

## GLOSSARY - E

<b>Effects</b>	Environmental changes resulting from a proposed action. Included are direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, and indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance, but which are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.
<b>Elk Wallow</b>	A depression, pool of water, or wet area produced or utilized by elk.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	Any species, plant or animal, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.
<b>Endemic Infestations</b>	Occurrence of insects or disease contained in population and location to a normal, balance level.
<b>Environmental Analysis</b>	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, and social effects and their interactions.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	The concise public document required by the regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. (40 CFR 1508.9, 2)
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A statement of the environmental effects of a proposed action and the alternatives to achieve it. It is required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review. It is a formal document that must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.
<b>Epidemic</b>	A widespread and unusually high incidence of an insect, disease or other pest. The pest organism often builds up rapidly to an epidemic population level.
<b>Erosion</b>	The group of processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away by natural sources such as wind, water, or ice, and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
<b>Ethnography</b>	The systematic recording of human cultures.
<b>Even-Aged Management</b>	Application of a combination of actions that results in creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the Forest area. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of the stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.

## F

<b>Featured Species</b>	A species of high public interest and demand.
<b>Fee Site</b>	A Forest Service recreation area in which users must pay a fee. Fee sites must meet certain standards and provide certain facilities as specified in the Forest Service Manual
<b>Final Cut</b>	Removal of the last seed-bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system
<b>Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)</b>	The final version of the statement of environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act. It is a revision of the draft Environmental Impact Statement to include public and agency responses to the draft.
<b>Fire Management Action Plan</b>	Standards, guidelines, and practices to be used in wildfire suppression on the Malheur National Forest based on management practices presented in the Forest Plan.
<b>Fire Management Analysis System</b>	The fire analysis process which provides input for Forest planning, fire program development, and budgeting.
<b>Floodplain</b>	The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland and coastal waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (100 year recurrence).
<b>Forage</b>	All browse and nonwoody plants that are available to livestock or wildlife and used for grazing or harvested for feed.
<b>Forb</b>	Any herbaceous plant other than true grass, sedges, or rushes
<b>Foreground</b>	A term used in visual management to describe the portions of a view between the observer and up to 1/4 to 1/2 mile distant. (See background, middleground.)
<b>Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974</b>	An Act of Congress requiring the preparation of a program for the management of the National Forests' renewable resources, and the preparation of land and resource management plans for units of the Nation Forest System. It also requires a continuing inventory of all National Forest System lands and renewable resources.
<b>Forest Land</b>	Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.
<b>Forest Residue Biomass Potential</b>	That material remaining after management activity that could be used for other uses; that is, fuelwood, particle board, fuel for cogeneration facilities, pulp, etc.
<b>Forest Residues</b>	The residual dead plant biomass remaining on site after a natural occurrence or an forest activity has occurred.

## GLOSSARY - F

<b>Forest Service Handbook (FSH)</b>	For Forest Service use, directives that provide detailed instructions on how to proceed with a specialized phase of a program or activity.
<b>Forest Service Manual (FSM)</b>	A system of manuals which provides direction for Forest Service Activities.
<b>Forest Supervisor</b>	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit, which may consist of one or more National Forests or all the Forests within a State.
<b>Forest System Road</b>	A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and developments of its resources.
<b>FORPLAN</b>	A linear programming system used for developing and analyzing Forest planning alternatives.
<b>Forest Travel Plan</b>	A map of the Forest showing area, road, and trail restrictions and closures, including a key listing dates and reasons for such restriction or closure.
<b>Forest-Wide Standards</b>	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forest-wide management standards apply to all areas of the Forest except when superseded by management area prescriptions.
<b>Free-To-Grow</b>	A term used to indicate that trees are free of growth restraints, the most common of which is competing overtopping vegetation.
<b>Fuel Break</b>	A zone in which fuel quantity has been reduced or altered to provide a position for suppression forces to make a stand against wildfire. Fuel breaks are designated or constructed before the outbreak of a fire. Fuel breaks may consist of one or a combination of the following: Natural barriers, constructed fuel breaks, manmade barriers.
<b>Fuels</b>	Includes living plants; dead, woody vegetative materials; and other vegetative materials which are capable of burning.
<b>Fuels Analysis Process</b>	An analysis process developed by United States Forest Service, Region 6, to analyze the cost effectiveness of fuel treatment alternatives for the purpose of hazard reduction as it relates to wildfire protection.
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.
<b>Fuels Profile</b>	Synonymous with Residue Profile. Usually refers to activity created fuels, but may also relate to natural fuels.
<b>Fuel Treatment</b>	The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels (generated by management activity, such as slash left from logging) to reduce fire hazard or meet other management objectives. Fuels are defined as both living and dead vegetative materials consumable by fire.

**Full-Service Management** The administration, operation, and maintenance of developed recreation sites to established standards with the objective to provide a pleasant recreation experience for the visitor and exceed the minimum health and safety needs of the visitor.

## G

**Game Species** Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.

**Geological Area** An area which has been designated by the Forest Service as containing outstanding formations or unique geological features of the earth's development such as caves, fossils, dikes, cliffs, or faults.

**Geomorphology** A science that deals with the land and submarine relief features of the earth's surface or the comparable relief features of a celestial body (as the moon) and seeks a generic interpretation of them

**Goal** A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed

**Goods and Services** The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland resources.

**Grasslike** A plant of the Cyperaceae or Juncaceae families which vegetatively resembles a true grass of the Gramineae family

**Grazing Allotment** See Range Allotment.

**Grazing Permits** Official, written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specific period on a defined range allotment.

**Group Selection Cutting** Removal of tree groups ranging in size from a fraction of an acre up to about two acres. Area cut is smaller than the minimum feasible under even-aged management for a single stand.

**Growing Stock Level** A relative stand density measure used to guide a management objective, such as maximizing timber volume yields or optimizing big game thermal cover.

## H

**Habitat Effectiveness Index (HEI)** An index of a Rocky Mountain elk habitat model. Habitat Effectiveness Index is the relative value of habitat conditions based on the potential of the habitat type to provide cover, the quality of existing cover, and the miles of road open to vehicular traffic.

**Habitat Type** The aggregate of all areas that support or can support the same primary vegetation at climax.

## GLOSSARY - I

<b>Hard Snag</b>	A snag composed primarily of sound wood, particularly sound sapwood.
<b>Harvest Cutting Method</b>	A combination of interrelated actions whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced. The combination of management practices used to manipulate the vegetation results in forests of distinctive form and character. Harvest cutting methods are classified as even-aged and uneven-aged.
<b>Hiding Cover</b>	See Cover, hiding
<b>Horizontal Diversity</b>	The distribution and abundance of plant and animal communities or successional stages across an area of land; the greater the number of communities, the higher the degree of horizontal diversity. This concept is close to but not exactly the same as even-aged management, although each may influence the other. Application of even-aged management, for example, can be designed to accomplish horizontal diversity objectives. See also Vertical Diversity.
<b>Hunter-Days</b>	A measure of hunter use equal to 6 hours by one person.
I	
<b>ID Team</b>	See Interdisciplinary Team.
<b>Improvement Cutting</b>	Intermediate cutting made in stands past the sapling stage for the purpose of improving the composition and quality by removing trees of undesirable species, form, or condition from the main canopy
<b>Indicator of Response</b>	A facet of an issue that provides a measurable gauge to analyze the responsiveness of alternative management strategies towards resolution of the issue.
<b>Individual Tree Selection Cutting</b>	An uneven-aged cutting method in which selected trees from specified size or age classes are removed over the entire stand area to meet a predetermined goal of size or age distribution and species composition in the remaining stand.
<b>Instream Flows</b>	The minimum water volume (cubic feet per second) in each stream necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, recreational opportunities, and other uses.
<b>Instream Structures</b>	Boulders, logs, or other artificially placed materials which are used to enhance or improve existing fish habitat by altering stream velocity and depth or to provide physical cover.
<b>Integrated Pest Management</b>	A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resources values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.

<b>Intensive Forest Management</b>	A high investment level of timber management that envisions initial harvest, regeneration with genetically improved stock, control of competing vegetation, fill-in planting, precommercial thinning as needed for stocking control, one or more commercial thinnings, and final harvest.
<b>Interdisciplinary</b>	The integrated use of natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decision making.
<b>Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team)</b>	A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.
<b>Intermediate Harvest</b>	Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage
<b>Intermittent Stream</b>	A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow
<b>Issues</b>	A point, matter, or question of public discussion or interest to be addressed or decided through the planning process. (See also <i>Public issue</i> .)

## K

<b>Knutson-Vandenberg Act (K-V)</b>	(46 Stat. 527, 16 U.S.C 576-5766) An Act of Congress as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588) that is the authority for requiring purchasers of National Forest Timber to make deposits to finance the cost of reforestation, timber stand improvements, and other activities needed to protect and improve the future productivity of renewable resources of timber sale areas.
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## L

<b>Landform</b>	An area of that is defined by its particular combination of bedrock and soils, erosion processes and climatic influences.
<b>Landing</b>	Any place where cut timber is gathered for further transport.
<b>Landline Location</b>	The legal identification, accurate location, and description of property boundaries.
<b>Landtype</b>	An inventory map unit with relatively uniform potential for a defined set of land uses Properties of soils, landform, natural vegetation and bedrock are commonly components of landtype delineation used to evaluate potentials and limitations for land use.
<b>Large Woody Debris</b>	Large trees, primarily conifers, that accumulate in streams or other water bodies. This material is important for fishery habitat and stream channel stability.
<b>Leasable Minerals</b>	See Minerals, Leasable.

## GLOSSARY - M

<b>Level I Fire Analysis</b>	General fire management analysis to provide historical information that assists the interdisciplinary team in the analysis of the management situation and formulation of alternatives for the Forest Plan.
<b>Level II Fire Analysis</b>	An analytical process which guides the implementation of fire management activities of the Forest Plan.
<b>Limits of Acceptable Change</b>	Statements of the maximum amount of change in social and environmental conditions considered to be appropriate to Forest management.
<b>Local Roads</b>	Roads constructed and maintained for, and frequented by, the activities of a given resource element. These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard usually are determined by the requirement of a specific resource activity rather than by travel efficiency.
<b>Locatable Minerals</b>	See Minerals, Locatable.
<b>Long-Term Sustained Yield Capacity (LTSYC)</b>	The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under a specified intensity of management consistent with multiple-use objectives.

## M

<b>Management Area</b>	An area with similar management objectives and a common management prescription.
<b>Management Area Standards</b>	Management direction in narrative form in the Forest Plan specific to each management area.
<b>Management Direction</b>	A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards for attaining them.
<b>Management Indicator Species (MIS)</b>	Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important.
<b>Management Prescription</b>	Management practices and intensities selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.
<b>Management Requirement (MR)</b>	Standards for resource protection, vegetative manipulation, silvicultural practices, even-aged management, riparian areas, soil and water, and diversity, to be met in accomplishing National Forest System goals and objectives (See 36 CFR 219.27) and/or other legal requirements.
<b>Management Standard</b>	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest.
<b>Marginal Cover</b>	See Cover, marginal.

<b>Market Resources</b>	Resources exchanged in actual markets for a monetary price as opposed to nonmarket resources which have no established market. Typical market resources include timber, grazing and mining.
<b>Market Value</b>	The unit price of an output normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage of production, expressed in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.
<b>Mass Wasting</b>	A general term for any of the variety of processes by which large masses of earth material are moved downslope either slowly or quickly by gravitational forces.
<b>Mature Timber</b>	Individual trees or stands of trees that in general have passed their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes, expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.
<b>Maximum Modification</b>	See <i>Visual Quality Objective</i> .
<b>Mean Annual Increment</b>	The total increment in a tree or stand of trees up to a given age, divided by that age.
<b>Mechanical Treatment</b>	The treatment of forest fuels or residue using mechanized equipment to rearrange, dispose or remove unwanted fuels
<b>Metals, Precious</b>	Any of the less common and highly valuable metals such as gold, silver, and the platinum metals
<b>Metals, Strategic</b>	Those metals vital to the security of the nation which must be procured entirely or to a substantial degree from sources outside the continental limits of the United States because the available production will not be sufficient in quantity or quality to meet requirements in time of national emergency. Included are such metals as chromium, titanium, and platinum.
<b>Middleground</b>	The visible terrain beyond the foreground where individual trees are still visible, but do not stand out distinctly from the stand.
<b>Mineral Entry</b>	The filing of a mining claim on Federal land to obtain the right to mine any locatable minerals it may contain. Also the filing for a millsite on Federal land for the purpose of processing off-site locatable minerals.
<b>Mineral Exploration</b>	The search for valuable minerals.
<b>Mineral Production</b>	The extraction of mineral deposits.
<b>Mineral Soil</b>	A soil consisting predominantly of and having its properties determined predominantly by inorganic matter.
<b>Mineral Withdrawal</b>	A formal designation by the Secretary of the Interior which precludes entry or disposal of mineral commodities under the mining and/or mineral leasing laws.

## GLOSSARY - M

<b>Minerals, Common Variety</b>	Deposits of sand, stone, gravel, etc. of widespread occurrence and not having distinct or special value. These deposits are used generally for construction and decorative purposes and are disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947.
<b>Minerals, Leasable</b>	Those minerals which are disposed of under authority of the various mineral leasing acts. Minerals include coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulfur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam.
<b>Minerals, Locatable</b>	Those minerals which are disposed of under the general mining laws. Included are minerals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, which are not classed as leasable or salable.
<b>Minimum Level Management</b>	A benchmark level used to develop alternatives. Also a management prescription in which the only actions taken are those to assure public safety and meet custodial needs.
<b>Minimum Streamflow</b>	A specified level of flow through a channel that must be maintained by the users of the stream for biological, physical, or other purposes.
<b>Mining Claims</b>	A geographic area of the public lands held under the general mining laws in which the right of exclusive possession is vested in the locator of a valuable mineral deposit. Includes lode claims, placer claims, millsites, and tunnel sites.
<b>Mitigate</b>	To lessen the severity
<b>Mitigation</b>	Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources of environments. (40 CFR Part 1508.20)
<b>Mixed Conifer</b>	Stand containing a mixture of tree species including, but not limited to, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine, white fir, Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, and lodgepole pine.
<b>Modification</b>	See Visual Quality Objective (VQO).
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied.
<b>Motorized Access</b>	Open to all motorized vehicles.

**Multiple Use** The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

## N

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** An act which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.

**National Forest Landscape Management System** The planning and design of the visual aspects of multiple use land management in such ways that the visual effects maintain or upgrade man's psychological welfare.

**National Forest Management Act (NFMA)** A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

**National Forest System (NFS)** 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.

**National Register of Historic Places** A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and State significance as well as those of value to the Nation as a whole.

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

**Natural Ignition** A wildfire started by lightning.

**Natural Regeneration** Reforestation of a site by natural seeding from the surrounding trees. Natural regeneration may or may not be preceded by site preparation.

**Net Public Benefits** An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the Nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure or index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

## GLOSSARY - O

<b>Nonchargeable Volume</b>	All volume not included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity.
<b>Nonclassified Forest</b>	Any forest land not designated as wilderness.
<b>Nonconsumptive Use</b>	The use of a resource that does not reduce its supply. For example, nonconsumptive uses of water include hydroelectric power generation, boating, swimming, etc.
<b>Nondeclining Even Flow</b>	A policy governing the volume of timber removed from a National Forest, which states that the volume planned for removal in each succeeding decade will equal or exceed that volume planned for removal in the previous decade.
<b>Nonforested Land</b>	Lands that never have had or that 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 nonforested use.
<b>Nongame Species</b>	Species of fish or animal which is not managed as a sport hunting or fishing resource; all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish, not classified as game species by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
<b>Nonmarket Resources</b>	<i>Products derived from National Forest resources that do not have a well-established market value, for example, recreation, wilderness, wildlife.</i>
<b>Nonmotorized Access</b>	Closed to all motorized vehicles.
<b>Nonstocked</b>	A stand of trees or aggregation of stands that have a stocking level below the minimum specified for meeting the prescribed management objectives.
<b>Nonsystem Road</b>	Single-purpose, temporary road built to service one resource such as mining, range, recreation, timber, or fire.
<b>No Surface Occupancy</b>	A mineral lease clause which, if attached to a mineral lease, prohibits the lessee from constructing roads, well pads, or otherwise occupying the land surface unless, upon site-specific review, it is determined by the authorized officer that the requirements of the stipulation can be modified if other less stringent mitigation is determined to be sufficient to protect the other resources.

## O

<b>Objective</b>	A concise, time-specific statement of measurable, planned results that respond to preestablished goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning, to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.
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<b>Obliterated Road</b>	A road over which travel has been and will continue to be denied, the entrance obscured, and the wheel tracks or pathway is no longer continuous and suitable for travel. It includes roads obliterated by natural processes such as revegetation or other natural occurrences, and for which the drainage is not in need of further attention. An obliterated road has been returned to the resource management purposes established for that area. Obliteration by natural processes may have to be supplemented by artificial methods to get "vegetative cover within ten years" after the last activity as required by the National Forest Management Act. The obliterated road will be removed from the Forest Road Transportation System.
<b>Ocular Estimate</b>	An estimate based on a visual observation.
<b>Off-Road Vehicle (ORV)</b>	Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail, e.g., motorbike, four-wheel drive, or snowmobile.
<b>Old Growth Dependent Species</b>	The group of wildlife species that is associated with old growth forest plant communities
<b>Old Growth Indicator Species</b>	Those species of wildlife that are dependent on or that find optimum habitat in old growth stands for at least part of their life cycle. It is assumed that if the requirements of these species are met, the requirements of other old growth-associated species will be satisfied. For the Malheur National Forest, the primary indicator species are pileated woodpecker, pine marten, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, northern three-toed woodpecker, and primary cavity excavators.
<b>Old Growth Stand</b>	For all National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region, an old growth stand is defined as any stand of trees 10 acres or greater generally containing the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Stands contain mature and overmature trees in the overstory and are well into the mature growth stage (See Handbook of Terminology, Society of American Foresters )</li> <li>(b) Stands will usually contain a multilayered canopy and trees of several age classes.</li> <li>(c) Standing dead trees and down material are present.</li> <li>(d) Evidence of human activities may be present but may not significantly alter the other characteristics and would be a subordinate factor in a description of such a stand.</li> </ul>
<b>Old-Growth Timber</b>	See Overmature Timber.
<b>Opening</b>	See Created Openings.
<b>Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer</b>	The official who is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 within the State, or a designated representative authorized to act for the State Historic Preservation Officer.

## GLOSSARY - P

<b>Output</b>	A good, service, or on-site use that is produced from Forest and rangeland resources. Forest and rangeland output definitions, codes and unit measures are contained in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11). Examples are: X06-Softwood Sawtimber Production - MBF; X80-Increased Water Yield - Acre Feet; W01-Primitive Recreation Use - RVDs.
<b>Output, Market</b>	A good, service, or on-site use that can be purchased at a price.
<b>Output, Nonmarket</b>	A good, service, or on-site use not normally exchanged in a market.
<b>Outstandingly Remarkable</b>	Unusual and/or unique qualities which are associated with a stream which determine eligibility for potential designation as a wild and scenic river. These include features such as free flowing water, scenic, geologic, fisheries or wildlife values.
<b>Overmature Timber</b>	The stage at which a tree declines in vigor and soundness; for example, past the period of rapid height growth.
<b>Overstory</b>	That upper-most canopy of the forest when there is more than one level of vegetation.
<b>Overstory Removal</b>	A final removal of mature overstory to release established immature crop trees that were not a result of a prescribed regeneration cut.

## P

<b>Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan</b>	A plan prepared by the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Team, appointed by the U.S. Department of the Interior under authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The plan outlines the steps needed for recovery and maintenance of bald eagle populations in Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Nevada.
<b>Palatable Forage</b>	Forage that is favored for grazing animals.
<b>Partial Retention</b>	See Visual Quality Objectives.
<b>Payments In Lieu of Taxes</b>	Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of Federal land and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing. Specifically, they include payments made under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 by the U.S. Department of the Interior.
<b>Perennial Streams</b>	Streams that flow continuously throughout most years.
<b>Permitted Grazing</b>	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.
<b>Permittee</b>	One who holds a permit to graze livestock on State, Federal, or certain privately-owned lands
<b>Photo Point</b>	An identified point from which photographs are taken at periodic intervals.
<b>Planned Ignition</b>	A fire started by a scheduled, deliberate management action.
<b>Planning Area</b>	The area of the National Forest System covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Plan.

<b>Planning Horizon</b>	The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan, and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions (In the National Forest planning process, this is 150 years )
<b>Planning Period</b>	One decade The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits.
<b>Planning Records</b>	Documents and files that contain detailed information and decisions made in developing the Forest Plan and other NEPA documents; available from the responsible official.
<b>Plan of Operations</b>	A document required from any person proposing to conduct mineral-related activities which utilize earth moving equipment and which will cause disturbance to surface resources or involve the cutting of trees. (CFR 228 4)
<b>Plantation</b>	A forest crop or stand established artificially, either by seeding or planting of young trees.
<b>PNV</b>	See Present Net Value.
<b>Poles</b>	Live trees of commercial species at least 6 inches in diameter at breast height but less than 9.0 inches DBH The term is used to describe the general size class of a timber stand and does not define commercial products as determined by timber utilization standards
<b>Policy</b>	A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions (FSM 1905)
<b>Potentially (Tentatively) Suitable Land</b>	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and: (a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (b) existing technology and knowledge are available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soil productivity or watershed conditions; (c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provide reasonable assurance that it is possible to restock adequately within 5 years after final harvest, and (d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.
<b>Precommercial Thinning (PCT)</b>	The selective felling, killing, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.
<b>Preferred Alternative</b>	The alternative recommended for implementation as the Forest Plan.
<b>Preparatory Cut</b>	Removal of trees near the end of a rotation so as to permanently open the canopy and enlarge the crowns of seed bearers, with a view to improving conditions for seed production and natural regeneration. A preparatory cut is typically used in the shelterwood silvicultural system

## GLOSSARY - P

<b>Prescribed Fire</b>	A wildland fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish certain planned objectives. The fire may result from either planned or natural ignitions. Proposals for use of natural ignitions for this purpose must be approved by the Regional Forester.
<b>Present Net Value (PNV)</b>	The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.
<b>Preservation</b>	See Visual Quality Objectives.
<b>Presuppression</b>	Activities organized in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action.
<b>Priced Outputs</b>	<i>Priced outputs are those that are or can be exchanged in the market place. The dollar values for these outputs fall into two categories: market or nonmarket (assigned values).</i>
<b>Primary Transportation System</b>	Includes Arterial and Collector Roads. See Arterial and Collector Roads.
<b>Primitive Setting</b>	A large area (generally at least 5,000 acres) at least 3 miles from all roads, railroads, or trails with motorized use. The area is essentially a natural environment unmodified by man.
<b>Productivity</b>	See Site Productivity.
<b>Program Development and Budgeting</b>	The process by which activities for the Forest are proposed and funded.
<b>Proposed Action</b>	In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to undertake or implement and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
<b>Public Involvement</b>	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 and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.
<b>Public Issue</b>	A subject or question of widespread public interest, identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands.
<b>Puddling</b>	See Detrimental Soil Conditions.
<b>Pulpwood</b>	Wood not usable as logs and for species in small demand. Tolerance in size and quality of wood used for pulp permits salvaging the wood fiber in thinnings, tops left in logging, and sawmill leftovers.