

Chapter 7: List of Preparers

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BA	Biological Assessment (under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act an assessment of the adverse impacts of a proposed action on a species listed by the USFWS)
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion (a determination, under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act) of the effects of a proposed action on a species listed by the USFWS)
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CSJWD	Cape San Juan Water District
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Area
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Programs
CLI	Cultural Landscapes Inventory
DBA	A-weighted decibels
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DO	Director's Order
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
ECM	Environmental Compliance Memorandum
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat

EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionary Significant Unit
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLH	Federal Lands Highway
GMP	General Management Plan
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MP	Milepost
MPH	Miles Per Hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHP	National Historical Park
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPS	National Park Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRCA	Natural Resources Conservation Area
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RPP	Recreation and Public Purpose
SEA	Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
SAFETEA-LU	The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office or Officer
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SMA	Washington State Shoreline Management Act
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WA	Washington
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WDOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
WFLHD	Western Federal Lands Highway Division
WNHP	Washington Natural Heritage Program
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation

Glossary

Technical Terms Used in This Document

Affected environment: The existing physical, biological, cultural, and social environment in the project area and vicinity. It describes the existing conditions of resources that may be affected by the project alternatives if they were implemented.

Alternatives: Sets of management elements that represent a range of options for how or whether to proceed with a proposed action. An environmental document analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the range of alternatives, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Anadromous: Fish that are born in fresh water, spend a portion of their lives in the ocean, then return to fresh water to spawn.

Area of permanent disturbance: The area permanently covered by pavement.

Area of potential effect: The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties.

Area of temporary disturbance: The area of ground impacted by construction activities that would be restored to preconstruction conditions following completion of the project.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Effective, practical, structural and nonstructural methods which prevent or reduce soil erosion or the movement of sediment.

CEQ Regulations: Congress established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) to oversee federal agency implementation of the environmental impact assessment process. CEQ regulations provide guidance for federal agency compliance with NEPA.

Cooperating agency: An agency working collaboratively with the lead agency in completion of the NEPA process for the project.

County: Referring to San Juan County.

Cumulative impact: The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Cultural landscape: Defined by the World Heritage Committee as a distinct geographical area or properties uniquely "representing the combined work of nature and of man." A historically significant landscape within the National Park System

Cut: Excavation required to lower the natural ground line to the desired road profile.

Cut slope: The upslope face of an excavated bank sloping up from the road bed.

Decibel: A unit of measure for sound intensity.

Direct effects or impacts: Effects caused by an action and occurring at the same time and place.

Earthwork: The earth which must be moved from one place to another during road construction for activities such as cuts, fills, and tunnel construction.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects significantly affecting the environment. A tool used for decision making, describing the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and alternative actions.

Environmentally preferable alternative: The alternative that will promote the national environmental policy in Section 101 of NEPA. 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.

Estimated construction cost: Estimated total cost for all aspects of project construction.

Fill: A section of roadway where earth must be imported and placed in construction.

Fill slope: The face of a down slope bank of a roadway.

Floodplain: Land area subject to periodic flooding from a contiguous body of water. Floodplains are delineated by the expected frequency of flooding.

Grade: The slope of the roadway surface. Grade is expressed as the change in elevation per 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Guardrail: A safety feature consisting of a rail and post system that is intended to reduce the chances of cars traveling off the road.

Historic property: Under NHPA and NEPA/CEQ a district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and includes resources to which American Indians attach cultural and religious significance.

Invasive species: A non-native species of plant or wildlife that employs habits that allow it to take over the habitat to displace native species.

Irretrievable Commitments of Resources: Actions that result in the loss of resources that, once gone, cannot be replaced.

Irreversible Commitments of Resources: Actions that result in the loss of resources that cannot be reversed or restored to their original condition.

Lead agency: The agency preparing or having taken primary responsibility in completion of the NEPA process for a project.

Mitigation: Mitigation is the attempt to offset potential adverse effects of human activity on the environment by actions used to avoid, minimize, rectify, eliminate, or compensate.

National Environmental Policy Act: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that federal agencies integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. NEPA requires that federal agencies follow procedural steps when making decisions that may have an effect on the human environment.

No action alternative: The alternative that proposed to continue current management actions and direction. “No Action” means the proposed activity would not take place.

Non-native or exotic species: Organisms that are not indigenous to the ecosystem to which they were introduced and which are capable of surviving and reproducing without human intervention.

Organic Act (NPS) 1916: The National Park Service Organic Act established the National Park Service to “promote and regulate the use of the parks . . .” and defined their purpose “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

Park: Referring to the San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Predicted life span: The length of time a structure is expected to last based on average conditions and durability of material components.

Preferred alternative: The alternative which the cooperating agencies believe would fulfill their mission and responsibilities, including the purpose and need for the project and other factors.

Project team or team: The interdisciplinary team consisting of specialists from several fields combining skills and resources to conduct the NEPA analysis for the project.

Public comment process: The role of the public in the NEPA process, particularly during scoping, in providing input on what issues should be addressed in the environmental document and in commenting on the findings in an agency's NEPA documents.

After issuance of a draft EIS, a Notice of Availability is published in the Federal Register to begin the public comment period of at least 45 days, during which time the public may comment on the NEPA document content and project development process.

Pullout: A widened section of roadway that allows vehicles to pull off the road for viewing, access to terrain or emergencies. Pullouts may be formal (paved or graveled) or user-designated (created by visitor use over time). Also called a turn out.

Purpose and need: The underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives. The purpose and need states the problems of the transportation facility and the goal for the facility.

Retaining wall: A wall built to stabilize hillsides, control erosion or reduce the grade of a road or the length or height of the cut or fill slope.

Road: In reference to the Cattle Point Road.

Scoping: Initial project research effort that includes coordination efforts with government agencies, identification of interested parties, initializing contacts, identifying potential concerns, preliminary assessment of area resources, and investigation of potential solutions.

Secondary (or indirect) effects: Effects caused by an action but which are removed by greater time or distance from the original action, although still reasonably foreseeable.

Section 7 consultation: Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies, when proposing a federal action, to obtain a species list for the project area from, and to consult with, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding potential impacts from the proposed action.

Short-term use vs. Long-term productivity: A review of the balance or trade-offs between short-term uses and long-term productivity of resources within the project area.

Sight distance: The length of roadway ahead continuously visible to the driver. The three types of sight distance common in roadway design are intersection sight distance, stopping sight distance, and passing sight distance.

Special vehicles: Two and three-wheeled mopeds or “scoot cars” that frequently utilize island roadways.

Take: To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.

Threatened or endangered species: Species protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) or by Washington Administrative Code (WAC). A threatened species is a native species that is at risk of becoming endangered in the near future. A threatened species may have a declining population or be exceptionally rare. An endangered species is a native species that faces a significant risk of extinction in the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Unavoidable adverse impacts: Moderate to major impacts that cannot be fully mitigated or avoided

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): The federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats; includes regulatory authority for the Endangered Species Act.

Visitor experience: The perceptions, feelings, reactions, and activities of park visitors in relationship to the surrounding environment

Visitor use: The types of recreation activities engaged in by visitors, including the type of activity, visitor behavior, timing, and distribution of use.

Wetland: An area inundated or saturated with surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

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