

Appendix Q – Glossary & Abbreviations

ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. A Presidential advisory board, created by the National Historic Preservation Act, to advise on matters concerning historic preservation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation governs review and compliance by federal agencies in conjunction with the state level review by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act.

ADT: Average Daily Traffic.

Adaptive Management: An approach to managing the Monument’s resources that builds upon learning—based on best available science, common sense, experience, experimenting, new scientific discoveries and monitoring—by adjusting management practices based on what was learned. Where possible, Monument management projects will be designed to produce knowledge along with meeting other resource objectives.

AEC: (United States) Atomic Energy Commission.

Aesthetic: Of or relating to the sense of beauty. (Source: Webster’s II Dictionary)

Affected Environment: In an environmental impact statement, a description of the existing environment covering information that directly relates to the scope of the proposed action and alternatives that are analyzed. (Source: CLUP)

AHPA: Archeological and Historic Preservation Act.

ALE: Fitzner-Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology Reserve.

Alternative: A set of objectives and strategies or means of achieving refuge purposes and goals, helping fulfill the National Wildlife Refuge System mission, and resolving issues. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Anadromous Fish: Fish that normally migrate to salt water as juveniles and return to freshwater as adults to spawn. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Archeological Resource: Material remains of past human life or activities, including (but not limited to), pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, tools, structures, and graves, or any portion of the foregoing items, as well as the physical site or context in which it is found. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Protects cultural resources and outlines permitting procedures as well as violations and fines. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

BAER: Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation. Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year of containment of a wildland fire. Emergency rehabilitation actions are undertaken within three years of containment of a wildland fire to repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions.

Basalt: A dark grey to black, fine grained igneous rock composed primarily of calcium feldspar and pyroxene, with or without olivine. This material underlies the Hanford Site. (Source: CLUP)

BCR: Bird Conservation Region.

Biological Diversity (Biodiversity): The variety of life and its processes, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and communities and ecosystems in which they occur. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4) It also defines the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

Biological Integrity: Biotic composition, structure, and functioning at genetic, organism, and community levels comparable with historic conditions, including the natural biological processes that shape genomes, organisms and communities. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

BLM: (United States) Bureau of Land Management.

BMP: Best Management Practice(s). As a means of accomplishing an action, the practices that are based on the best available science and generally accepted standards for the field, as well as being the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic and institutional considerations).

BOR: (United States) Bureau of Reclamation.

B.P.: Before Present.

BPA: (United States) Bonneville Power Administration.

Candidate Species (Federal): A species for which there is sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposed rule to list it as endangered or threatened but issuance of the proposed rule is precluded (i.e., by other listing activity or lack of funding).

Candidate Species (State): Wildlife species that are under review by the Washington Department of Wildlife for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive.

Central Hanford: That portion of the entire Hanford Nuclear Reservation (i.e., Hanford Site) that was not included within the Hanford Reach National Monument.

CCP: Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The master land planning document used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to administer the agency's lands (i.e., national bison ranges, national game preserves, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, waterfowl production areas, wetland management districts, and wildlife management areas).

CCT: Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

CD: Compatibility Determination.

Census Bureau: (United States) Census Bureau.

CEQ: (United States) Council on Environmental Quality.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act.

cfs: Cubic Feet Per Second. The standard measure of the flow rate of a river.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations.

CIC: (Washington State University) Consolidated Information Center.

CLUP: Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Compatibility Determination: A written determination, usually signed by the Refuge Manager and Regional Chief, signifying that a proposed or existing use of a national wildlife refuge is a compatible use or is not a compatible use. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Compatible Use: A proposed or existing wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a national wildlife refuge that, based on sound professional judgement, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purpose(s) of the national wildlife refuge. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Connectivity (Habitat Connectivity): The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape.

Conservation and Management: To sustain and, where appropriate, restore and enhance, healthy populations of fish, wildlife, and plants utilizing methods and procedures associated with modern scientific resource programs. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Contaminants: Chemicals present at levels greater than those naturally occurring in the environment resulting from anthropogenic or natural processes that potentially result in changes to biota at any ecological level.

Council: Northwest Power and Conservation Council.

CPI: Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Price Index is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Criterion 1 (State Listed and Candidate Species): State listed species are those native fish and wildlife species legally designated as endangered, threatened, or sensitive. State Candidate Species are those fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the department for possible listing as endangered, threatened, or sensitive. Federal candidate species are evaluated individually to determine their status in Washington and whether inclusion as a priority species is justified.

Criterion 2 (Vulnerable Aggregations): Vulnerable aggregations include those species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to aggregate. Examples include heron rookeries, seabird concentrations, marine mammal haul-outs, shellfish beds, and fish spawning and rearing areas.

Criterion 3 (Species Considered to be of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance by Washington State): Native and non-native fish and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.

Cryptobiotic Crust: See Microbiotic Crust.

Cryptogam: A plant that bears no flowers or seeds but propagates by means of spores. Cryptogamic organisms make up a cryptogamic crust or surface on certain soils.

CTUIR: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Cultural Landscape: The distinctive setting or land use pattern associated with an historic site or areas such as a homestead, mining district, or townsite. There is evidence of human manipulation of the land through purposeful design, cultivation or extraction.

Cultural Resources: The physical remains, objects, historic records, and traditional lifeways that connect us to our nations's past. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

CWA: Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act).

DOA: (United States) Department of the Army.

DOD: (United States) Department of Defense.

DOE: (United States) Department of Energy.

DOE-RL: (United States) Department of Energy – Richland Operations.

DOI: (United States) Department of the Interior.

Ecosystem: A biological community together with its associated non-living environment, functioning as a unit. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4/LPO) A system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and its interrelated physical and chemical environment.

ECPA: Electric Consumers Protection Act.

EE: Environmental Education. A teaching process that increases people's knowledge and awareness about the environment and associated challenges, develops the necessary skills and expertise to address the challenges, and fosters attitudes, motivations and commitments to make informed decisions and take responsible action.

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement. A detailed written statement required by section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act, analyzing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources. (Source: 40 CFR 1508.11/LPO)

EPA: (United States) Environmental Protection Agency.

Endangered Species (Federal): A species that is likely to become extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range. These species are listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Endangered Species (State Plants): A species that is likely to become extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the state of Washington.

Endangered Species (State Wildlife): Wildlife species native to the state of Washington that are seriously threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the state.

Environmental Health: Composition, structure, and functioning of soil, water, air and other abiotic features comparable with historic conditions, including the natural abiotic processes that shape the environment. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Executive Order 12898 requires federal agencies to identify and address and potentially disproportionate high and adverse human health and environmental effects of agency policies, programs and activities on minority and low-income populations. (Source: CLUP)

Environmentally Preferable Alternative: The environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in the NEPA, Section 101. Ordinarily, this means the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources. Section 1505.2(b) requires that, in cases where an EIS has been prepared, the Record of Decision must identify all alternatives that were considered, “. . . specifying the alternative or alternatives which were considered to be environmentally preferable.” (Source: Council on Environmental Quality, 40 Questions)

Equestrian: Relating to horses or horseback riding.

Ethnography: The descriptive and analytic study of the culture of particular groups or communities. Such studies are often done through interviews with community members and often through living in and observing a community (a practice referred to as “participant observation”). (Source: NPS National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties)

Ethnohistory: The study of historical data, including but not necessarily limited to, documentary data pertaining to a group or community, using an ethnographic perspective. (Source: NPS National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties)

Ethnocentrism: Viewing the world and the people in it only from the point of view of one’s own culture and being unable to sympathize with the feelings, attitudes, and beliefs of someone

who is a member of a different culture. (Source: NPS National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties)

ESA: Endangered Species Act.

ESU: Evolutionary Significant Unit.

FAA: (United States) Federal Aviation Administration.

FAC: Hanford Reach National Monument Federal Advisory Committee.

FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Fauna: The animals of a specified region or time.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Fishery: A place to catch fish. The Hanford Reach of the Columbia River is a popular sport fishing area for steelhead, chinook salmon, sturgeon, and smallmouth bass.

Floodplain: A plain along a river subject to periodic flooding (Source: Webster's II Dictionary). Floodplains are composed of sediment deposited by floods.

Flora: The plants of a specified region or time.

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

FONSI: Finding Of No Significant Impact.

Forage: Vegetation of all forms available and of a type used for animal consumption.

Foundation Plant Communities: Intact assemblages of native plant species that serve as sources for seed and propagation material for disturbed sites and shrub-steppe plant community natural regeneration. Also referred to as "remnant" plant communities, these serve as a representation of plant communities that were historically wide-spread within the Columbia Basin.

FR: Federal Register.

FTE: Full Time Equivalent.

FWS: (United States) Fish and Wildlife Service.

FY: Fiscal Year.

GCEDC: Grant County Economic Development Council.

Geological Resources: Natural features related to the form of the earth or its solid surface. Rattlesnake Ridge, the Saddle Mountains, and the White Bluffs are a few of the key geological resources of Hanford Reach National Monument.

GMA: (Washington) Growth Management Act.

Goal: A descriptive, open-ended, often broad statement of desired future conditions that conveys a purpose but does not define measurable units. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

GPS: Global Positioning System.

HAB: Hanford Advisory Board.

Habitat: A specific set of physical conditions in a geographic area that surrounds an organism, a single species, a group of species, or a large community and are required by an organism for survival and reproduction. The place where an organism typically lives. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are food, water, cover, and living space.

Habitat Diversity: Refers to the number, interspersions, and relative abundance of indigenous plant and animal species and communities. It also refers to the horizontal and vertical structure of a plant community. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

HABS/HAER: Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record.

Hanford Islands: Hanford Reach National Monument Islands. The 13 islands in the Columbia River that are part of the Hanford Reach National Monument.

Hanford Reach: A reach is a portion or stretch of a river. The 51-mile Hanford Reach is the last free-flowing non-tidal stretch of the Columbia River in the U.S. Most of it, 46.5 miles, is contained in the Monument.

Hanford Site: The entire area, from the top of the Saddle Mountains to the top of Rattlesnake Mountain, originally acquired for the Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

Historic Conditions: Composition, structure and functioning of ecosystems resulting from natural processes that are believed, based on sound professional judgement, to be present prior to substantial human changes to the landscape. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Historic Preservation: Includes identification, evaluation, documentation, excavation, curation, acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance and any combination of the foregoing activities relative to cultural resources. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

Historic Records: Any historical, ethnographic, architectural documents, drawings and images that provide a record of the past. (Source: *Considering Cultural Resources*)

HSS: Highways of Statewide Significance.

Hydrology: The science dealing with the properties, distribution and circulation of water.

IBA: Important Bird Area.

Ibid: Latin for “the same place.” Here, it refers to a repetition of the preceding citation.

Impact: Synonymous with effects and includes ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health whether direct, indirect or cumulative. Impacts may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental (adverse) effects. Impacts may be considered as direct, indirect or cumulative.

Impact Severity Rating: Thresholds used in this Comprehensive Conservation Plan for analyzing the scope, scale and intensity of effects on natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The four levels of impacts include:

Negligible: Resources would not be affected, or the effects would be at or near the lowest level of detection. Resource conditions would not change or would be so slight that there would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence to a population, plant community, cultural resource, recreation opportunity or visitor experience.

Minor: Effects would be detectable but localized, small, and of little consequence to a population, plant community, cultural resource, recreation opportunity or visitor experience. Mitigation, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be easily implemented and successful.

Moderate: Effects would be readily detectable and localized, with consequences to a cultural resource, population, plant community level or specific recreation opportunity or visitor experience. Mitigation measures would be needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive in nature and moderately complicated to implement; and probably would be successful.

Major: Effects would be obvious and would result in substantial consequences to cultural resources, populations, plant communities within the local area and region, or recreation opportunities and visitor experiences within the Monument. Extensive mitigating measures would be needed to offset adverse effects; would be large-scale in nature and very complicated to implement; and the probability of success would not be guaranteed. In some instances, major effects would include the irretrievable loss of the resource.

Time and duration of impacts have been defined as:

Short-term: An effect that generally would last less than a single year or season.

Long-term: A change in a resource or its condition that would last longer than a single year or season.

IMPLAN: Impact Analysis for Planning.

Improvement Act: National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act.

Indicator Species: A species of plant or animal that is assumed to be sensitive to habitat changes and represents the needs of a larger group of species.

IPM: Integrated Pest Management. Used to treat targeted invasive plant species on the Hanford Reach National Monument. Manual, mechanical, biological, cultural (e.g., prescribed fire, competitive plantings), and chemical treatment methods used to achieve prioritized weed control objectives. Invasive species managers draw upon the full range of appropriate control technologies to develop integrated treatment plans for target species at selected priority sites. Treatment methodologies are based upon the best information available from weed management literature and professional experience, tailored to the characteristics of the particular species and site.

Interpretation: A communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the inherent meanings in the resource.

Invasive Species: Plant or animal species that tend to spread rapidly and harmfully. For example, cheatgrass invasion of native shrub-steppe displaces native species and alter natural fire regimes. Many invasive species are also noxious weeds.

Issue: Any unsettled matter that requires a management decision, e.g., an initiative, opportunity, resource management problem, threat to the resources of the unit, conflict in uses, public concern, or the presence of an undesirable resource condition. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

KOP: Key Observation Point. These are a series of locations identified to describe the Monument's visual and aesthetic resources.

KV: Kilovolt.

Long-term Impact: A change in a resource or its condition that would last longer than a single year or season.

LOS: Roadway Level of Service. These are qualitative measures of road congestion that describe operational conditions within a traffic stream and take into consideration such factors as volume, speed, travel time, and delay.

Major Impact: Effects would be obvious and would result in substantial consequences to cultural resources, populations, plant communities within the local area and region, or recreation opportunities and visitor experiences within the Monument. Extensive mitigating measures would be needed to offset adverse effects; would be large-scale in nature and very complicated to implement; and the probability of success would not be guaranteed. In some instances, major effects would include the irretrievable loss of the resource.

Management Unit: An administrative unit for refuge management purposes. Under the Preferred Alternative, the Monument is divided into six management units.

MCAS: Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society.

McNary Islands: McNary National Wildlife Refuge Islands. McNary manages six islands in the Columbia River; three are within the Monument boundary and three are adjacent; jurisdiction will be transferred to the Monument.

Microbiotic Crust: A diminutive collection of mosses, lichens, liverworts, algae, and bacteria that form a soil stabilizing crust. Microbiotic crusts are formed by living organisms and their by-products, creating a crust of soil particles bound together by organic materials on the surface of many soil types which fills the spaces between bunchgrass clumps within shrub-steppe habitats. Also known as cryptogamic, cryptobiotic, and microphytic, these organisms serve important functions in soil stability, moisture retention, nutrient transport, and plant community stability. The names are all meant to indicate common features of the organisms that compose soil crusts.

Migratory Birds: Those species of birds that migrate from place to place, either within the United States or between countries, to complete different stages of their life cycle. These species

are listed under §10.13 of 50 CFR Chapter 1 - United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Minor Impact: Effects would be detectable but localized, small, and of little consequence to a population, plant community, cultural resource, recreation opportunity or visitor experience. Mitigation, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be easily implemented and successful.

Mitigation: Avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, eliminating, or compensating for impacts. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4, paraphrased)

Moderate Impact: Effects would be readily detectable and localized, with consequences to a cultural resource, population, plant community level or specific recreation opportunity or visitor experience. Mitigation measures would be needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive in nature and moderately complicated to implement; and probably would be successful.

Monitoring: Tracking changes of selected parameters over time.

Monument: Hanford Reach National Monument.

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding.

mph: Miles Per Hour.

NABCI: North American Bird Conservation Initiative.

NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991. Specifies actions to be taken by federal agencies with regard to Native American human remains, funerary objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and sacred objects. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

NAS: National Audubon Society.

National Register: National Register of Historic Places. Established through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the register is administered by the National Park Service. It is the nation's master inventory of known historic properties, including buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological or cultural significance at the national, state and local levels. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

National Register District: As designated under the National Historic Preservation Act, a district consists of a group of archaeological sites, features, buildings, structures or landscape elements which share a similar context such as theme, location or time frame.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System: Established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in free-flowing conditions. See also Wild and Scenic River.

Native: With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Negligible Impact: Resources would not be affected, or the effects would be at or near the lowest level of detection. Resource conditions would not change or would be so slight that there would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence to a population, plant community, cultural resource, recreation opportunity or visitor experience.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act.

NERP: National Environmental Research Park.

NGO: Non-Government Organization.

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act. Outlines historic preservation responsibilities of federal agencies. (Source: *Considering Cultural Resources*)

NHS: National Highway System.

NOAA: (United States) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NOAA-Fisheries: (United States) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries. This agency was formerly known as the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Non-native Invasive Species: Invasive species are plants and animals that are introduced into new areas in which they are not among the native flora and fauna, and because they no longer face the natural enemies or competition from their place or origin, spread or reproduce prolifically. Non-native invasive species can cause significant changes to ecosystems, upset the ecological balance, create economic disruptions, and harm plants and wildlife. Within this document the words non-native invasive species, invasives, noxious weeds, and weeds are used synonymously to represent those non-native species that persist on the Monument and increase the risk of habitat fragmentation and degradation.

Noxious Weed: A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive or difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier

or host of serious insect or disease; or non-native, new, or not common to the United States. (Source: Federal Noxious Weed Act)

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

NPL: National Priority List. The NPL is a prioritization list under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

NPS: (United States) National Park Service.

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory.

NWR: National Wildlife Refuge.

NWRS: National Wildlife Refuge System.

OAHP: (Washington) Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Objective: A concise statement of what we want to achieve, how much we want to achieve, when and where we want to achieve it, and who is responsible for the work. Objectives derive from goals and provide the basis for determining strategies, monitoring refuge accomplishments, and evaluating the success of strategies. Objectives should be attainable, time-specific, and measurable. ((Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

ODFW: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The line that water impresses on land by covering it for sufficient periods to cause physical characteristics that distinguish the area below the line from the area above it. Characteristics of the area below the line include, when appropriate, but are not limited to, deprivation of the soil and substantially all terrestrial vegetation.

ORV: Off-Road Vehicle.

ORV: When discussing wild and scenic rivers, an ORV is an “outstandingly remarkable value” as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. An Outstandingly Remarkable Value is a regionally or nationally significant or exemplary scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar value associated with a river, causing the river to be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (Source: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, paraphrased)

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Overlay Wildlife Refuge: A wildlife refuge on land which is owned by one or more federal agencies but managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. (Source: CLUP)

PALS: Partners for Arid Lands Stewardship.

Paleontological Resources: The preserved (fossilized) remains of plants and animals that existed in various geological periods, usually prior to human existence.

Permit: A short-term, revocable authorization to use public lands for specific purposes.

PHS: Priority Habitats and Species.

PIF: Partners in Flight.

Planning Area: The area upon which the planning effort will focus. A planning area may include lands outside existing planning unit boundaries currently studied for inclusion in the Refuge system and/or partnership planning efforts. It also may include watersheds or ecosystems outside of our jurisdiction that affect the planning unit. At a minimum, the planning area includes all lands within the authorized boundary of the refuge. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Plateau: Columbia Plateau Physiographic Province.

PNCA: Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement.

PNNL: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

POC: Points of Contact.

Post-contact: A time period referring to occupation of the area by Euro-Americans, usually assumed to be about 1800 in this region.

Pre-contact: A time period referring to the occupation of the land solely by Native Americans and prior to the occupation by Euro-Americans. Generally equates to approximately pre-1800 in this region.

Preferred Alternative: The alternative which the agency believes would fulfill its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical and other factors. The concept of the “agency’s preferred alternative” is different from the

“environmentally preferable alternative,” although in some cases one alternative may be both. (Source: Council on Environmental Quality, 40 Questions)

Prescribed Fire: A fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4) An intentionally or naturally ignited fire that burns under specified conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and produce the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

Prey Species: An animal taken by a predator as food.

Priority 1 Species (State Plants): Those taxa that are in danger of becoming extinct throughout their ranges. Populations are at critically low levels or their habitats are degraded or depleted to a significant degree. These taxa are the highest priorities for preservation.

Priority 2 Species (State Plants): Those taxa that will become endangered in Washington if factors contributing to their population decline or habitat degradation or loss continue. These taxa are high priorities for preservation efforts.

Priority 3 Species (State Plants): Those taxa that are vulnerable or declining and could become endangered or threatened in Washington without active management or removal of threats. These taxa should be important in the analysis of potential preserve sites.

PRISM: Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring.

Proclamation or Monument Proclamation: Hanford Reach National Monument Proclamation, Presidential Proclamation 7319.

Proper Functioning Condition: Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filtering sediment, capturing bedload; aiding floodplain development; improving flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; aiding development of root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; aiding development of diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and supporting greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian-wetland areas is a result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

Proposed Species For Listing (Federal): A species for which a proposed rule to list as endangered or threatened has been published in the *Federal Register*.

PUD: Public Utilities District.

PUP: Pesticide Use Proposal.

Purposes of the Monument: The purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a national wildlife refuge or refuge subunit. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

PWC: Personal Watercraft.

Raptors: Birds of prey, such as the eagle, falcon, hawk, or owl.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

RCW: Revised Code of Washington.

Review 1 Species: A plant species in need of additional field work before a status can be assigned.

Review 2 Species: A plant species with unresolved taxonomic questions.

RMIS: (National Wildlife) Refuge Management Information System.

Riparian: Of or on the bank of a natural course of water. (Source: Webster's II Dictionary). For example, riparian vegetation includes any and all plant-life growing on the bank of a stream or the edge of, but not within, a pond or lake.

RNA: Research Natural Area. A federal land designation that establishes areas with predominantly natural conditions and processes for research and educational purposes. They may include typical or unusual plant or animal types, associations, or other biotic phenomena; and/or characteristic or outstanding geologic, soil, or aquatic features or processes. The public may be excluded or restricted from such areas to protect resource values and research studies.

ROD: Record of Decision.

RONs: Refuge Operating Needs System.

Sacred Site: As defined by Executive Order 13007, a specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

SCBID: South Columbia Basin Irrigation District.

Sensitive Species (State Plants): A species that is likely to become endangered or threatened in a significant portion of its range within the state of Washington.

Sensitive Species (State Wildlife): Wildlife species native to the state of Washington that are vulnerable or declining and are likely to become endangered or threatened throughout significant portions of their ranges within the state without cooperative management or the removal of threats.

SEPA: (Washington) State Environmental Policy Act.

Short-term Impact: An effect that generally would last less than a single year or season.

SHPO: (Washington) State Historic Preservation Officer.

Shrub-steppe: Arid land dominated by shrubs and grasses where soil and moisture limit the growth of trees. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife considers shrub-steppe a priority habitat. Shrub-steppe habitats on the Monument support many rare plants.

Site: When referring to cultural resources; the location of an event, occupation or activity, building or structure or natural feature with cultural significance.

Solitude: The state of being alone. (Source: Webster's II Dictionary) Many people seek out natural areas, such as the Monument, in order to experience the feeling of solitude and to at least temporarily escape the crowds, noise, and technology of modern society.

Special Status Species: Wildlife and plant species either federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened; state-listed; or determined priority species.

Spot Treatment: The application of chemicals to control non-native invasive species directly onto a target plant, using a backpack spraying unit, hand-held wand, wick or other application device.

Step-down Management Plan: A plan that provides specific guidance on management subjects (e.g. habitat, public use, fire, safety) or groups of related subjects. It describes strategies and implementation schedules for meeting Comprehensive Conservation Plan goals and objectives and is usually subsequent, subservient and complimentary to the Comprehensive Conservation Plan. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Strategy: A specific action, tool, technique, or combination of actions, tools, and techniques used to meet unit objectives. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

SUP: Special Use Permit.

T&E Species: Threatened and Endangered Species.

TCP: Traditional Cultural Property. A historic property whose eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places is derived from its significant role in the traditional but often continuing lifeways of a community. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources.)

TEA-21: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

TE&S Species: Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species.

Threatened Species (Federal): A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Threatened Species (State Plants): A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Threatened Species (State Wildlife): Wildlife species native to the state of Washington that are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout significant portions of their ranges within Washington without cooperative management or the removal of threats.

TNC: The Nature Conservancy.

Traditional/Religious Values: Places that possess values important to Native American tribal groups or other ethnic groups for traditional cultural or religious reasons. Traditional cultural values may not necessarily be associated with easily definable sites or objects, such as is the case with sacred peaks or viewsheds. (Source: Considering Cultural Resources)

TRIDEC: Tri-City Industrial Development Council.

Trust Responsibility: The fiduciary obligations that attach to the United States as trustee of the assets and resources that the United States holds in trust for Native American governments and their members, the treaty and statutory obligations of the United States toward Native American governments and their members, and other legal obligations that attach to the United States by virtue of the special relationship between the federal government and Native American governments. The identification and quantification of trust assets is recognized as an ongoing and evolving process. (Source: The Native American Policy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

USC: United States Code.

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture.

USFS: United States Forest Service.

USGS: United States Geological Survey.

Vegetation Type: A classification of the plant community based on the dominant plant species in the community. (Source: CLUP)

Visitor Day: Twelve visitor hours which may be aggregated by one or more persons in single or multiple visits.

Visual Resources: The visible physical features on a landscape, such as land, water, vegetation, structures, and other features.

Vision Statement: A concise statement of what the planning unit should be, or what we hope to do, based primarily upon the National Wildlife Refuge System mission and specific refuge purposes, and other mandates. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

WAC: Washington Administrative Code.

Watch List Species: A species more abundant and/or less threatened in Washington than previously assumed.

Watershed: All land and water within the confines of a drainage divide.

Watershed Function: The ability of a watershed to effectively and safely capture, store and release precipitation.

WDFW: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

WDNR: Washington Department of Natural Resources.

WDOE: Washington Department of Ecology.

Wetlands: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

WHR: Washington Heritage Register.

Wild and Scenic River: A portion of a river that has been designated by Congress as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (Source: CLUP) In 1994 the Hanford Reach was found eligible and suitable for designation with a “recreational” classification. Recreational classifications are those “rivers or sections of rivers readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.” (Source: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act)

Wilderness Units: Areas that have been designated by Congress as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Wildfire: An unwanted wildland fire. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Wildlife-dependent Recreation: A use of a national wildlife refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation. The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 specifies that these are the six priority general public uses of the National Wildlife Refuge System. (Source: Draft FWS Manual 601 FW 4)

Withdrawn Lands: Lands the Department of Energy has “borrowed” from other federal agencies for its mission. (Source: CLUP)

WIU: Wilderness Inventory Unit. A portion of public land evaluated to determine its roadless character and to find the presence of wilderness characteristics. (Source: Section 2©) of the Wilderness Act)

WNHP: Washington Natural Heritage Program.

WOFM: Washington Office of Financial Management.

WPPSS: Washington Public Power Supply System.

WRIA: Water Resource Inventory Area.

WSDOT: Washington State Department of Transportation.

WSU: Washington State University.

WTP: Washington Transportation Plan.

Yakama Nation: Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.

YCC: Youth Conservation Corps.

