not Applicable

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NADP: National Atmospheric Deposition Program

NCPN:

n.d.: No date

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NEPE: Nez Perce National Historical Park

NGP: Northern Great Plains

NHP: National Historical Park

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NHL: National Historic Landmark

NNL: National Natural Landmark

NPS: National Park Service

NR: National Register

NRA: National Recreation Area

NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NRM-EPMT: Northern Rocky Mountains Exotic Plant Management Team

NSF: Northern Santa Fe Railroad

NSPO: Natural Sounds Program Office (NPS)

NTN: National Trends Network

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory

OHV: Off Highway Vehicle

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

PL: Public Law

PMIS: Project Management Information System (NPS)

PPQ: Plant Protection and Quarantine (APHIS)

PUP: Pesticide Use Proposal

PWR: Pacific West Region (NPS)

RAVE: Relative Aquifer Vulnerability Evaluation

RMP: Resource Management Plan

ROMN: Rocky Mountain Network (NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program)

SCA: Student Conservation Association

SCS: Soil Conservation Service (former name of NRCS) (USDA)

SER: Southeast Region (National Park Service)

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office or Officer

SIP: State Implementation Plan

SODN:

sp.: species

TCP: Traditional Cultural Property

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or Office

UBC: Uniform Building Code

UCBN: Upper Columbia Basin Network (NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program)

UCPN: Upper Colorado Plateau Network (NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program)

UM: University of Montana

UP: Union Pacific Railroad  
USC: United States Code  
USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture  
USDI: U.S. Department of the Interior  
USFS: U.S. Forest Service (USDA)  
USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
USPHS: U.S. Public Health Service  
USGS: U.S. Geological Survey  
USU: Utah State University  
UTV: Utility Vehicle

WASO: Washington Office (NPS)  
WGFD: Wyoming Game and Fish Department  
WRA: War Relocation Authority  
WRD: Water Resources Division (NPS)  
WSA: Wilderness Study Area

XXX: An Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources (NPS form for complying with Section 106)

YCC: Youth Conservation Corps  
YOSE: Yosemite National Park

## Terms

**Adaptive Management:** Adaptive management is a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes; monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes; and if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or by reevaluating outcomes (516 DM 4.16).

**Adjuvant:** A substance mixed with an herbicide that increases the effectiveness of the herbicide. “Surfactants” are one class of adjuvants. Other adjuvants include pH modifiers, wetting agents, and gelling agents.

**Affected Environment:** Existing natural, cultural, and social conditions of an area that are subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human action.

**Air Quality Related Values (AQRVs):** Include visibility, vegetation, lakes and streams, soils, fish, animals, and monuments. The CAA gave the Federal land managers an affirmative responsibility to protect AQRVs.

**Alien Plant Ranking System:** A quantitative system for determining exotic plant management priorities. Resource managers can use the APRS to sort exotic plants within a park according to the plant’s current level of impact and its innate ability to become a pest. This information is then weighed against the perceived feasibility or ease of control. The APRS also helps the resource manager identify those species that are not presently a serious threat, but which have the potential to become a threat and thus should be monitored closely or managed aggressively before they establish. The potential cost of delaying action is also considered.

**Alternatives:** Sets of management elements that represent a range of options for how or whether to proceed with a proposed project. An Environmental Assessment analyzes the potential environmental and social impacts of the range of alternatives present, as required under NEPA.

**Animal Unit Month:** the amount of forage needed by an “animal unit” grazing for one month. The animal unit is typically defined as one mature 1,000-pound cow and her suckling calf.

**Aquatic:** Growing or living in or frequenting water; taking place in or on water.

**Biological Diversity** (also referred to as biodiversity): The number and abundance of species found within a common environment. This includes the variety of genes, species, ecosystems, and ecological processes that connect everything in a common environment.

**Biological Treatment:** the practice of using the natural enemies of plants (such as insects and fungi) to control them. Examples include the use of plant feeding insects to control invasive plants. Biological control methods are used only when the agent is host-specific and has a negligible risk of becoming a pest itself. Insect biological control methods are approved by the Agricultural Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**Bornhardt:** Dome shaped tower

**Certified (Pesticide) Applicator:** Individual who has received state training in pesticide handling, use and application and has passed state exam.

**Chemical (Herbicide) Treatment:** the practice of applying herbicides according to their approved label uses. Examples of application methods include backpack spraying, spot treatment (stump painting) and aerial application using fixed wing aircraft or helicopters. Pesticide use is approved by NPS regional and or national coordinators.

**Class I Area:** Under the CAA, class I areas (primarily large national parks and wilderness areas) are afforded the highest degree of protection.

**Class II Area:** Under the CAA: class II areas allow only moderate increases in certain air pollutants  
**Community:** Any grouping of populations of different organisms that live together in a particular environment.

**Contain:** Maintaining an intensively managed buffer zone that separates infested regions, where suppression activities prevail, from largely uninfested regions, where eradication activities prevail; does not usually mean reducing the current infestation.

**Control:** A desired goal of invasive plant management in which only follow-up maintenance treatments are required to meet management objectives for that specific invasive plant population

**Council on Environmental Quality:** The Council on Environmental Quality was established by NEPA, and was given the responsibility for developing federal environmental policy and overseeing the implementation of NEPA by federal agencies.

**Critical Habitat Areas:** Areas designated for the survival and recovery of State or federally-listed threatened or endangered species.

**Cultural Treatment:** Practices that reduce opportunities for invasive plants to occur and allow for the continued growth and spread of native plants. Practices that promote the growth of desirable plants and reduce opportunities for exotic plants to grow. Examples include prevention, irrigation, using clean fill in construction, and seeding of native plant species

**Cumulative Impact:** Impacts on the environment that result 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 (40 CFR 1508.7).

**Director's Orders:** Director's Orders supplement and may amend NPS *Management Policies*.

**Disturbance:** An event or change in the environment that alters the composition and successional status of a biological community and may deflect succession onto a new trajectory, such as a forest fire or hurricane, glaciation, agriculture, or urbanization.

**Ecoregion:** A biological subdivision of the earth's surface delineated by the flora and fauna of the region.

**Ecology:** The interrelationships of living things to one another and to their environment, or the study of these interrelationships.

**Ecosystem:** An arrangement of living and non-living things and the forces that move them. Living things include plants and animals. Non-living parts of ecosystems include rocks and minerals. Weather and wildland fire are two of the forces that act within ecosystems.

**Endangered Species:** Plant and animal species that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**Endemic:** Exclusively known to a place or a biota.

**Environmental Assessment:** A public document required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that (a) helps determine whether the impact of a proposed action or its alternatives could be significant; (b) aids the National Park Service in compliance with NEPA by evaluating a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but may have measureable adverse impacts; or (c) evaluates a proposal that is either not described on list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list, but exceptional circumstances apply.

**Environmental impact (effect):** a change in condition of the resource or environment under examination caused by the proposed action.

**Eradicate:** Reducing the reproductive success of a noxious weed or specified noxious weed population in largely uninfested regions to zero and permanently eliminating the species or populations within a specified period of time. Once all specified weed populations are eliminated or prevented from reproducing, intensive efforts continue until the existing seed bank is exhausted.

**Ethnobotany:** The study of the relationship between people and plants.

**Exotic Plant:** Also known as alien, nonnative or invasive species. A species that occurs outside of its natural range as a result of direct or indirect human activities. Exotic species did not evolve in concert with the native species where they now occur.

**Exotic Species:** An introduced, nonnative species, or a species that is the result of direct or indirect, deliberate or accidental introduction of the species by humans, and for which introduction permitted it to cross a natural barrier to dispersal. In North America, exotic often refers to those species not present in a bioregion before the entry of Europeans in the 16th century, or those present in later parts of that region and later introduced to an ecosystem by human-mediated mechanisms.



**Fauna:** The animal life of a region or geological period.

**Finding of No Significant Impact:** The public document describing the decision made on selecting the “preferred alternative” in an Environmental Assessment.

**Fire Management Activities:** Include fire planning; management strategies, tactics, and alternatives; prevention; preparedness; and education that addresses the role of mitigation, post-fire rehabilitation, fuels reduction, and restoration activities in fire management.

**Fire Management Plan:** A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland fires based on an area’s approved land management plan. Fire Management Plans must address a full range of fire management activities that support ecosystem sustainability, values to be protected, protection of firefighters and public safety, public health, and environmental issues, and must be consistent with resource management objectives and activities of the area.

**Fire Regime:** The combination of fire frequency, predictability, intensity, seasonality, and extent characteristics of fire in an ecosystem.

**Flora:** Plant or bacterial life forms of a region or geological period.

**Foreign Species:** A species introduced to a new area or country. Similar terms include alien species, exotic species, introduced species, non-indigenous species, and nonnative species.

**Fuels Treatment:** The treatment of fuels that, left untreated, would otherwise interfere with effective fire management or control. For example, prescribed fire can reduce the amount of fuels that accumulate on the forest floor.

**Gross Infested Area:** The gross infested area is defined as the general perimeter of the infestation. Gross infested areas contain the target species and the spaces between populations or individuals. A gross infested area is described by a polygon, or a line feature (i.e. riparian course, roadway) which is buffered to account for the maximum distribution of individuals within the inventoried area.

**Habitat:** The place, including physical and biotic conditions, where a plant or an animal usually occurs.

**Herbicide:** Pesticide that specifically targets vegetation.

**Historic Property:** A district, site, structure, or landscape significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Impacts (Effects)** (see also Section 7 Impacts and Section 106 Impacts): The following definitions are used in this document:

- **Negligible Impact:** Measurable or anticipated degree of change would not be detectable or would be only slightly detectable. Localized or at the lowest level of detection.
- **Minor Impact:** Measurable or anticipated degree of change would have a slight effect, causing a slightly noticeable change of approximately less than 20 percent compared to existing conditions, often localized.
- **Moderate Impact:** Measurable or anticipated degree of change is readily apparent and appreciable and would be noticed by most people, with a change likely to be between 21 and 50 percent compared to existing conditions, may be localized or widespread.

- **Major Impact:** Measurable or anticipated degree of change would be substantial, causing a highly noticeable change of approximately greater than 50 percent compared to existing conditions, often widespread.

**Impairment:** An impact to any park resource or value may constitute an impairment, but would be more likely to do so to the extent that it has a major or severe adverse effect upon a resource or value whose conservation is: necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the park, or identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

**Indigenous:** A species that occurs naturally in an area; a synonym for native species (see Endemic).

**Infested Area:** Actual area occupied by weed species within the gross infested area, which does not contain the spaces between individuals and populations. The total infested area (within the *gross infested area*) may be comprised of multiple infested areas, described by polygons, buffered points, buffered lines, or be calculated as the result of a stem count in which each individual is assigned a coverage multiplier.

**Integrated Pest Management:** Focus upon long-term prevention or suppression of pests. The integrated approach to weed management incorporates the best suited cultural, biological, and chemical controls that have minimum impact on the environment and on people.

**Interagency:** Coordination, collaboration, and communication among cooperating agencies.

**Introduced Species:** Species that have been transported by human activities, either intentionally or unintentionally, into a region in which they did not occur in historical time and are now reproducing in the wild.

**Invasion:** The expansion of a nonnative species into an area occupied by native species.

**Invasive Plant / Species:** Generally, this term refers to a subset of plants or animals that is introduced to an area, survives, and reproduces, and causes harm economically or environmentally within the new area of introduction. Invasive species displace native species and may have the ability to cause large-scale changes in an ecosystem. An exotic plant that has the ability to spread in existing growing conditions outside of its native habitat.

**Inventoried:** Any area covered during the course of weed management / control activities. An area may be considered "inventoried" regardless of the presence / absence of target weed species. Inventoried areas that contain target species also include the spaces between populations where applicable. Inventoried area is obtained by mapping the perimeter and perimeter points using GPS or digitizing onscreen using landform or landmarks reference.

**Inventory and Monitoring Program:** A National Park Service initiative to acquire the information and expertise needed by park managers in their efforts to maintain ecosystem integrity in the approximately 270 National Park System units that contain significant natural resources.

**Kipuka:** Where lava flows diverged around areas of higher ground and rejoined downstream to form isolated islands of older terrain surrounded by new lava. These areas with remnant vegetation are called "kipukas." In many instances, the expanse of rugged lava surrounding these small pockets of soil has protected the kipukas from people, animals, and even nonnative plants.

**Landscape:** A large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts.

**Management Action:** Actions taken by Park management to protect river values and return conditions to established standards based on information gathered by the Visitor Experience & Resource Protection monitoring program.

**Management Objective:** The desired state of the system that the resource manager wants to achieve. Management objectives can be stated generally or as specified numerical targets.

**Management Policies:** see NPS Management Policies.

**Manual/Mechanical Treatment:** Practices that remove all or part of the invasive plant. Examples include invasive plant removal that utilizes hand-pulling, lopping, or cutting with nonmotorized equipment such as shovels, axes, rakes, grubbing hoes, and hand clippers to expose, cut, and remove flowers, fruits, stems, leaves, and/or roots from target plants.

**Mechanical control:** Invasive plant removal method that utilizes hand-held motorized equipment such as brush-cutters (with strings or blades) and hedge trimmers.

**Mitigation:** Activities that will avoid, reduce the severity of, or eliminate an adverse environmental impact.

**Monitored Area:** Any area revisited for the purposes inventory or to assess treatment efficacy: gross infested, infested, or treated area. Area may be done by sweep (as in inventoried) or permanent monitoring points set in “infested” areas. Monitored areas (acreages) may reflect more than one monitoring visit / year due to the potential for multiple generations in a season, and the need to monitor for re-treatment.

**Monoculture:** A plant community (forest, range) consisting of only one species; uniform throughout.

**Native Plant:** In national parks, a plant that has occurred or occurs now as a result of natural processes on lands designated as units of the National Park System.

**Native Range:** The ecosystem that a species inhabits.

**Native Species:** A species that occurs naturally in an area, and that has not been introduced by humans either intentionally or unintentionally. A synonym for indigenous species.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** An act of Congress passed in 1969 declaring a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and the environment, to promote efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of people, and to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, among other purposes.

**National Historic Landmark:** The highest level of distinction for a cultural property on the National Register of Historic Places.

**National Natural Landmark:** NNLs are nationally significant natural areas designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To be nationally significant, a site must be one of the best examples of a type of biotic community or geologic feature in its physiographic province.

**Naturalized Nonnative Species:** A nonnative species that has established and is reproducing on its own in a nonindigenous habitat.

**NPS Organic Act:** In 1916, the National Park Service Organic Act established the National Park Service to “promote and regulate use of parks...” and defined the purpose of the national parks as “to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

**Nikkei:** Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry

**NPS Management Policies:** Guiding principles and procedures that set the framework and provides direction for National Park Service management decisions. National Park Service policies are guided by and consistent with the U.S. Constitution, public laws, Executive proclamations and orders, and regulations and directives from higher authorities. Policies translate these sources of guidance into cohesive directions. *Management Policies* (NPS 2006) are applicable National Park Servicewide. Director's Orders supplement and may amend *Management Policies*.

**No-Action Alternative:** The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management continues unchanged.

**Non-ionic surfactant:** A surface active substance without electromagnetically charged compounds.

**Nonnative Species:** Along with “introduced species” and “non-indigenous species,” this is one of the most commonly used terms to describe a plant or animal species that is not originally from the area in which it occurs. Similar terms include “alien species,” “exotic species,” and “foreign species.” This term has also been defined as a species whose presence is due to intentional or unintentional introduction as a result of human activity.

**Nonnative Invasive Species:** A species that occupies or could occupy lands directly or indirectly as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. Same as alien species, exotic species.

**Noxious Weed:** This term is frequently a legal term in State code, denoting a special-status of the plant as, for example, prohibited or restricted. Noxious weeds are aggressive nonnative plants or plant products that injure or cause damage to interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, natural resources, public health, or the environment. Implies a species’ adverse effects on humans—either directly (e.g., species that produce toxins that are harmful to humans) or indirectly (e.g., species that infest nature reserves). Any species of plants—annual, biennial, or perennial—reproduced by seed, root, underground stem, or bulblet, which, when established, is or may become destructive and difficult to control.

**Partner Park:** One of the 10 Northern Rocky Mountains parks involved in preparation of this plan.

**Park:** Any unit of the National Park System, no matter what its title designation is (e.g. national monument, national battlefield, national historical park, national historic site, etc.)

**Perennial:** A plant that lives for three or more years.

**Pesticide:** A chemical or biological agent intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate plant or animal life, and any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Includes insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides, nematocides, and biocides.

**Pesticide Risk Assessment:** A formal analysis of the risks associated with use of pesticides (including herbicides) conducted currently by the USFS and EPA.

**Population:** A group of potentially inter-breeding individuals of the same species found in the same place at the same time.

**Preferred alternative:** The alternative within the range of alternatives presented in an Environmental Assessment that the agency believes would best fulfill the purpose and need of the proposed action. While the Preferred Alternative is a different concept from the Environmentally Preferable Alternative, they may be one and the same for some Environmental Assessments.

**Prescribed Fire:** Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

**Prescribed Fire Treatment, including Flaming:** the practice of using fire in certain areas under specific conditions to reduce the growth of invasive plants. The use of prescribed fire must also be identified in approved park Fire Management Plans.

**RAVE:** The Relative Aquifer Vulnerability Evaluation is used to assess risk of groundwater contamination for chemicals applied to either agricultural systems or ecosystems (see Appendix O).

**Restoration:** Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired healthy and functioning conditions and processes. Renewing a degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystem through active human intervention.

**Retreated Area:** Actual area of re-treatment (of original treated area within the same season) is comprised of a subset of the entire original treatment area.

**Riparian Area:** The ecosystem around or next to water areas that support unique vegetation and animal communities as a result of the influence of water. Of or relating to or located on the banks of a river or stream; "riparian land." A riparian zone or riparian area is the interface between land and a stream. Plant communities along the river margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by water-loving plants.

**Section 7 Impacts:** The following definitions are used in this document:

- **No Effect:** The project (or action) is located outside suitable habitat and there would be no disturbance or other direct or indirect impacts on the species. The action will not affect the listed species or its designated critical habitat (USFWS 1998).
- **May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect:** The project (or action) occurs in suitable habitat or results in indirect impacts on the species, but the effect on the species is likely to be entirely beneficial, discountable, or insignificant. The action may pose effects on listed species or designated critical habitat but given circumstances or mitigation conditions, the effects may be discounted, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Insignificant effects would not result in take. Discountable effects are those extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not 1) be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects or 2) expect discountable effects to occur (USFWS 1998).
- **May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect:** The project (or action) would have an adverse effect on a listed species as a result of direct, indirect, interrelated, or interdependent actions. An adverse effect on a listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions and the effect is not: discountable, insignificant, or beneficial (USFWS 1998).

**Section 106 Impacts:** The following definitions are used in this document:

- **No effect:** There are no historic properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE); or, there are historic properties in the APE, but the undertaking will have no impact on them.
- **No adverse effect:** There will be an effect on the historic property by the undertaking, but the effect does not meet the criteria in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1) and will not alter characteristics that make it eligible for listing on the National Register. The undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed to avoid or minimize adverse effects. This category of effects is encumbered with



effects that may be considered beneficial under NEPA, such as restoration, stabilization, rehabilitation, and preservation projects. Under the terms of the 1999 PA, data recovery can mitigate affect to archeological properties that are eligible for listing on the NR under criterion d. However, some archeological sites are eligible as traditional cultural places under criterion A, and such mitigation may not be sufficient or appropriate.

- **Adverse effect:** The undertaking will alter, directly or indirectly, the characteristics of the property making it eligible for listing on the National Register. An adverse effect may be resolved in accordance with the Stipulation VIII of 1999 Programmatic Agreement, or by developing a memorandum or program agreement in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, American Indian tribes, other consulting parties, and the public to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.6(a)).

**Section 401:** Clean Water Act water quality certification

**Section 404:** Clean Water Act wetlands permitting

**Sensitive Species:** Plant or animal species susceptible to habitat changes or impacts from activities.

**Seed Bank:** The seeds that are present in, or on, the soil at the site.

**Species:** A class of individuals having common attributes and designated by a common name; a category of biological classification ranking immediately below the genus or subgenus; comprising related organisms or populations potentially capable of interbreeding.

**Staging Area:** Locations set aside for materials and equipment storage for specific construction projects and/or places that are used for many years or decades for ongoing projects and park operations. Examples of staging areas include roadside pullouts, parking lots, and sites where infrastructure once existed such as abandoned roads. Often, surplus project-generated materials such as rock and soil will remain at such areas for future park purposes.

**Stewardship:** The concept of land as a resource, and the responsibility to wisely manage that resource for future generations. The conducting, supervising, or managing of something; especially: the careful and responsible management of something entrusted to one's care.

**Suppress:** Reducing the vigor of noxious weed populations within an infested region, decreasing the propensity of noxious weeds to spread to surrounding lands, and mitigating the negative effects of noxious weeds on infested lands. Suppression efforts may employ a wide variety of integrated management techniques; the reduction of abundance of a weed species is typically measured or estimated in terms of canopy cover or plant density.

**Surfactants:** A supplemental aid to herbicides for adherence and penetration. Surfactants are surface-active ingredients that lower surface tension of the solvent in which it is dissolved or the tension between two immiscible liquids.

**Threatened species:** Plant or animal species likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of their range within the foreseeable future, as designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**Tilling:** Turning or stirring by plowing or harrowing or hoeing; "tilled land ready for seed." Cultivation of the land to raise crops.



**Traditional Cultural Properties:** A resource to which American Indian tribes attach cultural and religious significance that is eligible for listing or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and includes structures, objects, districts, geological and geographical features, and archeology. National Register Bulletin 38 provides guidance for identifying and evaluating such properties for eligibility.

**Traditional Use Plants:** Plants used or held sacred by Native American Indians for medicinal, ceremonial, religious or other cultural purposes.

**Treated Area:** Treated area is either the infested area or subset of an infested area which has received treatment action. Treatment area is calculated using the same standards as infested area.

Treatment area: The site-specific location of a resource improvement activity.

**Vector:** Mode by which a species establishes in a new environment.

**Watershed:** The entire region drained by a waterway, 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 plant that is not valued where it is growing, usually of vigorous growth. Weeds tend to choke out desirable plants.

**Wilderness:** an area of land designated by Congress to be managed according to the Wilderness Act of 1964.

**Wildland:** An area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and other transportation facilities.

**Wildland Fire:** Any non-structural fire that occurs on wildlands that is not a prescribed fire.

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