VI. GLOSSARY

A

AMB: The Forest Plan Alternative which emphasizes wildlife habitat with a secondary emphasis on expansion of developed recreation.

AMC: This is a Forest Plan Alternative which has been eliminated. It recommends all Further Planning Areas for wilderness designation.

AMN: See Amenities Alternative.

AMP: See Allotment Management Plan.

AMS: See Analysis of the Management Situation.

AOP: See Annual Operating Plan.

APCD: Air Pollution Control District.

AQRVs: See Air Quality Related Values.

ASQ: See Allowable Sale Quantity.

AUM: See Animal Unit Month.

Acre-foot: The amount of water or sediment that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet; 326,000 gallons).

Administrative Cost: Costs of required general administration which are prorated over fixed, variable, and investment costs.

Administrative Facilities: Those facilities, such as ranger stations, work centers, and cabins, which are used by the Forest Service in managing the National Forest.

Age Class: One of the intervals, usually 10 to 20 years, into which the age range of vegetation is divided for classification or use.

Air Quality Related Values (AQRVs): A feature or property of an area that is affected in some way by air pollution. Identified values are visibility, odor, flora, fauna, soil, water, geologic feature, and cultural resources.

Allotment: See Range Allotment.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A cooperative plan between the Forest Service and the range permittee which sets forth the agreed upon management scheme for the allotment. Besides grazing activities, the plan can cover other resources, such as soil, wildlife, fisheries, and riparian areas.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ): The maximum quantity of timber that may be sold from land capable, available, and suitable for timber production for a time period; usually expressed on an average annual basis.

Alluvial Fan: A geologic feature consisting of rock and soil deposited by running water at the base of a steep slope in the shape of an inverted cone.

Amenity (Amenity Value): A resource for which monetary market values have not been (or cannot be) established; also called a non-priced value.

Amenities Alternative (AMN): The Forest Plan Alternative which maximizes amenities with little regard for the effects on commodity outputs. Wilderness, wildlife, and primitive and semi-primitive dispersed recreation are emphasized.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS): A step in the Forest planning process in which the Forest's ability to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services is determined.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): The amount of forage required to support a mature cow for one month. (Region 5 uses 1000 lbs./month or 26 lbs./day.)

Annual Operating Plan (AOP): The cooperative plan between the Forest Service and the grazing permittee which sets forth the agreed upon management of the allotment on a seasonal basis.

Arterial Roads: See Roads.

Assigned Value: A monetary value that represents the price consumers would be willing to pay for Forest outputs, whether or not such prices are actually paid to the Federal Government by consumers. In Forest planning the term assigned values refers to both market and nonmarket outputs because it is national policy to provide most Forest outputs at either no charge to consumers or at a price less than the willingness to pay price.

B

BACTs: See Best Available Control Techniques.

BLM: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Interior.

BMPs: See Best Management Practices.

BSS: See Base Sale Schedule.

Background Level (Background, Natural Background): The ever-present environmental conditions or effects above which a phenomenon must manifest itself in order to be detected.

Base Sale Schedule (BSS): The timber sale schedule in which the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade. This planned sale and harvest for any decade must not be not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity of the land.

Benchmark: An analysis of the supply potential of a particular resource or of a set of resources subject to specific management objectives or constraints. Benchmarks define the limits within which alternatives can be formulated.

Benefit: The total value of an output or other outcome.

Benefit-Cost Analysis: An analytical approach to making choices on the basis of receiving the greatest benefit for a given cost or producing the required level of benefits at the lowest cost. Also referred to as cost effectiveness analysis when the benefits cannot be quantified in terms of dollars.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: Measure of economic efficiency, computed by dividing total benefits by total costs. Usually both benefits and costs are discounted to the present time. (Also see Discounting.)

Best Available Control Techniques (BACTs): An emission limitation for air quality subject to the regulations of the Clean Air Act.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Management actions that are designed to maintain water quality by preventive rather than corrective means.

Bitterbrush: A species of shrub considered palatable and nutritious for both mule deer and domestic livestock.

Board Foot: The amount of wood contained in an unfinished board one inch thick, twelve inches long, and twelve inches wide.

C

CAS: Capable, Available and Suitable land for timber production.

CDF: California Department of Forestry.

CDFG: California Department of Fish and Game.

CEE: See Cost-Efficiency Alternative.

CEQ: See Council on Environmental Quality.

CEQA: See California Environmental Quality Act.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations. Detailed documentation of federal laws.

CMAI: See Culmination of Mean Annual Increment.

CNDDB: California Native Diversity Data Base.

CNPS: California Native Plant Society.

COWFISH: A computer model designed to analyze the condition of riparian areas in relation to past and current livestock grazing management and to estimate the compatibility of grazing with associated aquatic resources.

CRP: See Coordinated Resource Planning.

CUR: See Current Program.

Caldera: A bowl-shaped geologic feature representing the collapse of a volcanic mountain after an eruption.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): Following the passage of NEPA, the California State Legislature passed an Act in 1970 to declare state policy which will ensure the long-term protection of the environment. The Act will encourage the development and maintenance of a high quality environment now and in the future; provide the people of California with clean air and water, enjoyment of aesthetic, natural, scenic, and historic environmental qualities, and freedom from pollution; and prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man's activities.

Canopy: The more or less continuous cover of leaves and branches collectively formed by the crowns of adjacent trees in a shrub stand or forest.

Capability: The potential of the land to produce resources and supply goods and services under a set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon site conditions such as climate, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices such as siviculture.

Capital Investment: Investment in facilities such as roads and structures with specially appropriated funds.

Class I Properties: Archaeological or historic sites that have been determined eligible for or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Class II Properties: Archaeological or historic sites that have not been evaluated against the eligibility criteria (36 CFR 604) for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Class III Properties: Archaeological or historic sites that have been found to be not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Clearcutting: Harvesting of all trees in one area for the purpose of creating a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip.

Collector Roads: See Roads.

Commercial Species: Tree species suitable for industrial wood products.

Commodity (Commodity Value): A resource product for which a monetary value has been established; also called a priced benefit.

Compartment: A unit of forested land, usually between 3,000 and 15,000 acres in size, defined by natural and manmade features and used to facilitate timber planning.

Concentrated Recreation Area: A land area that currently recieves, or could (if developed) potentially receive high-density recreation use.

Condition Class: Description of the existing forest in terms of size, stock density, and age.

Confinement: Restricting fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire, during the fire, or in an escaped fire situation analysis. The normal tactic is surveillance only.

Constraint: A limitation; action which cannot be taken or which must be taken.

Consumptive Use: Use of a resource that reduces the supply.

Containment: Surrounding a fire, and any spot fires therefrom, with control line, as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions. The normal tactic is indirect attack and burn to human-made or natural barrier with little or no mop-up.

Contingency Level: A priority setting and decision-making method which takes into account fire situation factors that may significantly affect national, Regional, or Forest fire situations or individual fire response actions.

Control: To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved, burn any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line, and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions. The normal tactic is direct attack on the fire, if possible, and mop-up.

Coordinated Resource Planning (CRP): A process that involves all agencies, special interests or individuals concerned with the management of a specific project, resource or issue.

Corridor: A linear strip of land in which existing or planned transportation and utility facilities are or will be located.

Cost: The price paid or what is given up in order to acquire, produce, accomplish, or maintain anything. (See Economic Cost.)

Cost-Effective: Achieving a specified level of outputs under given conditions for the least cost.

Cost-Efficiency Alternative: This Forest Plan Alternative maximizes cost efficiency with a mix of land allocations and management practices available on the Inyo National Forest.

Cost-Efficiency: A measure of how productive an input is in producing outputs. Measured by Present Net Value (PNV) in Forest planning. (See Economic Efficiency.)

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The CEQ reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

Cover: Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators and weather conditions, especially during reproduction.

Cubic Foot: The amount of timber equivalent to a piece of wood measuring one foot by one foot by one foot (6.5 board feet on the Inyo National Forest).

Cubic Foot per Second (cfs): Unit measure of streamflow or discharge, equivalent to 449 gallons per minute or about two acre-feet per day.

Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI): The point where the average annual growth of a stand of timber no longer increases.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources are the tangible and intangible aspects of cultural systems, living and dead, that are valued by a given culture or contain information about the culture. Cultural resources include but are not limited to sites, structures, buildings, districts, and objects associated with or representative of people, cultures, and human activities and events.

Current Program (CUR): The No Action Alternative. This Forest Plan Alternative represents the condition expected to exist in the future if current managemment direction continued unchanged.

D

DBH: See Diameter Breast Height.

DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement. (See Environmental Impact Statement.)

DWP: City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power.

Demand Analysis: A study of the factors affecting the quantity and price of a good or service that would be used or purchased by consumers if made available.

Dependent Species: A species for which a habitat element (snags, vegetative type) is deemed essential for the species to occur regularly or to reproduce.

Developed Recreation Site: A relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use (campgrounds, picnic areas).

Development Scale: A predetermined scale for recreation site development which guides the degree of site modification and kind of facilities to be installed as shown below:

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class	Development Scale	Levels of Site Modification
Primitive	1	Minimum site modification. Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed for protection of the site rather than comfort of the users. Use of synthetic materials excluded. Minimum controls are subtle. No obvious regimentation. Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users. Motorized access not provided or permitted.
Semi-Primitive Motorized and Non-Motorized	2	Little site modification. Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed primarily for protection of the site rather than the comfort of the users. Use of synthetic materials avoided. Minimum controls are subtle. Little obvious regimentation. Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users. Motorized access provided or permitted. Primary access over primitive roads. Interpretive services informal, almost subliminal.
Roaded Natural and Roaded Modified	3	Site modification moderate. Facilities about equal for protection of site and comfort of users. Contemporary and rustic design of improvements is usually based on use of native materials. Inconspicuous vehicular traffic controls usually provided. Roads may be hard surfaced and trails formalized. Development density about 3 family units per acre. Primary access may be over high standard roads. Interpretive services informal, but generally direct.
Rural	4	Site heavily modified. Some facilities designed strictly for comfort and convenience of users. Luxury facilities not provided. Facility design may incorporate synthetic materials. Extensive use of artificial surfacing of of roads and trails. Vehicular traffic control usually obvious. Primary access usually over paved roads. Development density 3-5 family units per acre. Plant materials usually native. Interpretive services often formal or structured.
Urban	5	High degree of site modification. Facilities mostly designed for comfort and convenience of users and usually include flush toilets; may include showers, bathhouses, laundry facilities, and electrical hookups. Synthetic materials commonly used. Formal

walks or surfaced trails. Regimentation of users is obvious. Access usually by high-speed highways. Development density 5 or more family units per acre. Plant materials may be foreign to the environment. Formal interpretive services usually available. Designs formalized and architecture may be contemporary. Mowed lawns and clipped shrubs not unusual. This category applies to private lands.

Diameter Breast Height (DBH): The diameter of a tree measured 4.5 feet from the ground.

Discount Rate: The interest rate which is used to reduce costs and benefits occurring in the future to their value in the present. The higher the discount rate, the lower the present value of future benefits and costs. (See Discounting and Present Value.)

Discounted Benefit: The present value of future benefits.

Discounted Cost: The present value of future costs.

Discounting: An adjustment made to costs and benefits to compensate for the fact that dollars received or spent in the future have a lower value today than dollars in the present. For example, it would be preferable to receive $100 this year rather than one year from now because it could be invested at 4 percent simple interest and be worth $104 in one year. Thus, given the choice between receiving benefits worth $100 today or benefits worth $100 one year from today, one would choose to receive it today. Discounting reduces future costs and benefits to reflect that fact and enables comparisons to be made between benefits and costs occurring at different points in time.

Dispersed Recreation: Outdoor recreation which occurs outside of constructed and maintained recreational facilities (scenic driving, hunting, backpacking, nordic skiing).

District Ranger: The official responsible for administering the National Forest System Lands on a Ranger District.

Diversity: The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Diversity Index: A mathematical expression of the relative degree of wildlife habitat diversity per unit of area: $DI = \frac{TP}{2 / \overline{A \times pi}}$

where TP is the total perimeter of an area, plus any browsable edge within the area in meters or feet, A is the area in square meters or square feet, and pi is 3.1416.

E

EA: See Environmental Assessment.

EIC: See Ending Inventory Constraint.

EIS: See Environmental Impact Statement.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

EPP: See Erosion Prevention Plan.

EVC: See Existing Visual Condition.

Economic Cost: Total fixed and variable costs for inputs, including costs incurred by other public and private parties, opportunity costs, and cost savings.

Economic Efficiency: A measure of how efficiently inputs are used to achieve outputs when all costs and benefits can be identified and valued. Usually measured by Present Net Value or Benefit-Cost ratios.

Endangered Species: Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior and listed in the Federal Register as in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Ending Inventory Constraint (EIC): Constraint to ensure that the total timber volume left at the end of the planning horizon will equal or exceed the volume that would occur in a managed Forest.

Environmental Analysis: An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental consequences.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document required by the regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act that briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Consequences (Effects or Impacts): The physical, biological, social, and economic results of implementing a given alternative.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A statement of the environmental effects which would be expected to result from proposed alternative management actions.

Erosion: The detachment and movement of soil from the land surface by wind, water, or gravity.

Erosion Prevention Plan (EPP): An integrated erosion plan which states the Best Management Practices necessary to protect the soil and water resources on ski areas. The techniques, the scheduling of work, and the priorities for treatment are all addressed in the plan.

Escarpment: A steep land form characterized by a face abruptly terminating high lands.

Even-Aged Management: Management of forest stands that results in trees of essentially the same age growing together. The following methods produce even-aged stands:

Clearcutting: The removal, in a single cut, of all trees in a stand larger than seedlings.

Shelterwood Cutting: The removal of all trees in a series of two or more cuts over a period of not more than 20 years.

Seed Tree Cutting: Similar to clearcutting, except that a few of the better trees of the desired species are left scattered over the area to provide seed for regeneration.

Even-Aged Stand: A forest stand composed of trees having no or relatively small differences in age.

Existing Visual Condition (EVC): A description of the degree to which the natural landscape has already been altered.

F

FEIS: Final Environmental Impact Statement (See Environmental Impact Statement.)

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

FIL: See Fire Intensity Level.

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

FLW: The benchmark which maximizes Present Net Value (PNV) for non-market resources.

FPA: Further Planning Area. (See Further Planning.)

FSH: Forest Service Handbook.

FSM: Forest Service Manual.

FVC: See Future Visual Condition.

FY: Fiscal Year--October 1 through September 30.

Final Cut: Generally, removal of the last trees left in a stand; specifically, removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is established under a shelterwood system.

Fire Intensity Level (FIL): A number on a scale of one to six (one being the lowest), which reflects the rate of heat release (BTU/second) per unit of fire front (in feet).

Fixed Cost: A cost committed for the planning period. In Forest planning, the total cost of the minimum level benchmark.

Forage: All browse and herbaceous plants that are available to feed livestock or wildlife.

Forb: Any herbaceous plant other than grasses or grass-like plants.

Foreground, Middleground, Background:

Foreground - the portions of a view between the observer and up to 1/4 or 1/2 mile distance.

Middleground (middle distance) - the space between the foreground and the background; the area located from 1/4-1/2 to 3-5 miles from the viewer.

Background - the view beginning 3-5 miles from the observer and as far into the distance as the eye can detect the presence of objects.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA): An Act of Congress requiring the preparation of an assessment of the nation's renewable resources and a program for their management. Forest planning is a part of this national planning process.

Forest Highways: A designated forest road under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, a public authority that is subject to the Highway Safety Act. Forest Highways are designated, as such, where the use and development of National Forest System lands affect the public road system necessitates Federal investments to ensure these roads are safe and adequate.

Forest Supervisor: The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit (one or more National Forests).

FORPLAN: A linear programming model used for developing and analyzing Forest planning alternatives.

Fuels: Any material capable of sustaining or carrying a forest fire, usually natural material both live and dead.

Fuelwood: Wood cut into short lengths for burning.

Further Planning: A category into which certain roadless areas on the Forest were placed by the RARE II study and in which they were retained by the California Wilderness Act of 1984. Recommendations for the management (wilderness or nonwilderness) of Further Planning Areas will be made in the Forest plan.

Future Visual Condition (FVC): Describes the projected appearance of the landscape (from natural to altered) under each alternative by the fifth decade.

G

GAWS: See General Aquatic Wildlife System.

Game Species: See Harvest Species.

General Aquatic Wildlife System: A combined aquatic data base and information system. It is the quantitative method used to inventory, monitor, describe, and predict fisheries habitat condition and vulnerability from existing to potential land uses.

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 may not have a specific date for completion.

Goods and Services: The various outputs, including onsite uses, produced by forest and rangeland renewable resources.

Grazing: Consumption of forage by animals; typically used to describe domestic livestock use (under permit) of National Forest land.

Grazing Allotment: See Range Allotment.

Grazing Permittee: See Range Permittee.

Groundwater: Subsurface water in the part of the ground that is wholly saturated.

Group Selection: The cutting method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups resulting in openings that do not exceed an acre or two in size. The result is an uneven-aged stand.

H

H2O: The benchmark which maximizes water yields for five decades.

HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current.

Habitat: The sum of environmental conditions of a specific place that is occupied by an organism, a population, or a community.

Habitat Capability Model: A set of habitat factors determined necessary to support a given wildlife species or group of species.

Hacking: A method of gradually releasing birds of prey into the wild.

Harvest Species: Species of animals or fish that are hunted or fished for human consumption.

Herbicide: A substance used to inhibit or destroy plant growth.

Holding Area: See Staging Area.

I

ID Team: See Interdisciplinary Team.

IPM: See Integrated Pest management.

Inputs: Land, labor, and capital required to produce outputs. Inputs are generally represented by activity costs.

Instream Flow: The volume of surface water in a stream system passing a given point at a given time.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): A process wherein pests, their impacts, and management are considered an integral part of resource management planning and decision-making.

Intensity Level: See Fire Intensity Level.

Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team): A group of individuals with different training who solve a problem or perform a task through frequent interaction so that disciplines can combine to provide new solutions.

Intermediate Harvest: Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly used intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage.

Intermittent Streams: Streams that do not contain water year-round.

Interpretive Services: Activities and displays that interpret the natural and social history of the National Forest environment for the visiting public and inform them about National Forest goals, programs, and services.

Irretrievable Commitments: Applies to losses of production or use of renewable natural resources for a period of time. For example, timber production from an area is irretrievably lost during the time an area is used for skiing. If the use is changed, timber production can be resumed. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible.

Irreversible Commitments: Decisions causing changes which cannot be reversed. Once used, the resource cannot be reinstated, nor can opportunities be recovered. Applies to nonrenewable resources such as minerals and cultural resources.

K

K-V Funds: Funds collected from timber sales under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 to be used for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and to protect and improve the future productivity of renewable resources on timber sale areas.

KGRA: Known Geothermal Resource Area: On the Inyo, this term refers to the Mono-Long Valley KGRA located on the northern part of the Forest, north and east of Mammoth Lakes and south of Mono Lake.

Key Fawning Area: An area important for mule deer during the fawning season (early summer). It typically includes good vegetative cover to hide fawns from predators and protect them from severe weather.

Key Winter Range: An area important for mule deer during the winter months. It typically includes palatable and nutritious shrub species on lands mostly free of snow during the winter.

L

LBU: This Forest Plan Alternative was eliminated. It estimates the expected outputs and services that could be provided in the future if the 1982 budget were cut by 25%.

LTSYC: See Long-term Sustained Yield Capacity.

Landline Location: To locate, survey, mark, and post the boundaries of National Forest System lands.

Landownership Adjustment: The transfer of the ownership of lands by land exchange, land purchase, donations or other methods.

Lease Blocks I and II: Land units that have been leased for geothermal exploration and development; located north of Mammoth and south of June Lake, both east and west of Highway 395. (See map in Chapter III of the EIS under Minerals: Leasable.)

Lek: Sage grouse strutting grounds used during the mating season for courtship displays.

Lifestyle: The characteristic way people live, indicated by consumption patterns, work, leisure, expressed values, and other behavior.

Local Roads: See Roads.

Long-term Sustained Yield Capacity (LTSYC): 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.

Low Standard Service: A level of recreation management (including maintenance and services) prescribed when recreation costs are reduced in an alternative.

M (MM): As a prefix to a unit of measure, M indicates thousand; MM indicates million. Common examples are:

MAUM - thousand animal unit months

MBF (MMBF) - thousand (million) board feet

MCF (MMCF) - thousand (million) cubic feet

MRVD (MMRVD) - thousand (million) recreation visitor days

M(MM)$ - thousand (million) dollars

M acres - thousand acres.

MA: See Management Area.

MBNFSA: Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area.

MCWD: Mammoth County Water District.

MIS: See Management Indicator Species.

MIR: See Minimum Implementation Requirements.

MKT: A Forest Plan Alternative which was eliminated. It emphasized high level outputs of market resources.

MKV: The benchmark which maximizes Present Net Value (PNV) for market value resources.

MLV: The benchmark which emphasizes Minimum Level Management.

MMR: See Minimum Management Requirement.

Mammoth/June: The geographic area bounded by U.S. 395 on the east; State Route 203 on the south; the John Muir and Ansel Adams Wildernesses on the west; and the ridgeline of the June Lake complex on the north.

Management Area (MA): A contiguous area of land used in planning, to which one or more prescriptions are applied. Management areas do not vary between alternatives; however, the prescriptions applied to them do vary.

Management Concern: A management problem requiring resolution.

Management Direction: A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, the management prescriptions, and the associated standards and guidelines for attaining them.

Management Emphasis: The primary focus of a multiple-use management prescription or of an alternative.

Management Indicator Species (MIS): A wildlife species whose population and trend in a certain habitat type indicates the population and trend of other species that are also dependent on that habitat type.

Management Intensity: The management practice or combination of management practices and their associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.

Management Prescription: Management practices selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use benefits and other goals and objectives.

Market Outputs: Outputs normally exchanged in markets as evidenced by transactions. Timber, range, developed recreation, and minerals are market outputs produced on the Inyo.

Maximum Modification (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives.

Mean Annual Increment: The average yearly growth of a tree, calculated by dividing the volume of the tree by its age.

Mineral Development: The preparation of a proven deposit for mining.

Mineral Entry: Filing a claim to hold or purchase public land in order to claim the rights to minerals it contains.

Mineral Exploration: The search for minerals on lands open to mineral entry.

Mineral Production: Extraction of minerals.

Mineral Withdrawal: The withholding of an area of federal land from mineral entry or development in order to reserve the area for a particular public purpose or program.

Minerals, Leasable: Minerals which are developed (explored, mined, extracted, etc.) by a permit or lease, in contrast with mineral development through claims staking. Congress has specified the following as leasable minerals: coal, oil, gas, potassium, sodium, phosphate, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen and bituminous rock, geothermal resources, and deposits of sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico. Locatable minerals on acquired land are leasable.

Minerals, Locatable: Minerals on public domain lands which are mined and processed to recover intrinsically valuable substances such as gold and copper and chemical grade limestone and asbestos. May include any solid, natural inorganic substance occurring in the crust of the earth except for common mineral materials and leasable minerals. Developed through a claims location and patent process. Locatable minerals on acquired land are leasable.

Minerals, Salable: Minerals that occur in high-volume, low-unit-value deposits and have no distinct or special economic value over similar materials. Disposal is authorized through a sales system, by the Materials Act of 1947. Examples are sand, gravel, stone, and common clay.

Minimum Implementation Requirements (MIR): The management requirements which are necessary to ensure a minimum level of public acceptance.

Minimum Management Requirements (MMR): Constraints or activities necessary to maintain viable wildlife populations and to prevent permanent impairment of the productivity of the land.

Mining Claims: That portion of the public estate held for mining purposes in which the right of exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested in the locator of a deposit.

Mitigate: Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the adverse impacts of a management practice.

Modification (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of management practices prescribed by the Forest plan, to determine how well objectives have been met, how closely management standards have been applied, and whether actual environmental consequences are similar to those predicted.

Multiple Use: The management of all renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people.

N

NPB: See Net Public Benefit.

NEPA: See National Environmental Policy Act.

NFMA: See National Forest Management Act.

NFMAS: See National Fire Management Analysis System.

NFS: See National Forest System Land.

NON: The benchmark which maximizes Present Net Value (PNV) with a recommendation that no Further Planning Areas become wilderness.

NNL: National Natural Landmarks. (See National Registry of Natural Landmarks.)

NRT: See National Recreation Trail.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The 1969 Act of Congress that represents a basic national charter for protection of the environment.

National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS): A broad process to assist fire managers in fulfilling their planning and analysis roles. The system consists of: (1) Fire Management Analysis, and (2) Budget analysis.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA): A 1976 Act of Congress that amends the 1974 Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). NFMA requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and guides their development.

National Forest System (NFS) Land: Lands administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

National Recreation Trail (NRT): A trail designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture under the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails are designed to provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

National Register of Historic Places: A listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service of areas that have been designated as historically significant. The National Register includes places of local and state significance, as well as those of value to the nation in general.

National Registry of Natural Landmarks: A register of areas possessing such exceptional values or qualities for illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of our nation that they are considered to be of national significance. Some examples are significant natural landforms, land or aquatic ecosystems, and geologic formations.

National Wild and Scenic River System: Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values and designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition.

National Wilderness Preservation System: All lands covered by the Wilderness Act (1964) and subsequent wilderness designations irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

Net Public Benefit (NPB): The overall 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 qualitative and quantitative criteria rather than a single measure or index.

Nondeclining Yield: Timber scheduled for harvest so that any given decade's production does not fall below the previous decade's production.

Nonmarket Outputs: Forest outputs not normally exchanged in markets. In the Forest Service, the following resource outputs are classified as nonmarket outputs: dispersed recreation, wildlife and fish user days, water. Although not normally exchanged in markets, the Forest Service calculates and assigns monetary values to these outputs for analysis purposes.

O

OHV: See Off-Highway Vehicle.

OSV: See Over-Snow Vehicle.

Objective: A time-specific statement of measurable results that respond to pre-established goals.

Objective Function: A term used in linear programming referring to the item to be maximized (or minimized) in the problem's solution; such as maximize PNV, maximize timber.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV): Vehicles that can be operated off of constructed roads. Examples include 4-wheel drives, dune buggies, and some motorcycles.

Over-Snow Vehicle (OSV): Over-snow tracked or ski vehicle.

Older Seral Stages: Age classes of trees or shrubs that have passed the period of young, vigorous growth. Many wildlife species are dependent on the older seral stages of forested environments; these stages include large trees generally exceeding 50 feet in height with a total tree canopy of 40 percent or greater. Commercial timber stands are typically harvested before reaching older seral stages.

Opening: An area of land from which timber has been harvested (generally using even-aged management). The maximum size of openings is 5 to 40 acres for forest types on the Inyo. An opening is no longer considered an opening when a specified number of trees per acre within a specific forest type and site class have reached 4.5 feet in height.

Opportunity Cost: The value of the benefits foregone when a management alternative is chosen.

Outputs: Goods, services, or on-site uses produced from forest and rangeland resources.

Overstory: That portion of the trees in a forest which forms the upper or uppermost layer.

P

P: Primitive. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

PAOT: See Persons-At-One-Time.

PILT: Payment in Lieu of Taxes.

PNV: See Present Net Value.

PRO: An Alternative which has been eliminated from the Forest Plan. This Alternative's objective was to determine the Forest's ability to meet timber targets from the Region's high-productivity Alternative.

PRF: See Preferred Alternative.

PSD: See Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

PSW: Pacific Southwest (Region 5 of the Forest Service)

Partial Retention (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives.

Perennial Stream: A stream that flows throughout the year and from source to mouth.

Permittee: An individual or organization that conducts activities on National Forest land under the stipulations of a Forest Service permit. Examples of permitted activities are grazing, ski area operation, resort operation, and hydroelectric plant operation.

Persons-At-One-Time (PAOT): The unit of measure for recreation capacity defined as the number of people that can use a facility or area at one time.

Physiographic Province: A region having a particular pattern of relief features or land forms that differs significantly from that of adjacent regions. The Inyo National Forest lies in two physiographic provinces--the Sierra Nevada and the Great Basin.

Piagi: The larval or caterpillar stage of the Pandora moth during which time it defoliates Jeffrey pine trees by eating the needles. Piagi is one of the native foods of the Paiute/Shoshoni People.

Planning Period: One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits.

Planning Records: A system that documents data collections, analyses, interdisciplinary team decisions, and activities that result from the process of developing a Forest Plan, revision, or significant amendment.

Plantation: A stand of trees resulting from planting or artificially seeding an area.

Preferred Alternative (PRF): The Forest Plan Alternative which emphasizes a mixture of commodity and amenity resource outputs to optimize Net Public Benefit (NPB).

Prescribed Fire: Intentional use of fire under predetermined weather and fuel conditions to achieve specific objectives such as rejuvenating or type-converting vegetation.

Prescription (Rx): The set of management practices applied to a specific area to attain specific objectives. Region 5 distinguishes between FORPLAN prescriptions and management prescriptions. FORPLAN prescriptions are sets of "pure" management activities without spatial allocation or standards and guidelines. Management prescriptions are written as a result of allocating FORPLAN solutions to specific lands areas (Management Areas) and imposing standards and guidelines. (See also Management Areas.)

Present Net Value (PNV): The difference between the value of discounted benefits derived from all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.

Preservation (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): A planning and management process of the Clean Air Act for allocation and use of air resources.

Productive Reserved: A category of land that is capable of producing commercial timber products but has been removed from the managed timber base by congressional or administrative designation (such as Wilderness or Research Natural Areas).

Public Issue: A subject or question of widespread public interest identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands.

R

R: Rural. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

RARE II: See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.

REA: Rural Electric Association.

RGN: The benchmark which maximizes domestic livestock grazing for five decades.

RIM: See Recreation Information Management.

RM: Roaded Modified. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

RN: Roaded Natural. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

RNA: See Research Natural Area.

ROS: See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

RPA: The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Also refers to the national assessment and recommended program developed every five years to fulfill the requirements of the Act.

RPA Program: The national direction (under RPA) for long-range management of renewable resources on National Forest System lands. This direction serves as the basis for the Regional targets assigned to each Forest.

RVD: See Recreation Visitor Day.

Rx: See Prescription.

Range:

Primary range - includes areas which are readily accessible, have available water and will be used before livestock significantly graze other areas.

Secondary range - areas less preferred by livestock which will ordinarily not be grazed significantly until the primary range has been used.

Suitable - land that is or can be made accessible to livestock, that produces forage or has inherent forage-producing capabilities, and that can be grazed on a sustained yield basis under given management goals.

Transitory - land temporarily suitable for grazing, but transient over time and/or location. For example, grass may cover an area for a period before being replaced by growth (such as trees) not suitable for livestock consumption.

Unsuitable - area that should not be grazed by livestock because of unstable soils, steep topography, or inherent low potential for forage production.

Range Allotment: An area designated for grazing a prescribed number and kind of livestock.

Range Permittee: An individual who has been granted written permission (a grazing permit) to graze livestock for a specific period on a range allotment.

Ranger District: An administrative unit of a National Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

Rare Species: One that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens; the "rare" category is a State category, not a federal one.

Reach: A continuous unbroken stretch of a stream with homogeneous characteristics; an extremity of a stream; a specified portion of a stream.

Recovery: The achievement of viable populations of threatened or endangered plant or animal species.

Recreation Experience Level: A classification (using a scale of 1 for primitive to 5 for modern) of the level of development in camp and picnic sites pertaining to the types of recreation opportunities and modifications in the environment that can be expected.

Recreation Information Management (RIM): The Forest Service system for recording recreation facility condition and use.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A means of classifying and managing recreation opportunities based on physical setting, social setting, and managerial setting. The six different ROS classes briefly described are:

a. Primitive (P) - An area three miles or more from conventional (two-wheel drive) roads, generally 5,000 acres or more in size, with an essentially unmodified natural environment. Users will probably experience a high degree of isolation, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance.

b. Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM) - An area more than 0.5 mile but less than 3 miles from conventional roads, 2,500 to 5,000 acres in size, with only subtle modifications of an otherwise natural setting. Users will have experiences similar in kind (but to a lower degree) to those found in the Primitive ROS class.

c. Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) - Same as Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized but with motorized use of primitive roads and trails. Users would have experiences similar to those in the SPNM class, with the addition of motor vehicles.

d. Roaded Natural (RN) - An area accessible by conventional roads; resource modifications and structures are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Users would experience isolation and interaction with other parties in roughly equal proportions.

e. Roaded Modified (RM) - Same as Roaded Natural, except that resource modifications and structures are more evident and the probability of interaction with other parties would be much higher.

f. Rural (R) - The setting is accessible by conventional road and substantially modified with structures or other cultural modifications. Users would experience much interaction with others; there would be little opportunity for isolation.

g. Urban (U) - The setting is strongly dominated by structures, highways and streets. Users would not consider this setting attractive for conventional forest recreation. This category applies to privately-owned land on the Forest.

Recreation Visitor Day (RVD): Twelve hours of recreation use in any combination of persons and hours such as one person for twelve hours or three persons for four hours.

Recruitment: Replenishment. In terms of wildlife biology, to achieve successful reproduction or to replenish a supply of habitat elements, such as snags or down logs.

Reforestation: Reestablishing a crop of trees on forest land by natural or artificial methods.

Regeneration: Same as reforestation.

Regeneration Cutting: Harvesting timber stands so that new crops can be planted. This method is usually applied to stands which cannot economically be managed for commercial production because of poor stocking, health, thrift, quality, or species composition.

Region 5: The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service, including primarily the National Forests in California, with small additional acreage in Oregon and Nevada.

Regional Forester: The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service.

Regulation Classes:

Regulation Class I silvicultural prescriptions are even-aged management prescriptions for existing timber stands with full timber yields expected. These represent harvest regimes on lands not otherwise constrained that result in optimum timber production in volume and/or value. Practices in this class are:

a. Clearcutting without thinning (nonintensive harvest in FORPLAN)

b. Shelterwood without thinning (nonintensive harvest in FORPLAN)

c. Clearcutting with thinning(s) prior to harvest.

Regulation Class II silvicultural prescriptions address "special conditions" for existing timber stands. Reduced timber yields would be expected. These represent harvest regimes on lands designated to meet nontimber objectives that result in a mean rotation longer than optimum for timber production. Generally other values are accounted for by constraints on harvest rates, not by modifications to yield tables; the exceptions are group selection (item e) and specialized prescriptions (item f). Practices in this class are:

a. Clearcutting without thinning (nonintensive harvest in FORPLAN)

b. Shelterwood without thinning (nonintensive harvest in FORPLAN)

c. Clearcutting with thinning(s) prior to harvest

d. Shelterwood with thinning(s) prior to harvest

e. Group selection (harvest openings less than two acres in size) or single tree selection

f. Specialized prescriptions that contain unique yield tables and/or constraints on harvest rates such as deer winter range prescriptions with wider spacing and no release.

Regulation Class III prescriptions are for existing stands which are equivalent to the former "marginal timber yield" categorization. Timber outputs resulting from prescriptions in this class will be regulated as a separate, non-interchangeable component of the allowable sale quantity. Practices in this class are:

a. Removal of single trees or small groups of trees for sanitation, salvage, or hazard reduction (assume yields based on past 10-year experience)

b. Stand maintenance along zones to maintain the vigor of the stands; yields are often linked to other harvest in adjacent areas; generally this practice is used for streamside and highway zones if not otherwise managed by independent sales

c. Prescriptions for marginal productivity (lands producing less than 20 cubic feet per acre per year) and/or disputed regeneration

d. Group selection (clearcuts less than two acres in size or single tree selection.

Rejuvenation: The treatment of vegetation (by burning or chemical or mechanical means) so that vigorous, young growth is stimulated.

Relicted Land: The land that has been exposed by the declining level of Mono Lake and which lies between the elevation of 6,417 feet and Mono Lake as it varies from day to day.

Research Natural Area (RNA): An area established specifically to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community; primarily for scientific and educational purposes.

Resident Trout: Trout that live year-round and reproduce in a stream or lake (contrasted with trout raised in a fish hatchery, planted, and removed by anglers).

Retention (VQO): See Visual Quality Objectives.

Right-of-Way: An accurately located land area within which a user may conduct operations approved or granted by the landowner. May also refer to a permit, easement, lease, license, or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) used to authorize the land use.

Riparian Area: Geographically delineable areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems.

Riparian areas on the Inyo National Forest consist of: (1) as a minimum, areas that are a 100-foot horizontal distance from the edge of standing bodies of water, lakes, and perennial streams, and (2) all wetlands, including all ephemeral or intermittent streams which support riparian vegetation, wet meadows springs, seeps, and bogs. See Streamside Management Zones for ephemeral and intermittent streams not included in wetlands.

Riparian Area-Dependent Resources: Water-dependent vegetation, wildlife, fish (and other aquatic animals), soil, and water.

Roadless Area: As defined by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE), an area of undeveloped Federal land within which there are no improved roads or roads maintained for use by motorized vehicles; generally 5,000 acres or larger unless adjacent to an existing wilderness.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) II: The assessment of roadless areas within the National Forests as potential wilderness areas as required by the National Wilderness Act. This refers to the second such assessment which was documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process, January 1979.

Roads: A general term denoting a route for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 40 inches in width. Roads are functionally classified as:

a. Arterial Roads: Typically two-lane, surfaced roads serving large land areas and usually connecting with public highways.

b. Collector Roads: Single-lane or double-lane roads which are typically surfaced and serve smaller land areas. They usually form a link between arterial and local roads.

c. Local Roads: Typically native surface, single-lane roads accessing a single resource terminal facility such as a log landing, a campground, a trailhead, or ski facility.

ROS Class: See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Rotation Age: The length of time between the formation or regeneration of a tree stand and its final cutting.

S

SAOT: See Skiers-at-one-time.

SCE: Southern California Edison.

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer.

SIA: See Special Interest Area.

SMZ: See Stream Management Zone.

SPM: Semi-Primitive-Motorized. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

SPNM: Semi-Primitive-Non-Motorized. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

SRI: See Soil Resource Inventory.

SSR: See Stream Channel Stability Rating.

Salvage: Dead or deteriorating trees often cut before their timber becomes worthless.

Sanitation Harvest: The removal of dead, diseased, insect infested, damaged, or otherwise low vigor trees to minimize losses from pests.

Sediment: Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is suspended in or being transported by water.

Selection Cutting: See Group Selection and Single Tree Selection.

Sensitive Species: Species that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed additions to the endangered or threatened species list, and those that are on an official state list or are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management in order to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened.

Sensitivity Level: A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape.

Seral Stage: The developmental or successional stage of a biological community (related to age class).

Shelterwood Cutting: Cutting a timber stand in two or more stages. The first cutting leaves some mature trees which provide shade to help seedlings get established. The shelterwood system is a form of even-aged timber management.

Silviculture: Generally, the science and art of cultivating forest tree crops.

Silvicultural System: The entire process by which forest stands are tended, harvested, and replaced. A silvicultural system includes all cultural practices performed during the life of the stand such as regeneration cutting, fertilization, thinning, improvement cutting, and use of genetically improved sources of tree seeds and seedlings to obtain multiple-resource benefits. Silvicultural systems are classified as even- or uneven-aged.

Single Tree Selection: The cutting method in which individual trees are removed to provide a stand with trees of different sizes and age classes on the same site. This method results in an uneven-aged stand.

Site Preparation: The preparation of an area for regeneration, involving the removal of slash and/or competing vegetation and usually the exposure of bare mineral soil.

Size Class: For purposes of Forest planning, size class refers to the three intervals of tree stem diameter used for classification of timber.

Seedling/Sapling: less than five-inch diameter.

Pole Timber: five to eight-inch diameter.

Sawtimber: greater than eight-inch diameter.

Skiers-At-One-Time (SAOT): A measure of ski area capacity represented by the number of skiers that can occupy the ski area at once.

Slash: The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or after other disruptions such as storms or fires. Slash includes unutilized logs, uprooted stumps, broken stems, branches, twigs, leaves, bark, and chips.

Small Game: Birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped.

Snag: A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen.

Soil Productivity: The natural capacity of a soil to produce a specified plant species or sequence of species under a specified system of management.

Soil Resource Inventory (SRI)/Soil Survey: The systematic examination, description, classification and mapping of soils.

Soil Surveys: The systematic examination of soils in the field and laboratory, including description, classification, and mapping of soils, and the interpretation of soils according to their productivity and behavior under use and management.

Order I: Very intensive investigations used for site-specific work, such as individual building sites, experimental plots, and irrigation and drainage studies.

Order II: Intensive investigations used for project level work.

Order III: Intermediate level investigations used for forest planning purposes on lands subject to heavy recreational use or timber management.

Order IV: Broad reconnaissance investigations use for forest-wide planning.

Special Interest Area (SIA): Areas established and managed for their unique or outstanding natural values, such as botanical, geological, scenic, or historical features.

Special-Use Permit: A permit authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest land in the manner specified.

Species: A fundamental category of plant or animal classification.

Staging Area/Holding Area: An area in which mule deer gather during migration, typically while waiting for weather to clear or snow to melt before moving to higher elevations.

Stand: A community of trees or other vegetation types that is sufficiently uniform in composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities and to thus form a management entity.

Standard Service: Management of recreation facilities which provides for vegetation management, full maintenance of facilities, appropriate toilet cleaning and garbage pickup, and information and interpretive services for the recreation area.

Stocking Level: The degree to which land is occupied by trees (measured by basal area and/or number of trees by size and spacing), compared with a stocking standard which establishes the stocking required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land.

Stratum: A three-part timber category based on tree species, age class, and stocking level.

Stream Channel Stability Rating (SSR): A method for evaluating stream channel stability was developed to evaluate the resistance of mountain stream channels to the detachment of bed and bank materials and to provide information about the ability of streams to adjust to and recover from potential changes in flow and/or increases in sediment production. The system was developed to be used in conjunction with other hydrologic analyses to augment silvicultural prescriptions and improve watershed management. A brief description of the items rated and the modifications employed in this study area included below.

The stream channel stability evaluation procedure involves subjective field evaluation of fifteen items. The channel cross-section is divided into three components: upper banks, lower banks, and channel bottom. Upper banks are rated for slope, mass wasting, debris jam potential, and bank protection by vegetation. Lower banks are rated for channel capacity, bank rock content, obstructions, cutting, and deposition. Channel bottoms are rated for rock angularity, brightness, consolidation, scouring and deposition, and clinging aquatic vegetation.

Each item is given a rating value which is weighed in terms of its importance as an indication of streambank stability. For instance, scouring and deposition of the channel bottom, which is an important factor, is heavily weighted, ranging from 6 to 24. In contrast, channel capacity, rock angularity, brightness, and clinging aquatic vegetation are all less important, and have values ranging only from one to four.

After a stream reach has been rated, values for the items are totaled. A score of less than 38 is considered "excellent", indicating a stable, erosion-resistant stream. A score of 39 to 76 is considered "good"; a score of 77 to 114 is considered "fair", and a score of 115 to 142 is considered "poor". It is important to note that a low score indicates stable streambank conditions, while a high score indicates unstable, eroded streambanks.

Stream Management Zone (SMZ): An administratively designated zone designed to call attention to the need for special management practices aimed at the maintenance and/or improvement of watershed resources. May include floodplains and wetlands, riparian areas, inner gorges, perennial streams, and intermittent streams showing signs of recurrent annual scour or deposition.

Succession: The gradual changing of a biological community over time (including the replacement of one community by another) until that change comes to a halt and the climax community is reached.

Successional Stage: A phase in the gradual changing of a biological community (same as seral stage).

Suitability: The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined manage

Suitable Timber Land: See Tentatively Suitable Timber Land.

Suppression: Actions taken to extinguish or confine a fire.

Sustained Yield: See Long-term Sustained Yield Capacity.

T

TBR: The benchmark which maximizes timber production for one decade.

T&E: Threatened and endangered species. (See Threatened Species, Endangered Species.)

TSI: See Timber Stand Improvement.

Target: A statement used to express planned results to be reached within a stated time period.

Tentatively Suitable Timber Land: Lands tentatively considered suitable for commercial timber management must meet the following criteria:

a. Presently forested, currently producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood.

b. Not withdrawn from timber production by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Chief of the Forest Service.

c. For which technology and knowledge exist and are available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions.

d. Where there is reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be attained within five years after final harvest.

e. Where adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.

Term Permit: A grazing permit or a special-use permit issued for a specified period of time, but which has a termination date.

Thinning: Cutting timber to improve the quality and growth of the trees that remain. In commercial thinning, merchantable timber (timber of salable quality), is cut. In precommercial thinning, non-merchantable trees are cut.

Threatened Species: Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future and which has been designated in the Federal Register as a threatened species.

Tiering: Refers to the practice of analyzing general alternatives and environmental consequences in broader Environmental Impact Statements and more detailed alternatives and consequences in site-specific environmental documents. The more specific environmental document is then tiered to the analysis found in the more general one.

Timber Production: The growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs and bolts for industrial or consumer use. Does not include fuelwood.

Timber Stand Improvements (TSI): The use of noncommercial thinning, cleaning, weeding and intermediate cuttings to eliminate or suppress less desirable vegetation and improve composition, condition, structure, or growth of a stand.

Trade-off: The impact on an output or cost caused by changing another output or cost.

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

Trampling and chiseling: A measure of the degree of livestock utilization and the extent of livestock damage along a stream reach. Trampling is defined as hoof marks, soil disturbance, soil compaction with evidence of hoof marks; bare soil with evidence of hoof marks, and trampled vegetation. Cattle trails bordering the stream or crossing it are included in this concept only when basal vegetation has been removed and bare ground has been exposed. Chiseling is identified by arc-shaped cuts in streambanks caused by cattle or sheep hooves.

Tuff: A type of light-colored volcanic rock commonly found on the Inyo National Forest north of Bishop.

Type Conversion: The conversion of one vegetation type or plant species to another, such as shrub to grass or sagebrush to bitterbrush.

U

U: Urban. (See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.)

USFS: United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

USGS: United States Geological Survey.

Understory: Low-growing vegetation such as grasses, shrubs, or small trees growing under a stand of trees. Also, that portion of trees in a forest stand below the overstory.

Uneven-aged Management: Management of forest stands which results in trees of several or many ages growing together. Cutting methods producing uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection.

Unplanned Ignition: A fire started at random by either natural or human causes or a deliberate arson-set fire.

Unsuitable Timber Lands: Refers to land which is not suited for timber production according to the criteria listed above under Tentatively Suitable Timber Land.

V

VAC: See Visual Absorption Capability.

VQI: See Visual Quality Index.

VQO: See Visual Quality Objectives.

Variety Class: A classification system with three visual landscape categories:

a. Distinctive (Variety Class A): Unusual and/or outstanding landscape variety that stands out from the common features in the landscape.

b. Common (Variety Class B): Prevalent, usual, or widespread landscape variety; also refers to ordinary or undistinguished visual variety.

c. Minimal (Variety Class C): Little or no visual variety in the landscape; monotonous or below average compared to the common features in the landscape.

Viable Populations: Reproducing populations of plants or animals of sufficient numbers and distribution to assure indefinite perpetuation of the species.

Visual Absorption Capability (VAC): The ability of the landscape to withstand management manipulation without significantly affecting its visual character. Rated as high, moderate, and low.

Visual Condition: The state of visual alteration measured in degrees of deviation from the natural appearing landscape.

Visual Quality Index (VQI): A numerical rating of scenic quality that reflects both the condition of the landscape and the acreage of land in each of the six visual condition levels ranging from Type I (appears to be untouched by human activities) to Type VI (appears to be drastically disturbed).

Visual Quality Objectives (VQO): A set of measurable maximum levels of future alteration of a characteristic landscape. These levels are:

a. Preservation: Ecological change only.

b. Retention: Human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.

c. Partial Retention: Human activity may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

d. Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, follow naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.

e. Maximum Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Visual Resource: The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

W

WFHR: See Wildlife and Fish Habitat Relationships.

WFUD: See Wildlife and Fish User Day.

WHR: Wildlife Habitat Relationships. (See Wildlife and Fish Habitat Relationships.

WIN: See Watershed Improvement Needs.

WLI: A Forest Plan Alternative which has been eliminated. It recommends a substantial amount of quality acreage for wilderness while maintaining or increasing commodity outputs through intensified management of lands outside wilderness.

WLN: The benchmark which maximizes Present Net Value (PNV) with all Further Planning Areas as wilderness.

Watch List I: Those plant species which the California Native Plant Society lists as needing more information before their legal status can be determined.

Watch List II: Those plant species which the California Native Plant Society has listed in the past, but are currently delisted.

Water Rights: The legal right to use water.

Water Yield: The total amount of water coming from an area of land, commonly a watershed, over a given period of time.

Watershed: The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN): An inventory of meadow complexes on the forest which have a history of being used for grazing. This inventory determines their condition of being either healthy, damaged or threatened. Erosion (gullying or headcutting) has been documented for over 25,000 acres.

Wild and Scenic River: A river set aside under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to preserve its natural environment and water quality. The following are the subcategories of wild and scenic designation:

a. "Wild River Areas: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."

b. "Scenic River Areas: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads."

c. "Recreational River Areas: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past." (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1273 (b))

Wild Trout Stream: A stream designated by the State of California to managed exclusively for the propagation of wild trout (those hatched in the wild); such streams are not stocked with hatchery-stocked trout.

Wilderness: As defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964, wilderness:

a. is undeveloped Federal land without permanent improvements or human habitation; is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions;

b. has outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation;

c. has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its condition; and may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value, as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

Wildfire: An unplanned ignition.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Relationships (WFHR): A system for organizing information about wildlife and fish species, their habitats, and the relationships between them that is used in land and resource management planning.

Wildlife and Fish User Day (WFUD): Twelve hours of recreation use involving wildlife or fish (primarily hunting and fishing).

Withdrawal: Withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry allowed under the general land laws to reserve the area for a particular purpose or program.

Y

Yield Table: A tabular statement of resource outputs expected to be produced under a specified set of conditions.

Z

Zone of Influence: The geographic area surrounding and intermingled with National Forest lands wherein people live whose lives are most directly impacted by Forest management decisions and activities.