

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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Affected Environment The biological, physical, and human environment that will or may be changed by actions proposed and the relationship of people to that environment.

Age Class A distinct group of trees or portion of growing stock recognized on the basis of age (e.g., seedling, pole, mature).

A Horizon (soil) An organically enriched zone or surface layer of mineral soil, commonly referred to as topsoil.

Air Compressor A mechanical device used in conjunction with gas processing to inject air into the gas stream to standardize the gas content.

Air Pollutant Any substance in air that could, if present in high enough concentrations, harm humans, animals, vegetation, or material. Air pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial matter capable of being airborne, in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or a combination of these.

Air Quality Refers to standards for various classes of land as designated by the Clean Air Act, as amended.

Allocation The assignment of a land area to a particular use or uses to achieve management goals and objectives.

Allotment A designated area of land available for livestock grazing. A specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to manage rangeland resources.

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Any motorized, off-highway vehicle of 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 600 pounds or less, that travels on three or more low-pressure tires with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.

Alternative A combination of management prescriptions proposed for the project area to achieve a set of goals and objectives. Each alternative analyzed in an environmental impact statement represents a different way of achieving a set of similar management objectives.

Analysis Area The geographic area defining the scope of analysis for a particular resource. This area may be larger than the project area when effects have the potential to extend beyond the boundaries of the proposed action.

Ancillary Pipeline Facilities Facilities installed in conjunction with pipeline facilities, such as utilities, gas treatment facilities, meters, regulators, and compressor stations.

Appeal A request by any party dissatisfied with a decision of a Forest Officer to have that decision reviewed at a higher organizational level within the Forest Service and, where appropriate, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Aspect (1) The visual first impression of vegetation or a landscape at a particular time or as seen from a specific point, (2) the predominant direction of slope of the land, (3) seasonal changes in the appearance of vegetation.

Background A term used in visual management to describe that part of a scene

or landscape that is farthest from the viewer, usually 3 miles to infinity from the observer.

Bell Hole A bell-shaped excavation made to permit a survey, inspection, maintenance, repair, or replacement of pipe sections.

Bending The operation of using a hydraulic bending machine to bend straight joints of pipe to conform with minor changes in the pipeline alignment and natural ground contours.

Beneficial Uses Attributes that are considered useful products of the resource. Examples include recreation, production of salmonid fishes, drinking water, power generation, and irrigation.

Bentonite A naturally occurring clay mineral used as a mud additive for viscosity and filtration control in drilling mud systems.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) A set of practices which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water-related beneficial uses are protected and that state water quality standards are met.

B Horizon (soil) A zone of developing mineral soil occurring below the A soil horizon.

Big Game Certain wildlife that may be hunted for sport under state laws and regulations, including elk, pronghorn antelope, mule and whitetail deer, turkey, and bighorn sheep.

Biodiversity Variety of life in an area, including all the processes of life; genetic diversity; species richness, variety, and patterns; abundance of species communities

and ecosystems at large geographical scales; and the processes whereby species interact.

Biological Assessment A document that evaluates the potential effects of an action on listed and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat, and determines whether any species or habitat are likely to be adversely affected. It is used to determine the necessity of formal consultation or conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Biological Evaluation A review of Forest Service programs and activities for possible effects on endangered, threatened, proposed, or sensitive species. A biological evaluation may be used or modified to satisfy consultation requirements for biological assessments of projects requiring an environmental impact statement.

Biological Opinion An official report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service issued in response to a formal Forest Service request for consultation or conference. It states whether or not the federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

Block Valve A valve used to stop the flow of product through a pipeline and isolate a segment of the pipeline system or a component of the system. Usually found in the pipeline on either side of a pumping station or terminal, river crossing, or other points where the line may need to be blocked.

Bore Pit An excavated pit dug on both sides of an area to be crossed (such as a highway or road) and used for pipe installation by conventional boring techniques.

Boring Using an auger to drill a hole under ground to avoid surface damage across an area.

Brush Beating A process of clearing vegetation from the pipeline construction corridor by cutting vegetation near ground level. May also be referred to as grubbing.

Candidate Species Those species identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service as candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Canopy The continuous or intermittently broken cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees.

Cathodic Protection A technique that prevents the separation of metal particles from the surface of metallic pipe by forcing electrical current to flow toward the pipe, which opposes or cancels out any natural current attempting to leave the pipe.

Check Valve A valve that allows liquids or gases in a pipeline to flow in one direction, but closes to prevent flow in the opposite direction. Used to prevent reverse-flow or back-flow in the event of a pipeline leak or abnormal operating occurrence.

Chipping The reduction of woody fuels by a portable chipper to chips that are left to decay on the forest floor.

Class I Area All international parks, national parks larger than 6,000 acres, and designated wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres that existed on August 7, 1977. This class provides the most protection to pristine lands, severely limiting the amount of additional air pollution that can be added to these areas.

Coating Corrosion-resistant material, typically a fusion-bond epoxy, applied to the external surface of metal pipe to prevent pipe corrosion.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) The legal requirements that implement laws and direct federal government activities.

Community A group of one or more populations of plants and animals in a common spatial arrangement; an ecological term used in a broad sense to include groups of various sizes and degrees of integration.

Compaction A physical change in soil properties from compression, vibration, or shearing that increases soil bulk density and decreases porosity, air exchange, root penetration, infiltration, and permeability.

Conifer Any of a group of needle- and cone-bearing evergreen trees, typically referring to gymnosperms.

Consultation (1) An active, affirmative process that (a) identifies issues and seeks input from appropriate American Indian governments, community groups, and individuals; and (b) considers their interests as a necessary and integral part of the Forest Service decision-making process; (2) The federal government has a legal obligation to consult with American Indian tribes. This legal obligation is based in laws and numerous executive orders and statutes. The legal responsibility is to consider Indian interests and account for those interests in the decision through consultation; (3) A process that involves discussions between a federal agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, regarding the potential for impact

to a species or critical habitat that has been listed under Section 4 of the Act.

Consumptive Water Use Any use of water resources that reduces the supply.

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.

Cover Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators; breeding and rearing of young (hiding cover); or to ameliorate conditions of weather (thermal cover).

Cover Type A descriptive classification of vegetation based on the present dominant species.

Critical Habitat The habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species supporting physical and biological features essential to conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protection.

Crossing Crew The pipeline construction crew responsible for pipe installation at roads, streams, wetlands, and other specialized crossings.

Crown Fire (Crowning) The movement of fire through the crowns of trees or shrubs, more or less independently of surface fire.

Crown Fire Hazard A physical situation (fuels, weather, and topography) with potential for causing harm or damage as a result of crown fire.

Crucial Winter Range The area occupied by 80 percent of the big-game population during eight of ten winters.

Cruise (timber) A field inventory of timber resources, involving observations such as age, species mix, ease of harvest, and damage, made for a representative sample (or plot), that will facilitate buying or selling timber products or determining the condition of the forest.

Cumulative Effect The impact on the environment that 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 non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions that take place over time.

Cut Slope Road construction slope made by excavation.

Debris Flow Rapid downslope movement involving various kinds of earth materials.

Decadent Deteriorating; when used in reference to the conditions of groups of trees, infers loss of trees from the overstory and the presence of disease, or indicates loss of vigor in dominant trees.

Deciding Officer The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and carry out a specific action. May also be referred to as the “Responsible Official.”

Degradation This occurs when a stream has excess energy and when more sediment leaves a reach than enters it. This is associated with channel scouring.

Demographic Related to the vital statistics of human populations (size, density, growth, distribution, etc.) and the effect of these on social and economic conditions.

Denning Habitat (Canada Lynx) Habitat used during parturition or rearing of young until they are mobile. The common component appears to be large amounts of coarse woody debris, either downed logs or root wads. Denning habitat may be found in either mature forests of conifer or mixed/deciduous types, or in regenerating stands (< 20 years since disturbance). Denning habitat must be located within daily travel distance of foraging habitat (typical maximum daily distance for females is 3 to 6 miles).

Desired Future Condition A general description of the land and resource conditions that are expected to result within a 50-year planning horizon if forest plan goals and objectives are fully achieved by applying forest-wide and area-specific management prescriptions, standards, and guidelines.

Developed Recreation This type of recreation depends on facilities provided to enhance recreation opportunities in concentrated-use areas. Examples include campgrounds and ski areas. Facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, drinking water, toilets, ski lifts, and buildings.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) A diameter of the stem of a tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet) from the ground.

Dispersed Recreation Outdoor recreation in which visitors are diffused over relatively large areas. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are more for access and protection of the environment

than for the comfort and convenience of the people.

Displacement (Soil Displacement) The removal and horizontal movement of soil from one place to another, usually by mechanical forces, repeated vehicular traffic, or the yarding of logs.

District Ranger The official responsible for administering the NFS lands on a ranger district.

Disturbance An event that causes a significant change from the normal pattern in an ecological system. Disturbances are often subdivided into natural disturbances (insect attack, windthrow) and human-caused disturbances (timber harvest).

Diversity The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a forest plan. This term is derived from the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) The statement of environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

Drilling Fluids or Muds A slurry of water and bentonite used in drilling operations to power the drill bit, remove borehole cuttings, and lubricate the borehole.

Drilling Techniques Trenchless construction techniques that use guided drilling with a drilling mud system to create an arc profile along a preferred path. The process involves three main stages: drilling of a pilot hole, pilot hole enlargement, and pullback installation of the pipe.

Dust Abatement A best management practice implemented to minimize the release of airborne or fugitive dust resulting from construction activities.

Ecosystem A functional unit consisting of all the living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow. An ecosystem can be of any size -- a log, pond, field, forest, or the earth's biosphere -- but it always functions as a whole unit. Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation; for example, forest ecosystem or range ecosystem.

Ecosystem Management Using an ecological approach to achieve the multiple-use management goals of national forests and grasslands by blending the needs of people and environmental values in such a way that represents diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable ecosystems.

Edge Effect Habitat conditions (such as degree of humidity and exposure to light or wind) created at or near the more or less well-defined boundary between ecosystems, for example, between open areas and adjacent forest.

Effects Environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) as a result of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, or cumulative.

Endangered Species Any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (Endangered Species Act of 1973).

Endemic Native or characteristic of a particular geographic area.

Environmental Analysis An analysis of proposals and their predictable environmental effects, including physical, biological, economic, and social consequences and their interactions; short- and long-term effects; and direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

Environmental Assessment (EA) A document that discloses the environmental impacts expected from a proposed action and from specific alternatives to the proposed action. An EA is prepared when significant environmental impacts are not anticipated or when there is a question as to their extent.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action, and released for comment and review. An EIS is prepared instead of an EA when significant environmental impacts or public controversy are anticipated. Comments by the public and other agencies are accepted after the release of a Draft EIS, and are considered before the Final EIS is released and a decision is made and documented in a Record of Decision.

Ephemeral Streams Any streams that flow only as a direct response to rainfall or snowmelt events. They have no baseflow and usually no defined channel.

Equipment Bridge A structure designed to provide temporary access for construction equipment across streams.

Equipment Lay-down Space used for equipment off-loading and staging; also referred to as a staging area.

Erosion Movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

Federal Register A daily publication that reports Presidential and federal agency actions, policies, and documents.

Field Joint The weld between pipe joints.

Fill Slope Road construction slopes that are made by depositing soil from excavated areas.

Fire Hazard The availability of fuels in a volume or arrangement that will sustain a fire; the existence of fuels under conditions that will facilitate the ignition of a fire or will sustain a fire.

Fishery The total population of fish in a stream or body of water and the physical, chemical, and biological factors affecting that population.

Fish Habitat Places where populations of fish species live; provides life requirements such as food and cover.

Fittings Manufactured pipeline components, such as elbows, tees, flanges, etc.

Floodplain The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Forage Vegetation used for food by wildlife, particularly big game wildlife and domestic livestock.

Forb Any green, leaf-like plant other than true grasses, sedges, or rushes.

Foreground That part of a scene, landscape, etc., that is nearest to the viewer, and in which detail is evident, usually ½ to ¼ mile from the viewer.

Forest Health The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence, or unusual levels of insects and disease, and resilience to disturbance.

Forest Plan Refers to the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which was completed in 1990.

Frac-out An inadvertent release of drilling mud during drilling operations; also referred to as lost circulation.

Fragmentation The process of transforming large, continuous patches of similar vegetation into one or more smaller patches surrounded by disturbed areas. This may occur naturally through such agents as fire, landslides, windthrow, insects, and disease; or through the development action of humans. Fragmentation impacts are usually large in scale and may inhibit or prevent one or more species from moving from one patch of suitable habitat to another.

Fuel Combustible organic material that will ignite and sustain a wildland fire. Includes vegetation, such as grass, leaves, ground litter, plants, shrubs, and trees, that feed a wildland fire (also see Surface Fuels.).

Fuel Loading The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area, usually expressed in tons per acre.

Fuel Reduction Manipulation, including combustion or removal of fuels, to reduce the likelihood of ignition or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

Fuel Treatment Manipulation or reduction of natural or activity fuels generated by a management activity, such as slash left from logging, to reduce fire hazard.

Fuel Type An identifiable association of fuel elements of a distinctive plant species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions.

Gas Compression A process of increasing the gas pressure in a pipeline to move the gas through the pipeline system.

Gas Compressor A mechanical device placed strategically along a pipeline to boost the system pressure to maintain required flow rates.

Gas Stream Processed natural gas.

Geographical Scope The location in which a specific resource may be impacted by an effect that may occur. For instance, the geographical scope for direct effects on soils may be the harvest units and road locations where soils are directly disturbed. However, the geographical scope for direct effects on water quality may be the drainages and wet areas in the entire project area.

Glycol Dehydration Unit A device used to remove water and water vapor from natural gas.

Gradient (Slope) The rise or fall of a ground surface or a stream, expressed in percent change, feet per mile, or degrees.

Guideline A particular action, level of performance, or threshold specified by the Forest Plan for resource protection or accomplishment of management objectives. Guidelines are intended to be more flexible than standards during plan implementation, setting parameters rather than tight requirements.

Habitat The place where an organism lives or the conditions of that environment including the soil, vegetation, water, and food.

Habitat Capability The capability of a given habitat to meet the needs of species, either seasonally or year-round.

Habitat Component A simple part, or a relatively complex entity regarded as a part, or an area or type of environment in which an organism or biological population normally lives or occurs.

Habitat Diversity The variation in types, sizes, and shapes of landscape elements or vegetation types.

Habitat Effectiveness (1) The ability of an area to support a species (individual or population) based on a potential of 100 percent. (2) Percentage of available habitat that is usable by elk during the non-hunting season. This includes habitat that is considered cover and forage, and is measured against the effects of roads.

Habitat Type An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at the climax phase of succession.

Heritage Resources The physical remains of human activity (e.g., artifacts, ruins,

burial mounds, petroglyphs) that have scientific, prehistoric, or social values.

Hiding Cover Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult deer or elk at 200 feet or less. Includes some shrub stands and all forested stand conditions with adequate tree stem density or shrub layer to hide animals. In some cases, topographic features also can provide hiding cover.

Highway Clear Zone Open areas adjacent to the travel way, including the shoulder, surface taper, and adjacent unobstructed surface that does not exceed a slope of 1:4, that provide an unobstructed safety recovery zone for vehicles.

Historic Range of Variability The natural fluctuation of components of healthy ecosystems over time. It refers to the range of conditions and processes that are likely to have occurred prior to European settlement of the project area in approximately the mid-1800s, which would have varied within certain limits over time. It portrays historical conditions and processes including forest or grassland vegetation types, compositions, and structures; use of grazing; fish and wildlife habitats and populations; drought; and fire regimes.

Horizontal Boring A conventional method of augering a straight horizontal hole under ground for pipe installation. Used typically for crossings of highways, developed roads, and railroads.

Horizontal Cover (lynx) Visual obscurity or cover provided by habitat structures that extend to the ground or snow surface; primarily provided by tree stems and tree boughs, but also includes herbaceous vegetation, snow, and landscape topography (Bertram 2007). Bertram (2007) also reports on the field measurement of horizontal cover

by Squires and others in northwestern Montana, using the following methodology. A canvas cover-board (2 m by 0.5 m) can be erected 10 m from the plot center in four directions (forward track, back track, and at two 90 degree angles), and read to directly measure horizontal cover. The cover board is divided into four 0.5 meter blocks and each block is further divided into quarters. For each reading, horizontal cover is estimated by 10 percent class at each of the four heights; these four estimates can then be averaged for an overall estimate of horizontal cover. In northwestern Montana horizontal cover measured during the summer period averaged about 65 percent; at den sites it was roughly 85 percent. During the winter horizontal cover was about 45 percent; at winter kill sites it was slightly more than 50 percent.

Hydrologic Function Soil hydrologic function is the ability of the soil to absorb, store, and transmit water, both vertically and horizontally. Changes in soil bulk density, soil structure, and ground cover can alter the hydrologic function of the soil.

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) See Watershed Level.

Hydrophobic A discontinuous, water-repellant layer that forms under coniferous cover naturally at the mineral surface in coarse soils; also, a water-repellant layer of varying depths that forms during fire, the heat from which creates a waxy residue from coniferous litter that is consumed.

Hydrostatic Testing A method of testing pipeline integrity in which the line is filled with a liquid, usually water, and then the pressure of the liquid is raised to a specified pressure that is maintained for a specified period of time.

Indicator Quantitative or qualitative unit of measure used to estimate effects and compare alternatives.

Infrastructure The facilities, utilities, and transportation systems needed to meet public and administrative needs.

Inspected (Jeeped) Inspection of the external pipe coating for defects or scratches prior to lowering the pipe into the trench.

Instream Activities Pipeline construction in a flowing stream.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) A group of resource professionals with different expertise who collaborate to develop and evaluate resource management proposals. The team is assembled with recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately address resource management activities.

Intermittent Stream A stream that flows only during certain times of the year, when it receives water from springs or surface sources such as melting snow. Shows clear evidence of annual scour. Gullies that wash out during flood events are not considered intermittent streams.

Inventoried Roadless Area Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning.

Irretrievable A term that applies to the loss of production, harvest, or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area serves as a winter

sports site. The lost production is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.

Irreversible A term that describes the loss of future options. Applies primarily to effects of use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to factors, such as soil productivity, that are renewable only over long periods of time.

Landscape A spatial mosaic of several ecosystems, landforms, and plant communities across a defined area, irrespective of ownership or other artificial boundaries, and repeated in similar form throughout.

Landscape Visibility Accessibility of the landscape to viewers, referring to one's ability to see and perceive landscapes.

Landslide Downward sliding or falling of a mass of earth or rock that has become loosened from the slope of a hill, ridge, or mountain.

Liquefied (or Liquid) Natural Gas (LNG) Natural or synthetic gas with methane that has been changed to a liquid as its major constituent.

Litter Top layer of the soil in forest, scrubland, or grassland systems, directly above the fermentation layer, composed of loose debris of dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU) The LAU is a project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses are performed. It is an area of at least the size used by an individual lynx, about 25 to 50 square miles.

Mainline Crew The pipeline construction crew responsible for pipeline installation using standard mainline construction techniques.

Mainline Valve A valve positioned at a location along the pipeline system that can be closed down to isolate a line section in an emergency; may also be referred to as sectionalizing block valves for natural gas pipelines.

Management Area Geographic areas, not necessarily contiguous, which have common management direction identified in the Forest Plan.

Management Concern An issue, problem, or condition that constrains the management practices identified by the Forest Service.

Management Direction A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, along with the associated management prescriptions, standards, and guidelines to direct resource management.

Management Indicator Species (MIS) A fish or wildlife species selected for monitoring because its population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities on other species of selected major biological communities or on water quality.

Mature On lands allocated for timber harvest, trees or stands that have reached rotation age, generally around 100 years.

Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) The maximum internal pressure at which a natural gas pipeline or pipeline segment may be operated.

Maximum Modification Management activities or vegetative and landform alterations may dominate the characteristic

landscape under this visual quality objective. However, when viewed as background, the visual characteristics must be those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area or character type. When viewed as foreground or middleground, they may not appear to completely borrow from naturally established form, line, color, or texture. Alterations may also be out of scale or contain detail that is inconsistent with natural occurrences as seen in foreground or middleground views.

Middleground A term used in visual management to describe that part of a scene or landscape that is an intermediate distance from the viewer, usually ½ to 3 miles away, in which some or limited detail is evident.

Mitigation Measures Actions developed to prevent, reduce, or repair adverse effects of action alternatives. This might include: not taking certain actions or parts of actions; repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; preservation and maintenance operations during actions; or replacing or substituting resources or environments.

Modification Management activities or vegetative and landform alterations may visually dominate the original characteristic landscape under this visual quality objective. However, activities involving vegetative and land form alteration must borrow from naturally established form, line, color, or texture so completely and at such a scale that visual characteristics match those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area or character type.

Monitoring The evaluation of management practices to determine how well objectives are being met, as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA) An act declaring a national policy to encourage productive harmony between people and their environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and simulate the health and welfare of people, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Forest Management Act

(NFMA) A law passed in 1976 amending the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of regional and forest plans, and regulations to guide that development.

National Forest System (NFS)

Includes: all National Forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all National Forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010- 1012); and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration by the Forest Service as a part of the system.

National Forest System Road (NFSR)

A forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service that is necessary for the protection, administration, and use of lands under the agency's jurisdiction.

National Register of Historic Places

(NRHP) A list of heritage resources maintained by the Secretary of the Interior that have local, state, or national significance.

National Wilderness Preservation System

All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

Native Species

Those plant and animal species indigenous to the planning or assessment area.

Natural Gas Pipeline

A pipeline used to transport natural gas from a gathering, processing or storage facility to a processing or storage facility, large volume customer, or distribution system.

Non-Consumptive Water Use

Any use of water resources that does not reduce the supply.

Non-Forested Area

Lands that have never had or are incapable of having 10 percent or more of the area occupied by forest trees, or lands previously having such cover and currently developed for non-forest use.

Non-Motorized Activities

Any activities that do not incorporate the use of a motor, engine, or other nonliving power source. Such machines as aircraft, hovercraft, motorboats, automobiles, motorbikes, snowmobiles, bulldozers, chainsaws, rock drills, and generators are excluded from this classification.

Non-Working Side

That side of the pipeline corridor not used for access during construction and typically used for topsoil and trench spoil storage.

Notice of Intent (NOI)

Formal notification that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered. The notice briefly describes the proposed action and possible alternatives, the agency's scoping process, and the address and name of the

agency to contact regarding questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.

Noxious Weed An alien plant that aggressively invades or is detrimental to native plant communities. The direct or indirect effect of the presence of this plant is detrimental to environmentally sound management of natural ecosystems.

Open-Cut Excavation of a trench through the stream bed of a flowing stream.

Outfall Authorized by WDEQ An approved location authorized by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) for the conveyance of discharged water from construction dewatering or pipeline hydrostatic testing activities.

Padding Earth or sand used to cushion or pad the pipe where rock is encountered in the trench.

Palustrine Emergent (PE) These wetlands occur in naturally moist swales and seeps that are hydrologically associated with riverine wetlands and irrigation canals. Vegetation is generally herbaceous and includes species such as sedges, bulrushes, reedtop, field horsetail, reed canarygrass, and panicked aster. Some shrubby species may also be present, such as sandbar willow and yellow willow.

Palustrine Scrub/Shrub (PSS) These wetlands occur in naturally moist swales and seeps, that are hydrologically associated with riverine wetlands and irrigation canals. These areas are dominated by woody vegetation less than six meters (20 feet) tall. Plants include true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs that are small or stunted because of environmental conditions. Vegetation is dominated by shrubby species

such as sandbar willow and yellow willow, but may also contain herbaceous species such as sedges, bulrushes, reedtop, field horsetail, reed canarygrass, and panicked aster.

Partial Retention Management activities or vegetative and landform alterations are visually evident, but subordinate to, the characteristic landscape when managed according to the partial retention visual quality objective. Activities may repeat form, line, color, or texture common to the characteristic landscape, but changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc., remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Particulate Matter Tiny particles of solid or semi-solid matter suspended in the air. Particles less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) are found in smoke and dust, and can affect visibility and human health.

Peak Flow The greatest flow attained during the melting of the winter snowpack.

Perennial Streams Any streams that flow continuously throughout the year.

Permit A special-use authorization that provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System lands or facilities for specific purposes, and which is both revocable and terminable.

Pipeline Integrity Pipeline in sound and unimpaired condition that can safely carry out its function under the conditions and parameters for which it was designed.

Pipeline Marker Signs or other markers installed above the pipeline to indicate the approximate pipeline route and provide emergency phone numbers.

Plant Community A grouping of plants that have reached dynamic equilibrium with the local environment.

Population In statistics, the aggregate of all units forming the subject of study; otherwise, a community of individuals that share a common gene pool.

Predator One that preys, destroys, or devours - usually an animal that lives by preying on other animals.

Preferred Alternative The alternative recommended for implementation as the LVE Natural Gas Pipeline Project based on the evaluation completed in the EIS.

Prescribed Burning (Prescribed Fire) The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in their natural or modified state under such conditions as to confine the fire to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives (e.g., silviculture, wildlife management, reduction of fuel hazard). There must be a written, approved prescribed fire plan, and NEPA requirements must be met prior to ignition.

Preservation This visual quality objective allows ecological changes only. Management activities, except for very low visual-impact recreation facilities, are prohibited.

Private Road A road under private ownership authorized by an easement to a private party, or a road that provides access pursuant to a reserved or private right.

Project Area The geographic area defining the scope of this document and the alternatives proposed herein.

Project File An assemblage of documents that contains all the information developed or used during an environmental analysis. The Project File becomes part of the administrative record for judicial review in case of legal action.

Proposed Action In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a federal agency intends to implement or undertake and is the subject of an environmental analysis.

Proposed Species Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to be listed as threatened or endangered.

Public The people of an area, state, or nation that can be grouped together by common interests, values, beliefs, or lifestyles.

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, plans, and decisions; and (2) encouraging public understanding about the participation in the planning processes that lead to final decision-making.

Public Road Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel.

Radiographic Inspection A pipeline weld quality inspection in which X-rays of the pipe welds are taken and evaluated to ensure that the completed welds meet federally prescribed quality standards.

Rangeland Land on which the climax vegetation (i.e., potential natural plant community) is predominantly grasses,

grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain forb and shrub communities.

Ranger District Administrative subdivision of a national forest supervised by a district ranger who reports to a forest supervisor.

Reclamation Returning disturbed lands to an ecologically balanced form and productivity, often in conformity with a predetermined reclamation plan.

Recontour A form of obliteration where the road prism is eliminated by pulling back fill material to re-establish the natural sideslope.

Record of Decision (ROD) A concise public document disclosing the decision made following preparation of an EIS and the rationale used by the Deciding Officer to reach that decision.

Recreational 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 are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into seven classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, roaded modified, rural, and urban.

Resources 1) Personnel, equipment, services, and supplies available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents. 2) Natural resources of an area, such as timber, grass, watershed values, recreation values, and wildlife habitat.

Responsible Official The Forest Service line officer with the authority and responsibility to oversee and make decisions

about a specific proposed action. May also be referred to as the Deciding Official.

Retention This visual quality objective provides for management activities or vegetative and landform alterations that are not visually evident. Under the retention visual quality objective, activities may only repeat form, line, color, and texture that are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. should not be evident.

Revegetation The reestablishment and development of plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora, or artificially through the direct action of reforestation or reseeded.

Right-of-Way (ROW) Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project or facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land.

Rill or Gully A channel or miniature valley cut by concentrated runoff, through which water commonly flows only during and immediately after heavy rains or during the melting of snow.

Riparian Pertaining to areas of land directly influenced by water. Riparian areas usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting this water influence. Stream banks, lake borders, or marshes are typical riparian areas. Vegetation bordering watercourses, lakes or swamps. Requires a high water table.

Riverine Rocky Shore (RRS) These wetland environments are characterized by bedrock, stones, or boulders, which singly or in combination, have an areal cover of 75

percent or more and an areal coverage by vegetation of less than 30 percent. Water regimes are restricted to irregularly exposed, regularly flooded, irregularly flooded, seasonally flooded, temporarily flooded, and intermittently flooded. Vegetation is dominated by sandbar willow, reed canarygrass, redtop, panicled aster, and field horsetail.

Rock Shield A man-made protective shield wrapped around the pipe coating to prevent damage to the pipe where rock is encountered in the trench.

Rust Inhibitor A water treatment substance used to prevent or greatly reduce internal oxidation of the pipe during hydrostatic testing.

Scarify The process of mechanically removing competing vegetation or interfering debris, or disturbing the soil surface to enhance revegetation or reforestation.

Scenic Integrity State of naturalness or, conversely, the state of disturbance, created by human alteration. Integrity is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character in a national forest. Intactness or wholeness of the scenery.

Scoping The procedures by which the Forest Service collects input in the environmental analysis process. This information is used to determine: the extent of analysis necessary; the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be addressed; the significant issues related to the proposed action; and the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed.

Sediment Any material carried in suspension by water, which will ultimately settle to the bottom. Sediment has two main

sources: from the stream channel area itself and from disturbed sites.

Sedimentation (Sediment Delivery) A general term describing the movement of sediment (soil and rock particles) that have been eroded from the land surface by the forces of water, wind, or gravity to a stream or drainage channel, where it is introduced to surface waters.

Sediment Trap Any natural or man-made feature in a stream that traps sediment.

Sensitive Species Those plant and animal species identified by regional foresters for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by: (a) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or (b) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. For a list of Region 2 sensitive species that are known or thought to occur on the White River National Forest, see Appendix EE of the revised Forest Plan.

Shallow Bore A borehole drilled on a near horizontal plane at a shallow depth.

Shrub A plant with persistent woody stems and a relatively low growth form; usually produces several basal shoots as opposed to a single bole; and differs from a tree in its low stature and multi-branching form.

Sideboom A track-mounted tractor with a boom and counter-weights, typically used to remove pipe from pipe delivery trucks and place the pipe during stringing operations, and to lower the assembled pipe into the trench.

Sidehill Cut In mountainous or hilly terrain, a level work pad excavated out of the hillside or mountain slope, where the slope

runs across the construction corridor. Grading for a sidehill cut begins at the uphill end of the cut and continues downward until the required working width is obtained.

Slash Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning, or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps, and broken understory trees or brush.

Slope Failure The loosening and detachment of a mass of earth or rock from an inclined surface, and the initiation of downward movement of the detached mass.

Slope Stability The relative likelihood that the inclined surface of a hill, ridge, or mountain will remain anchored in place, and not be subject to downward movement.

Smart Pig A device that is inserted into a pipeline and, usually, is pushed through the line by the pressure of the fluid or gas being transported to perform inline inspection. As the device travels through the pipeline, it uses nondestructive testing techniques and technology to identify and record potential pipe defects or abnormalities.

Snag A standing dead tree, usually taller than 5 feet and larger than 6 inches in diameter at breast height.

Soil Classification Systematic arrangement of soils into groups or categories on the basis of their characteristics; the USDA soil classification system is divided into Orders and Suborders, Great Groups, Subgroups, Family, and Type or Series. Naming convention at the upper levels is based on Greek and Latin root words; at the series level, naming is based on geographic place names.

Soil Compaction A physical change in soil properties that results in a decrease in

porosity and an increase in soil-bulk density and strength.

Soil Productivity The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop, such as fiber and forage, under defined levels of management. It generally depends on available soil moisture, nutrients, and length of growing season.

Special Use Permit A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of national forest land for some special uses.

Species A unit of classification of plants and animals consisting of the largest and most inclusive array of sexually reproducing and cross-fertilizing individuals that share a common gene pool.

Species Diversity A measurement that relates to the density of individuals of a species in a habitat to the number of different species present in the habitat. The number of different kinds of species in a given habitat.

Species Viability A species of self-sustaining and interacting populations that are well-distributed throughout the species' range. Self-sustaining populations are those that are sufficiently abundant and have sufficient genetic diversity to display the array of life history strategies and forms to provide high likelihood for their long-term persistence and adaptability over time.

Spoils Earthen materials or subsoil below the topsoil horizon that are excavated from the trench line or graded areas.

Staging Area Space used for equipment off-loading and staging and pipeline assembly or preparation; typically located near road,

stream, and wetland crossings and at other strategic points along the construction corridor.

Stand A community of trees or other vegetation uniform in composition, constitution, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

Standard A particular action, level of performance, or threshold specified by the Forest Plan for resource protection or accomplishment of management objectives. Standards are intended to be adhered to closely during plan implementation. Unlike “guidelines,” which are optional, standards specified in the Forest Plan are mandatory.

Stand Density A measure of the degree of crowding of trees within a stocked area, commonly expressed by various growing-space ratios such as crown length to tree height, crown diameter to diameter at breast height, crown diameter to tree height, or stem spacing to tree height.

Stand Structure The horizontal and vertical arrangement of the vegetation in a stand. The components of stand structure might include tree diameter, heights, crown layers, number of stems, shrubs, herbaceous understory, snags, and down logs.

Storage Bullet A facility used to store LNG.

Strain Gauge A device that measures the movement of a pipeline.

Stream A natural watercourse of perceptible extent that has a generally sandy or rocky bottom or definite banks, and that confines and conducts continuously or intermittently flowing water.

Stringing Trucking pipe to the work site and placing the individual joints of pipe in position along the pipeline construction corridor in preparation for bending and welding.

Summer Range A range, usually at higher elevation, used by deer and elk during the summer; a summer range is usually much more extensive than a winter range.

Suppression (Fire Suppression) Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include fireline construction, applying water or chemical fire retardants, and lighting backfires (set ahead of an advancing flame to consume fuels in a controlled manner).

Surface Lay Installation of the pipeline aboveground.

Sustainability A concept that reflects the capacity of a dynamic ecosystem to maintain its composition, function, and structure over time thus maintaining the productivity of the land and a diversity of plants and animals.

Tack Rig A welding crew that makes the initial pipeline field welds.

Temporary Road A road associated with a timber sale contract or other short-term access need that is unnecessary for future resource management and is not intended to be a part of the forest transportation plan.

Temporary Work Area (TWA) Additional work space located outside the construction corridor and used for construction activities and temporary storage of materials, equipment, spoils, and topsoil.

Tiering The elimination of repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference the general

discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope. For example, a project environmental assessment could be tiered to the Forest Plan EIS.

Timber A general term applied to trees that can provide a wood-fiber product.

Threatened Species Any species of plant or animal that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been designated in the Federal Register as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

Torching The ignition and flare-up of a tree or small group of trees, usually from bottom to top.

Trail A linear travelway for vehicles 50 inches in width or less, pack animals, or people.

Trailhead The parking, signing, or other facilities available at the beginning of a trail.

Travel Management The integrated planning of and providing for appropriate movement of people and products to and through NFS lands.

Trench Breaker A barrier of sand-filled bags or foam placed within and across the trench in sloping terrain or at boundaries of streams and wetlands to prevent channeling of water along the trench.

Trenching Excavation of a ditch, usually by a backhoe or specialized ditching machine. Used for concealment or protection of pipe.

Turbidity An optical measure of how fine sediment inhibits light transmission in a given water sample due to scattering and absorption by suspended particles.

Turnaround Area Additional work space used to maneuver large trucks, such as equipment haulers and pipe stringing trucks, along the pipeline construction corridor; also may be referred to as a temporary work area.

Two Tone A pipeline construction method where two benches are cut on the slope. The ditch is dug and the pipe is installed on the lower bench, and construction traffic moves along the upper bench. Used in areas requiring a steep sidehill cut.

Understory Vegetation (e.g., trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

Unroaded Area Any area, without a classified road, of a size and configuration sufficient to protect the inherent characteristics associated with its unroaded condition.

Unroaded Portion of an Inventoried Roadless Area A portion of an inventoried roadless area in which no classified road has been constructed since the area was inventoried.

Vegetation Management Any activities undertaken to modify the existing condition of the vegetation.

Viable Population A wildlife population of sufficient size to maintain its existence over time in spite of normal fluctuations in population levels.

Viewshed Total visible area from a single observer's position or from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated areas seen from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other view locations. Examples are corridor, feature, or basin viewsheds.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO) A VQO represents a specific degree of acceptable alteration of the natural appearing landscape, based on the Visual Management System (VMS) developed for National Forest lands. There are five different VQO classifications: Preservation; Retention; Partial Retention; Modification; and Maximum Modification.

Visual Resource The composite of landforms, water features, vegetative patterns, and cultural features which create the visual environment.

Water Bar Refers to small dips and rises in a road surface constructed across a road or trail to form a barrier to the continued flow of water. These structures direct drainage off of a road, skid-trail, or trail. Spacing and size depends on material and slope.

Water Influence Zone (WIZ) The land next to water bodies where vegetation plays a major role in sustaining the long-term integrity of aquatic systems. It includes the floodplain, riparian ecosystem, and drainage channel. Its minimum horizontal width (from the top of each bank) is 100 feet or the mean height of mature dominant late-seral vegetation, whichever is greater.

Watershed An area of land that collects and discharges water into a single main stream through a series of smaller tributaries. The area of land bounded by a divide that drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel (Dunne and Leopold 1978), or to a lake, reservoir, or other body of water. Also called a drainage basin or catchment area.

Wetland Restoration Actions taken in a disturbed natural wetland that result in the reestablishment of ecological processes, functions, and biotic/abiotic linkages and lead to a persistent, resilient system

integrated within its landscape (SWS 2000a).

Wetlands Those areas inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient, under normal circumstances, to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, mud flats, wet meadows, seeps, and springs.

Wilderness All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law; generally defined as undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness designated by public law is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions.

Wildland Undeveloped land that is not dedicated for other uses such as agriculture, urban, mining, or parks.

Wildland Fire (Wildfire) Any non-structure fire, other than a prescribed fire, which occurs in the wildlands. May be ignited naturally or by arson.

Wildlife Collectively, non-domesticated vertebrate animals, except fishes. The natural community of animals in an ecosystem.

Winter Range A range, usually at lower elevation, used by migratory deer and elk during the winter. It is usually better-defined and smaller than summer range.

Working Side That side of the pipeline construction corridor used for access during construction and to move equipment, materials, and personnel.