

Chapter 4

Lists

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The following is a list of contributors to the Helicopter Access to Conduct Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement. Other Forest Service employees contributed to the completion of this document through their assistance in support functions.

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List of Document Recipients

Copies of the Helicopter Access to Conduct Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in Wilderness Final EIS were sent to the following organizations, individuals, state, federal, and local agencies, tribal corporation and businesses that either commented on the Draft EIS or are required to receive a copy of the Final EIS. In addition, copies were provided to public libraries in southeast Alaska and Anchorage.

Organizations and Individuals Sent a Copy of the Final EIS

Steve Anthes, Kettle Range Conservation Group
William Deters, The Mountaineers
Tina Marie Ekker, Wilderness Watch
Kenyon Fields, Sitka Conservation Society
Joel Hanson, The Boat Company
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University of Alaska Southeast, Public and Media Relations (Library)

Agencies Sent a Copy of the Final EIS

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Environmental Protection Agency, R10
Federal Aviation Administration
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USDA Forest Service, Chugach and Tongass National Forests
USDA Forest Service, EMC Staff
USDA Forest Service, National Agricultural Library
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Forest Inventory and
Analysis Program Manager
USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station
USDA, National Agricultural Library
USDI, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance

Glossary

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRs)

The official list of cultural resources in the State of Alaska, maintained by the Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, Public Law 96-487, 96th Congress, 94 Stat. 2371-2551. Passed by Congress in 1980, this legislation designated 14 national forest wilderness areas in Southeast Alaska. Section 810 requires evaluations of subsistence impacts before changing the use of these lands.

Anadromous Fish

Fish (such as salmon and steelhead) that spend part of their lives in fresh water and part of their lives in salt water. Anadromous fish ascend from the sea to spawn in freshwater streams.

Biological Assessment

A type of biological evaluation conducted for major federal actions requiring an environmental impact statement, in accordance with legal requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1536(c)). The purpose of the assessment and resulting document is to determine whether the proposed action is likely to affect a species that has been listed or proposed as an endangered or threatened species.

Biological Evaluation

A documented Forest Service review of Forest Service programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any species that has been listed or proposed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive.

Commercial use

Any use of the national forest for which a fee is charged by an outfitter/guide.

Cumulative Effects

The impacts on the environment resulting from the addition of the incremental impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions occurring over time.

Developed Recreation

Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of an area, such as campgrounds and picnic areas. Facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water, and buildings (See Dispersed Recreation).

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Direct Effects

Environmental effects that occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

A statement of environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it. A Draft EIS is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. A Final EIS is issued after consideration of public comments. A Record of Decision (ROD) is based on the information and analysis in the Final EIS.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Includes all freshwater streams accessible to anadromous fish, marine waters, and intertidal habitats. This includes all Class I streams, marine waters, and intertidal habitats of the Shoreline Outfitter/Guide analysis area.

Forest

Land that is at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or land formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for a nonforest use. The minimum area for classification as forest land is one acre. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of timber must be at least 120 feet wide to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams and other bodies of water, or natural clearings in forested areas are classified as forest, if less than 120 feet in width or one acre in size. Grazed woodlands, reverting fields, and pastures that are not actively maintained are included if the above qualifications are satisfied. Forest land includes three subcategories: timberland, reserved forest land, and other forest land.

Forest Plans

The Tongass and Chugach Land and Resource Management Plans are the source of management direction for the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. It specifies activity and output levels for a 10–15 year period.

Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines

A set of rules and guidance that directs management activities and establishes the environmental quality, natural renewable and depletable resource requirements, conservation potential, and mitigation measures that apply to several land use designations.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

A computerized map database that is used to store and evaluate site-specific information.

Hazards

Potential sources of injury or illness. For this project, the primary hazards are: slips, trips, and falls; repetitive motion disorders; water travel; air travel; and bear encounters.

Heritage Resources

The prehistoric or historical district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties.

Indirect Effects

Effects that occur later in time or are spatially removed from the activity but would be significant in the foreseeable future.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT)

A group of individuals with different scientific and resource expertise. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately address natural resource management. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view and a broader range of expertise.

Invasive Species

A non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm to an ecosystem.

Irretrievable Commitments

Loss of production or use of renewable natural resources for a period of time. The production or use lost is irretrievable, but not irreversible.

Irreversible Commitments

Decisions causing changes that cannot be reversed. Often applies to nonrenewable resources such as minerals and cultural resources.

Land Use Designation (LUD)

A defined area of land, identified by the Forest Plan, to which specific management direction is applied.

Management Indicator Species (MIS)

Vertebrate or invertebrate wildlife species whose response to land management activities can be used to predict the likely response of other species with similar habitat requirements. The National Forest Management Act regulations prescribe the use of management indicator species.

Mitigation

Measures designed to counteract or reduce environmental impacts. These measures may include: avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or part of an action; minimizing an impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

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Monitoring

A process of collecting information to evaluate whether or not objectives of a project and its mitigation plan are being realized. Monitoring can occur at different levels: to confirm whether mitigation measures were carried out in the matter called for (Implementation Monitoring); to confirm whether mitigation measures were effective (Effectiveness Monitoring); or, to validate whether overall goals and objectives were appropriate (Validation Monitoring).

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

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

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

A law passed in 1976 that amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, requires the preparation of Forest plans, requires the identification of management indicator species, and defines parameters for timber suitability.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAASQ)

The Clean Air Act (amended 1990) set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

National Register of Historic Places

A register of cultural resources of national, state, or local significance, maintained by the Department of the Interior.

Non-commercial use

In this analysis, refers to unguided use; use for which no special uses permit is necessary and for which no one receives financial remuneration or other gain for services provided on the national forest.

Non-forest Land

Land that does not support, or has never supported, forests, and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses. Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining rights-of-way, power line clearings of any width, and noncensus strips must be more than 120 feet wide, and clearings, etc., more than one acre in size, to qualify as nonforest land.

Outfitter/guide

Those who, generally for compensation, facilitate the use, enjoyment, understanding, and appreciation of national forest recreation settings where the need for service has been identified and is compatible with objectives and management direction.

Overflights

Helicopter flights that are associated with scouting safe hiking routes for hiking access where no landings take place.

Proposed Action

An initial proposal by a federal agency to authorize, recommend, or implement an action.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

A system for planning and managing resources that categorizes recreation opportunities into seven classes. Each class defines the degree to which certain recreation experience needs are met. Classes are based on the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities provided, the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area, and the relative density of recreation use.

Recreation Sites

A specific site and/or facility occurring within a recreation place. Some examples of recreation sites are: recreation cabins, trailheads, picnic areas, and wildlife viewing blinds.

Risk Assessment Matrix

A table used to display risk outcomes based on severity of an injury and the probability that an injury will occur.

Risk Management

A decision to accept exposure to hazards or to reduce the vulnerabilities by mitigating the risk.

Scoping Process

Early and open communication with the public used to determine the scope and significance of a proposed action, what level of analysis is required, what information is needed, and what level of public participation is appropriate. Scoping focuses on the issues surrounding the proposed action and the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an EA or EIS.

Sensitive Species

Animal and plant species identified by the Forest Service Regional Forester as potentially susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations and, therefore, in need of special considerations during land management activity planning.

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Significant Issue

Under NEPA, refers to issues that are used to formulate alternatives, prescribe mitigation measures, or analyze environmental effects. Issues are ‘significant’ because of the extent of their geographic distributions, the duration of their effects, or the intensity of interest or resource conflict. ‘Significantly’ requires considerations of both context and intensity, as developed in the CEQ regulations, sec. 1508.27.

Threatened Species

Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

Tiering

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, this EIS is tiered to the Forest Plan EIS.

Wild and Scenic River

River or section of a river so recommended or designated under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or by an act of the Legislature of the state or states through which the river flows.

Wilderness

Area designated under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Wilderness is defined as undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness areas are protected and managed to preserve their natural conditions. In Alaska, the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990 and ANILCA also have designated wilderness areas.

Wilderness Character

The combination of biophysical, experiential, and symbolic ideals that distinguishes wilderness from other lands. There are four qualities associated with these ideals: Untrammeled; Undeveloped; Natural; and Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Wilderness Study Area

An area identified as a potential wilderness area that is managed under the principle of non-degradation (preserving the wilderness character). The area remains a wilderness study area until Congress acts on a recommendation to make it a wilderness area.

Wilderness Use Ratings

Categories for fixed-wing and helicopter use in wilderness areas developed for this analysis.

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