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ACRE-EQUIVALENT A unit of habitat output related to fish or wildlife habitat improvement projects. Acre equivalents are based on the acres of habitat that are influenced by an acre of habitat actually modified by the project. For example, an acre of winter range burned is credited with influencing five acres of summer range.

ACRE-FOOT A water volume measurement equal to the amount of water that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons).

ACTIVITY FUELS Woody debris generated from any activity on the Forest such as fuelwood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction, which increases fire potential.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITE A site which primarily exists for general administrative purposes. It normally will include office, warehouse, outside storage, and parking areas. It may include housing and pasture for livestock. A work center may be part of an administrative headquarters site.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT The biological, physical, social, and economic environment subject to changes that will or may take place, as a result of proposed human activity.

AGE CLASS Interval of years, commonly twenty, into which trees are grouped for management. Example: 1 to 20 years, 21 to 40 years.

ALIENATED MINERAL RIGHTS Ownership of the mineral rights is by someone other than the surface rights owner.

ALLOCATION The assignment of management prescriptions to particular land areas to achieve the goals and objectives of an alternative.

ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ) The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the plan. The quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the average annual allowable sale quantity.

ALTERNATIVE A proposition or situation offering a choice between two or more management methods, only one of which may be chosen.

AMENITY The pleasurable, educational, or aesthetic features of the land or resources.

ANALYSIS AREA One or more sites combined for the purpose of analysis in formulating alternatives and estimating various impacts and effects.

ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT SITUATION (AMS) A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.

ANIMAL MONTH (AM) One animal grazing for one month.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM) The quantity of forage required by one mature cow (1,000 pounds) or the equivalent for one month.

AQUATIC Pertaining to standing and running water in streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

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ARTERIAL ROADS Roads that provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel for maximum mobility and travel efficiency, rather than specific resource-management service. They are usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.

ARTIFACT An object that has been modified, used, or constructed by man. Stone tools, pottery, buildings, roads, and mines are examples of artifacts.

ASSESSMENT The Renewable Resource Assessment required by the Resources Planning Act (RPA).

AUM See "Animal Unit Month."

AVAILABLE FOREST LAND Land which has not been legislatively withdrawn by Congress or administratively withdrawn by the Secretary of Agriculture or Forest Service Chief from timber production.

B/C VALUES See "Benefit/Cost Ratio."

BACKGROUND (VISUAL DISTANCE ZONE) The distant part of a landscape; surroundings, especially those behind something, and providing harmony and contrast; area located from three to five miles to infinity from the viewer.

BASAL AREA Measurement of how much of a site is occupied by trees. It is determined by measuring the square feet of the cross-section of all the trees per acre at breast height (4.5 feet).

BASE TIMBER HARVEST SCHEDULE The timber harvest schedule in which the planned sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade of the planning period, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than long-term sustained yield capacity. (36 CFR 219.3[c] NFMA Regulations)

BENCHMARK A category of Forest Planning alternatives used to establish standards by which to compare alternatives considered in detail. Benchmark alternatives include minimum level, minimum acceptable level, maximum resource levels, and maximum present net value levels.

BENEFIT/COST RATIO The total discounted benefits of any activity divided by the total discounted costs.

BIG GAME The larger species of wild animals that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep.

BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL The maximum production of a selected organism that can be attained under optimum management.

BLM Bureau of Land Management.

BOARD FOOT Measure of an amount of lumber equivalent to a piece 12" x 12" x 1". The boards bought at a lumber store are somewhat smaller because they have been planed smooth.

BOARD FOOT/CUBIC FOOT CONVERSION RATIO Both board foot and cubic foot volumes can be determined for timber stands. The number of board feet per cubic foot of volume varies with tree

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- species, diameter, height, and form factors.
- BROWSE** Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animals feed; in particular, those shrubs which are utilized by big game animals or domestic livestock for food.
- BUFFER-FILTER STRIP** A designated land or water area, along the perimeter of some land use, where activities are regulated so as to prevent unwanted effects into areas beyond the buffer.
- CABLE LOGGING** A method for transporting logs from stumps to collecting points which utilizes a cable system as the main device for moving them.
- CANOPY** The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
- CAPABILITY** The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fires, insects, and disease.
- CAPABILITY AREA** An area of land delineated for the purpose of estimating responses to various management practices, resource values, output coefficients, and multi-resource or joint production functions. Capability areas may be synonymous with ecological land units, ecosystems, or land response units. Capability areas are the single geographic delineations used to describe characteristics of the land and resources in integrated forest planning.
- CAPABLE FOREST LAND** Land with a biological growth potential which is equal to or exceeds the minimum standard for timber production (an average annual growth rate of at least twenty cu. ft. per acre).
- CAPABLE RANGE** Land that can produce forage for animal consumption without impairing other forage values; generally considered as land that is not being cultivated.
- CARRYING CAPACITY** The optimum density of a species which a given environment or range is capable of sustaining, without deteriorating that environment or range.
- CAVITY** The hollow excavated in trees by birds or other natural phenomena; used for roosting and reproduction by many birds and mammals.
- CEQ** Council on Environmental Quality.
- CFR** Code of Federal Regulations.
- CHAIN** A Chainlike measuring instrument, or its measure of length: a surveyor's chain, commonly used in the Forest Service, is 66 feet long.
- CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY** Measurements of chemical parameters (alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, dissolved iron, etc.) used to describe the quality of water.
- CLEARCUTTING** Harvesting of all trees in one cut on an area for the purpose of creating a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested

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may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate age class in planning. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding, or through planting or direct seeding.

COLLECTOR ROADS Roads that serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to Forest arterial roads or public highways. They collect traffic from local roads and terminal facilities. Collector roads are operated for constant use.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND (CFL) Forest land which is producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood and which has not been reserved or deferred from entry. This includes areas suitable for management to grow crops of industrial wood generally of a site quality capable of producing in excess of twenty cubic feet per acre of annual growth. This includes both accessible and inaccessible areas. Permanently inoperable or non-stockable areas are excluded because they are not suitable for silvicultural management. Conversely, non-stocked areas which could be stocked and otherwise meet this definition are included.

COMMERCIAL THINNING Cutting for the sale of products (poles, posts, pulpwood, etc.) in immature stands to improve the quality and growth of the remaining stand.

COMMODITY OUTPUTS A resource output with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce.

COMMON VARIETY MINERALS See minerals, common variety.

COMMUNITY LIFE-STYLES The ways in which residents conduct their everyday

routines and how the "way they live" is associated with National Forest.

CONCERN See management concern.

CONCESSION PERMIT A permit which authorizes private individuals or corporations to operate a facility on National Forest Land as a commercial profit-making venture.

CONDEMNATION In real property law, the process by which property of a private owner is taken for public use, without his consent, but requiring payment of just compensation.

CONIFER A group of cone bearing trees, mostly evergreen, such as the pine, spruce, fir, pinyon, juniper, etc.

CONSTRAINED MAXIMUM LEVEL BENCHMARK The highest level of a particular output that could be produced over time, subject to the production of minimum acceptable levels for all other outputs.

CONSTRAINT A quantification of the minimum or maximum amount of an output or cost that could be produced or incurred in a given time period.

CONSUMPTIVE USE Those uses of a resource that reduce the supply. For example, some consumptive uses of water are: irrigation, domestic, and industrial use.

CORD A unit of gross volume measurement for stacked round or split wood. A standard cord is 4' x 4' x 8' or 128 cubic feet. A standard cord may contain sixty to one hundred cubic feet of solid wood depending on the size of the pieces and the compactness of the stack.

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CORRIDOR A linear strip of land which has ecological, technical, economic, social, or similar advantages over other areas for the present or future location of transportation or utility routes.

COST COEFFICIENTS Values which relate an acre of land to a particular dollar cost in a specific period of time.

COST EFFICIENCY A comparative measure of economic efficiency determined by maximizing the present net value of an alternative, subject to meeting the objectives of the alternative.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CEQ) An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies and advises the President on environmental matters.

COVER/FORAGE RATIO The ratio of cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc.).

CRITICAL HABITAT That portion of a wild animal's habitat that is critical for the continued survival of the species. Under Endangered Species Act, specific area designated for that species that is essential to survival of the species and which may require special management or protection.

CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT (CMAI) Point in the age of a forest stand in which the mean annual growth increment no longer increases.

DBH Diameter at breast height. Diameter of a tree approximately 4 1/2 feet above the ground.

DEMAND TRENDS The expected future need or desire for outputs, services, and uses.

DEPARTURE A timber harvest schedule which deviates from the principle of non-declining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the timber sale and harvest schedule at any time in the future. A departure can be characterized as a temporary increase, usually in the beginning decade(s) of the planning period, over the base sale schedule that would otherwise be established, without impairing the future attainment of the Forest's long-term sustained yield capacity.

DEVELOPED RECREATION Recreation that requires facilities that result in concentrated use of an area. Examples are campgrounds and ski areas. Facilities might include: Roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water, ski lifts, and buildings.

DIRECTIONAL DRILLING The art of drilling a borehole wherein the course of the hole is planned before drilling. Such holes are usually drilled with rotary equipment at an angle to the vertical, and are useful in avoiding obstacles or reaching side areas.

DISPERSED RECREATION Outdoor recreation which occurs on areas which are not developed for intensive recreation use. Dispersed areas include general undeveloped areas, roads, trails, and water areas not treated as developed sites.

DIVERSITY The relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

EA Environmental Assessment.

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EARLY FOREST SUCCESSION The biotic community that develops immediately following the removal or destruction of the vegetation in an area.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS A comparison of the values of resource inputs (cost) required for a possible course of action with the values of resource outputs (benefits) resulting from such action. In this analysis, incremental market and non-market benefits are compared with investment and physical resource inputs.

ECONOMICS The study of how resources, goods, and services are allocated among competing uses.

ECOSYSTEM The system formed by the interaction of a group of organisms and their environment.

EDGE The place where different plant communities, successional stages or vegetative conditions border upon each other.

EFFECTS Results expected to be achieved relating to the physical, biological, and social (cultural and economic) factors resulting from a land use or activity. Examples of effects are tons of sediment, pounds of forage, person-years *of* employment, income, etc. There are direct effects, indirect effects, and cumulative effects.

ENDANGERED SPECIES Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

ENDEMIC Native or confined to a certain region; having a comparatively restricted distribution.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT The concise public document required by the regulations for implementing the procedural requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.9).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) The version of the statement of Environmental Effects 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 which must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.

EROSION The wearing away of the land's surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents. It includes detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

ESCAPED WILDLAND FIRE *See Wildland Fire.*

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION The conversion of water, whether open, as soil moisture, or within plants, into water vapor that is released into the atmosphere.

EVEN-AGED SILVICULTURE The combination of actions that results in the 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. Regeneration

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- in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that the stand has reached the desired age or size and is harvested. Clearcutting, shelterwood cutting, seed tree cutting, and their many variations are the cutting methods used to harvest the existing stand and regenerate a new one. In even-aged stands, thinnings, weedings, cleanings, and other cultural treatments between regeneration cuts are often beneficial. Cutting is normally regulated by scheduling the area of harvest cutting to provide for a forest that contains stands having a planned distribution of age classes. (36 CFR 211.3[k] NFMA Regulations.)
- EVEN-FLOW** Maintaining a relatively constant output of timber from decade to decade.
- EXPERIENCE LEVELS** The range of opportunities for satisfying basic recreation needs of people. A scale of five experience levels ranging from "primitive" to "modern" is defined for the National Forest System.
- EXTENSIVE GRAZING** Season-long use of rangelands, with distribution of livestock occurring through riding, salting, etc., instead of pasture rotation.
- EYRIE** The nesting site of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk.
- FACILITY CONDITION CLASS** The rating system used in the Recreation Information Management system to classify the condition and maintenance needs of recreation sites and areas.
- FAUNA** The animals of a given region or period.
- FEE SITE** 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.
- FINAL CUT** Removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system.
- FIRE HAZARD** The fuel in which a fire will ignite and burn.
- FIRE MANAGEMENT AREA** One or more parcels of land with clearly defined boundaries and with established fire management direction which is responsive to land and resource management goals and objectives.
- FIRE MANAGEMENT/EFFECTIVENESS INDEX (FMEI)** The index value measures effectiveness of annual fire management operational programs. It is a planning, attainment, analysis, and evaluation tool for both annual and long-term programs. Measured in dollars per thousand acres protected, the objective is to minimize the index value.
- FIRE RISK** The probability of a fire starting from natural or man-made causes.
- FIRE USE** The combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.
- FISHERIES HABITAT** Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that contain and support fish.
- FLOOD PLAIN** Land adjacent to a channel which is covered with water when the stream overflows its banks.
- FLOODPLAIN** Low land and relatively flat areas joining inland and coastal waters, including debris cones and flood prone areas of offshore islands. The minimum

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area included is that subject to a one percent (100-year recurrence) or greater change of flooding in any given year.

FLORA The plants of a given region or period.

FORAGE All non-woody plants (grass, grass-like plants and forbs) and portions of woody plants (browse) available to domestic livestock and wildlife for food. Only a portion of a plant is available for forage if the plant is to remain healthy.

FORAGE AND HERBAGE Forage refers specifically to all browse and non-woody plants that are available to livestock or game animals and used for grazing or harvested for feeding. Herbage may also include material not acceptable to grazing or browsing animals.

FORAGE UTILIZATION (1) The portion of current year's forage production by weight that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Syn., degree of use. Expressed in percent of current year's growth utilized by grazing animals on an average over time based on a system of range management that will maintain the key forage species while achieving other management objectives such as the maintenance of watersheds, wildlife habitat, and recreational values and the protection of regenerating plants. (2) The percent expressed in the "Prescriptions for Management Areas" is the estimated average forage utilization allowable to meet the objectives of that prescription under sustained-yield management.

FORB Any herbaceous plant other than grass or grass-like plants.

FOREGROUND (VISUAL DISTANCE ZONE)
The part of a scene, landscape, etc., which is nearest to the viewer, and in which

detail is evident, usually one-half to one-quarter mile from the viewer.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974
A Act of Congress requiring the preparation of a program for the management of the National Forests' renewable resources, and of land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System. It also requires a continuing inventory of all National System lands and renewable resources.

FOREST LAND Land at least ten percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for non-forest use.

(FOREST LAND) CAPABLE Forest land which is capable of growing industrial crops of wood at or above the minimum biological growth established by the Regional plan. The classification includes both accessible and inaccessible, stocked and non-stocked land.

(FOREST LAND) CAPABLE AND AVAILABLE Capable forest land which has not been legislatively withdrawn or administratively withdrawn from timber production by the Secretary or the Chief of the Forest Service.

(FOREST LAND) CAPABLE BUT NOT AVAILABLE Capable forest land which has been legislatively withdrawn or administratively withdrawn from timber production by the Secretary or Chief of the Forest Service. Capable but not available forest land is classed as not suited for timber production.

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- (FOREST LAND) CAPABLE-RESERVED** Capable forest land which has been legislatively withdrawn or administratively withdrawn from timber production on a permanent basis. Examples of this classification are: Wilderness Areas, Primitive Areas, Research Natural Areas, or special interest areas, or similar formal withdrawals approved by the Chief or higher authority.
- (FOREST LAND) NOT CAPABLE** Forest land which is not capable of growing industrial crops of wood at least at the minimum biological growth potential of twenty cubic feet per acre annually as established in the Regional plan. Forest land not capable is classed as land not suited for timber production.
- FOREST PLAN** A process, required by Law, for assessing economic, social, and environmental impacts, which describes how land and resources will provide for multiple use and sustained yield of goods and services.
- FOREST SUPERVISOR** 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. This person reports to the Regional Forester.
- FOREST SYSTEM ROAD** Roads that are part of the Forest development transportation system, which includes all existing and planned roads, as development transportation facilities.
- FOREST-WIDE STANDARD** A principle requiring a specific level of attainment, a rule to measure against. The Forest-wide standard applies to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other prescriptions applied.
- FORPLAN** A linear programming model used for developing and analyzing Forest planning alternatives.
- FSH** Forest Service Handbook.
- FSM** Forest Service Manual.
- FUEL BREAK** 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 fuelbreaks, man-made barriers.
- FUEL MODEL** A simulated fuel complex for which all the fuel descriptions required by the mathematical fire spread model have been specified.
- FUELS** Materials, including both living plants and dead, woody, vegetative materials, which are capable of burning.
- FUELS MANAGEMENT** Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.
- FUELWOOD** Wood that is round, split or sawed, and cut into short lengths for burning. Also known as firewood.
- FULL SERVICE MANAGEMENT** Management of developed recreation facilities to provide optimum maintenance and enhance visitor experience.

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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.

GAUGING STATIONS Continuous streamflow measuring station.

GOAL A concise statement of the state or condition that a land and resource management plan is designed to achieve. A goal is usually not quantifiable and may not have a specific date for completion. (36 CFR 219.2[1])

GOODS AND SERVICES The various outputs produced by forest and range land renewable resources, the tangible and intangible values of which are expressed in market and non-market terms.

GRAZING CAPACITY The maximum level at which animals can graze an area without damage to the vegetation or related resources.

GRAZING PERMITTEE An individual who has been granted written permission to graze livestock for a specific period on a range allotment.

GROUNDWATER Subsurface water in a saturated zone or geologic stratum.

GROUP SELECTION CUTTING Involves the removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of age distribution and species in the remaining stand. The distance across an opening created by removal of a group of trees is usually no more than one to two mature tree heights.

GROWING STOCK LEVEL (GSL) Expressed in either stems per acre or square feet of basal area of timber growing on any area.

GUIDELINE an indication or outline of policy or conduct.

HABITAT The place where animals live. It can be water for beaver, fish, and aquatic insects; rocks for pika, bats, and some species of birds; or forested areas for many mammals, birds; or forested areas for many mammals, birds, and reptiles.

HABITAT CAPABILITY see Carrying Capacity.

HABITAT TYPE An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.

HARDWOOD A conventional term for the timber of broad-leaved trees, and the trees themselves, belonging to the botanical group, Angiospermae.

HARVEST CUT The removal of a stand of trees as a final cut in even-aged management, or the removal of mature trees in uneven-aged management. Regeneration encouragement is emphasized.

HERBICIDE A chemical compound used to kill or control growth of undesirable plant species.

HERBIVORE An animal that feeds on plant substances.

HERITAGE RESOURCE The physical remains of past human cultural systems and places or sites of importance in human history or prehistory.

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HIDING COVER Plants or other objects used by wildlife for concealment. Adequate big game cover is defined as vegetation capable of hiding ninety percent of a standing elk from a viewer at a distance of 200 feet or less.

HORIZONTAL STRUCTURE The arrangement of single age and size classes by stands. Stands representing different age and size classes should be distributed within a forested area.

HYDROLOGIC FUNCTION The ability of a watershed to sustain favorable conditions of streamflow. Favorable conditions of streamflow are measured in terms of water quality, quantity and timing.

IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS Regulations generated by an agency to implement an Act of Congress, i.e., 36 CFR 219 contains implementing regulations for RPA and NFMA.

IMPROVEMENT Man-made developments such as roads, trails, fences, stock tanks, pipelines, power and telephone lines, survey monuments, and ditches.

IN-HOLDINGS Lands within the proclaimed boundaries of a National Forest that are owned by some other agency, organization, or individual.

INDICATOR SPECIES A wildlife species whose presence in a certain location or situation at a given population level indicates a particular environmental condition. Population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on a number of other wildlife species.

INDIGENOUS SPECIES Species historically native to an area; not introduced by man.

INSECTICIDE An agent used to control insect populations.

INSTREAM FLOW That streamflow necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, and recreational opportunities on National Forest lands at acceptable levels.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT A management strategy for suppression of forest pests which integrates silvicultural mechanical, biological, and chemical suppression strategies which achieve greater efficiency and safety than the same strategies used alone.

INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IRM) Integrated resource management is defined as a land management philosophy which recognizes that all the natural resources are connected through an intricate series of interrelationships.

INTEGRATED STAND MANAGEMENT (ISM) A process used in designing timber sales. It specifies a unique treatment prescription for stands or portions of stands that incorporate management objectives for all resources.

INTENSIVE GRAZING Grazing management that controls distribution of cattle and duration of use on the range, usually by fences, so parts of the range are rested during the growing season. See Livestock Grazing Management Level R-4.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM (ID Team) A group of individuals with differing complementary skills. An interdisciplinary team is assembled because no single scientific discipline is sufficient to adequately identify and resolve issues and problems. Team member's interaction provides necessary insight to all stages of the process.

INTERMEDIATE CUTTING Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its

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formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage.

INTERMITTENT STREAM 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 in mountainous areas.

INTERPRETIVE SITES A developed site at which a broad range of natural or cultural history is interpreted or described for the enjoyment of the public.

INTOLERANT SPECIES Those plant species that do not grow well in shade.

INVASIVE SPECIES Invasive species is defined as a species that is 1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and 2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. (Executive Order 13112).

INVERSION A stable layer of air where the temperature of the air increases with height.

ISSUE A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System Lands.

KEY AREA In grazing, that portion of a pasture or grazing unit, which because of its nature, serves to control the pattern of grazing use for the pasture as a whole. For wildlife, that specific portion of the habitat for a species which tends to limit the number of animals which can survive in that area, such as key winter range.

KEY HABITAT See Key Area.

K-V FUNDS In 1930, Congress passed the Knutson-Vandenberg Act (K-V Act) to

authorize collection of funds (K-V Funds) for reforestation and timber stand improvement work on areas cut over by a timber sale.

LAND EXCHANGE The conveyance of non-Federal land or interests to the United States in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.

LAND LINE For Forest Plan purposes, National Forest property boundaries.

LATE FOREST SUCCESSION A stage of forest succession where the majority of trees are mature or over-mature.

LEASABLE MINERALS See Minerals, Leasable.

LINEAR PROGRAM MODEL A mathematical method used to determine the best use of resources to achieve a desired result when limitations on available resources can be expressed in the form of equations.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT LEVELS

R-1 Livestock grazing is entirely eliminated or restricted to situations where it will meet other resource objectives, such as fuel hazard reduction in recreation areas. Areas managed under R-1 are not counted as full capacity range in the determination of livestock forage capacities.

R-2 Investment for administration and range improvements for management of livestock is at a low level. Improved forage results from other resource investments such as thinning timber

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stands, and watershed and wildlife habitat improvement. Livestock control is accomplished primarily by moving livestock along with a minimal number of structural range improvements.

R-3 Investment for administration and range improvements for management of livestock is at a moderate level. Forage improvement is generally the result of other resource investments such as thinning timber stands, and watershed and wildlife habitat improvement. Livestock are controlled through the use of structural improvements and the physical movement of the livestock.

R-4 Areas under R-4 management are managed intensively for livestock grazing within an overall multiple-use concept. Any structural or non-structural (forage) improvement technique may be used as long as it fits with the natural environment. All reasonable and approved management techniques are applied to sustain capacity and use at high levels.

R-5 Management is applied to areas to achieve the maximum livestock production that the land can support. Any management technique can be applied as long as basic watershed values are protected. Some management activities, such as irrigating or large scale planting of non-native grass species, may change the natural character of the land.

R-U Unsatisfactory level of grazing management in which the range is overstocked and the general trend in range condition is downward.

LOCAL ROADS These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest

arterial roads, or public highways. The location and standard are usually those required to serve a specific resource activity, such as campground access, or a timber sale, rather than overall travel efficiency.

LOCATABLE MINERALS See Minerals, Locatable.

LONG-TERM Action governed by the Forest Plan generally taking place over a period longer than ten years from the present.

LONG-TERM SUSTAINED YIELD CAPACITY (LTSYC) The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be achieved and sustained under a specified intensity of management consistent with multiple use objectives.

MAINTENANCE The upkeep of all Forest development transportation facilities, including surfaces and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures, and such traffic control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 1023.4, 7732.05). Maintenance is not for the purpose of upgrading a facility, but rather, to bring it to the originally constructed or subsequently reconstructed condition.

MANAGEMENT AREA An area that has common direction throughout that differs from neighboring areas. The entire Forest is divided into management areas. Each is described, and policies and prescriptions relating to its use are listed.

MANAGEMENT CONCERN A matter of importance to the management of the National Forest System Lands, which is identified internally by the agency. An

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issue or problem requiring resolution or a condition constraining management practices.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the management prescriptions, and the associated standards and guidelines for attaining them. (36 CFR 219.3[r] NFMA Regulations)

MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS A reflection of allocation choices for an analysis area. Management emphasis, as used in FORPLAN, is a six-letter identifier used to describe (name) a prescription in FORPLAN.

MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES See Indicator Species.

MANAGEMENT INTENSITY The relative cost of a possible management direction and/or management practice.

MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY A statement of general actions, measures, or treatments that address the public issue or management concern in a favorable way.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE A specific action, measure, or treatment.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION Management practices selected and scheduled for application in a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.

MANAGEMENT TEAM Decision-making group consisting of the Forest Supervisor, Program Staff Officers, and District Rangers.

MARGINAL ANALYSIS A type of analysis in which the only costs and benefits considered are those about which decisions can be made. Fixed benefits and costs are not considered.

MARKET-VALUED OUTPUTS Goods and services valued in terms of what people are willing to pay for them rather than go without, as evidenced by market transactions.

MASS MOVEMENT Downslope unit movement of a portion of the land's surface, i.e., a single landslide or the gradual simultaneous downhill movement of a whole mass of loose earth material on a slope face.

MAUM'S (THOUSAND AUM'S) A symbol to indicate 1,000 animal unit months of grazing or range forage.

MAXIMUM MODIFICATION (VQO) A visual quality objective meaning man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

MBF (THOUSAND BOARD FEET MEASURE) A symbol to indicate 1,000 board feet of wood fiber volume, either in log form or after conversion into lumber.

MCF (THOUSAND CUBIC FEET MEASURE) A symbol to indicate 1,000 cubic feet of wood fiber volume. Conversion factors between MCF and MCF vary; this Plan uses 5 MBF = 1 MCF.

MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT (MAI) The total increase in girth, diameter, basal area, height, or volume of individual trees of a stand up to a given age divided by that age.

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MIDDLEGROUND (VISUAL DISTANCE ZONE) That part of a scene or landscape which extends from the foreground zone to three to 5 miles from the observer.

MIGRATION ROUTE A travel route used routinely by wildlife in their seasonal movement from one habitat to another.

MIH CODES Management Information Handbook codes for defined activities, outputs and effects.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT The preparation of a proven deposit for mining.

MINERAL ENTRY The right under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, to enter non-withdrawn public domain land, such as National Forests, and to explore for, extract, and process certain locatable minerals; rights are asserted by the filing of a lode, placer, or mill site claim.

MINERAL ENTRY WITHDRAWAL Public lands withdrawn from entry under the General Mining Laws and/or the mineral leasing laws.

MINERAL EXPLORATION The search for valuable minerals on lands open to mineral entry.

MINERAL PRODUCTION Extraction of mineral deposits.

MINERAL SOIL Weathered rock materials without any vegetative cover.

MINERALS, COMMON VARIETY Deposits which, although they may have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts, do not possess a distinct characteristic that gives it special economic value or utility

for such use over and above the normal uses of the general run of such deposits. May include sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, pumice (except that occurring in pieces over two inches on a side), clay, and petrified wood. Common variety mineral material disposals are made under the authority of the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended. A mineral royalty is assessed for their removal.

MINERALS, LEASABLE Minerals such as coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulphur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam which fall under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

MINERALS, LOCATABLE Those minerals which qualify for the location of mining claims on public land. Generally, they are mined and processed for the recovery of the minerals; often metallic. May include certain nonmetallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials such as valuable and distinctive deposits of limestone or silica. May include any solid, natural inorganic substance occurring in the crust of the earth, except for the common varieties of mineral materials and leasable minerals. Locatable minerals are administered under the authority of the general mining laws.

MINIMUM LEVEL MANAGEMENT The management strategy that would meet only the basic statutory requirements of administering unavoidable, non-discretionary land uses, preventing damage to adjoining lands in other ownerships, and protecting the life, health, and safety of incidental users.

MINIMUM STREAMFLOWS A specified level of flow through a channel that must be

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maintained by the users of the stream for biological, physical, or other purposes.

MINING CLAIM That portion of the public estate held for mining purposes in which the right to exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested in the locator of those deposits. The responsibility for the management of the surface resources of a mining claim is retained by the controlling agency.

MINING PATENTS See patented mining claims.

MITIGATE To lessen the severity.

MMBF (MILLION BOARD FEET MEASURE)
A symbol to indicate 1,000,000 board feet of wood fiber volume either in log form or after conversion into lumber.

MMCF (MILLION CUBIC FEET MEASURE)
A symbol to indicate 1,000,000 cubic feet of wood fiber volume. Conversion factors between MMBF and MMCF vary; this Plan uses 5 MMBF = 1 MMCF.

MODIFICATION (VQO) A visual quality objective meaning man's activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been and how closely management standards have been applied.

MULTIPLE USE The management of all various 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; 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 land 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.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT
An act to declare a National policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

NATIONAL FOREST LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM The art and science of planning and administering the use of forest lands in such ways that the visual effects maintain or upgrade man's psychological welfare. It is the planning and design of the visual aspects of multiple use land management.

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NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT 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 LAND National Forests, National Grasslands, and other related lands for which the Forest Service is assigned administrative responsibility.

NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the National system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

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 WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM Rivers with outstanding remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values 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 and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

NEPA See National Environmental Policy Act.

NFMA See National Forest Management Act.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction would continue unchanged.

NON-COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND See "(Forest Land) Not Capable."

NON-DECLINING YIELD A level of timber production designed so that the planned sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the total planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade.

NON-FOREST LAND Land that has never supported forests and lands formerly forested where use for timber utilization is precluded by development for other use. Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, improved roads of any width and adjoining clearings, and powerline clearing of any width. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and non-forest strips must be more than 120 feet wide, and clearing more than one acre in size to qualify as non-forest land. The non-forest land is classified as land not suited for timber production.

NON-GAME SPECIES Animal species that are not usually hunted. This classification is determined by the State Legislature.

NON-STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENT An improvement to grazing land consisting of a modification of existing vegetation. Examples are spraying or plowing sagebrush and seeding to grass.

NONCOMMODITY OUTPUTS A resource output that cannot be bought and sold.

NONCONSUMPTIVE USE Those uses of resources that do not reduce the supply. For example: Nonconsumptive uses of

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water included hydroelectric power generation, boating, swimming, etc.

NONDECLINING YIELD A level of timber production designed so that the planned sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the total sale and harvest for the preceding decade.

NONMARKET VALUED OUTPUTS Goods and services valued in terms of what reasonable people would be willing to pay rather than go without the output. Those obtaining the outputs do not pay all or part of what they would be willing to.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION Sources of pollution that are diffuse in origin, their transportation into receiving water not well defined or constant, their discharge occurring at many diffuse locations, and depending heavily on weather conditions such as rainstorms or snowmelt. Pollution from forest management is of this type.

NOTICE OF INTENT Written notice to the affected District Ranger by those who intend to engage in mineral activity in the Forest.

NOXIOUS WEED A legal term applied to plants regulated by Federal and State Laws, such as plants designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. Noxious weeds generally possess one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insect or disease, and being not native or new or not common to the United States or parts thereof. (Forest Service Manual 2080.5, Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, PL 93-629, as amended)

OBJECTIVE A clear and specific statement of planned results to be achieved within a

stated time period. The results indicated in the statement of objectives are those which are designed to achieve the desired condition represented by the goal. An objective is measurable and implies precise time-phased steps to be taken and resources to be used which, together, represent the basis for defining and controlling the work to be done.

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION A term in linear programming describing the criterion to be optimized in the model. Examples of objective functions are: maximize timber, maximize livestock forage, or maximize present net value.

OBLITERATION The returning of the land occupied by a road or trail to resource production.

OCCUPANCY TRESPASS The illegal occupation or possession of National Forest Land.

OLD-GROWTH The last stage in forest succession. Old-growth habitat is the sum of the physical and biological components of old-growth forest that are essential to maintaining populations of certain old growth dependent species of wildlife.

ON-SITE SOIL LOSS The movement of soil away from one point to another location.

OPERATING PLAN A written plan, reviewed by and subject to approval by a Forest Officer, prepared by those engaged in mineral activity on the Forest, describing exploration, mining and mineral processing activities that will likely cause a significant disturbance of surface resources. An approved Plan of Operations is required prior to an operator undertaking any exploration or development activities which may cause significant surface disturbance.

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- OPPORTUNITY COSTS** The value of the benefits foregone or given up due to the effect of choosing another management alternative that either impacts existing outputs or shifts resources away from other activities so that they are no longer produced and their benefits are lost.
- ORV** Off-road vehicles; this includes all mechanical means of transportation; passenger cars, four-wheel-drive vehicles, trail bikes, and snowmobiles that are capable of traveling over land where no road exists.
- OUTPUT COEFFICIENT** Values which relate an acre of land to a particular quantity of output in a specific period of time.
- OUTPUTS** The goods, services, products, and concerns which are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. Also goods, end products, or services that are purchased, consumed, or utilized directly by people. A broad term for describing any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.
- OVERSTORY** That portion of the forest of more than one story forming the upper layer or uppermost canopy.
- PAOT** See "Persons-At-One-Time."
- PARTIAL RETENTION (VQO)** A visual quality objective which in general means man's activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
- PARTICULATES** Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.
- PATENTED MINING CLAIM** A mining claim to which the Federal Government has granted the claimant all surface and some or all mineral rights. Patented mining claims are private land and may be sold or used for purposes other than mining, such as residential or recreational use.
- PERENNIAL STREAM** Streams that flow throughout the year and from source to mouth.
- PERMITTED GRAZING** Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.
- PERSONS-AT-ONE-TIME (PAOT)** A recreation capacity measurement term indicating the number of people that can comfortably occupy and use a facility or area at one time.
- PLANNING AREA** The area covered by a Regional or Forest Plan.
- PLANNING CRITERIA** Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgements and decisions are based.
- PLANNING HORIZON** 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.
- 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 PROCESS** A system that records decisions and activities that result from the process of developing, revising or amending a Forest Plan.

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PLANTATION A forest crop or stand established by seeding or planting of young trees.

POLE TIMBER As used in timber survey, a size class definition, trees 5.0 to 8.9 inches at DBH. As used in logging operations, trees from which pole products are produced, such as telephone poles, pilings, etc.

POLICY A guiding principle on which to base a specific decision or set of decisions.

POTHUNTING Slang term used by professional archaeologists to describe illegal or non-professional collecting of relics.

PRACTICE See management practice.

PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING The selective felling, killing, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter growth on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain. A thinning done in a stand of trees not yet of commercial size.

PREDATOR An animal species that kills and feeds on other animals.

PREPARATORY CUT Removal of trees near the end of a rotation so as to permanently open the canopy and enlarge the crowns of seed bearers, with the intent of improving conditions for seed production and natural regeneration, as typically in shelterwood systems.

PRESCRIBED FIRE Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives, documented in an approved prescribed fire plan and in compliance with NEPA requirements.

PRESCRIPTION See management prescriptions.

PRESENT NET VALUE The difference of net benefits and net costs, each discounted to the present.

PRESERVATION (VQO) A visual quality objective that provides for ecological change only.

PREPAREDNESS Activities required in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action. Includes (1) recruiting and training fire forces; (2) planning and organizing attack methods; (3) procuring and maintaining fire equipment and other facilities necessary for the fire program.

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL *Increments of planning and organizational readiness commensurate with increasing fire danger.*

PRESCRIBED FIRE *See Wildland Fire.*

PRIMARY CAVITY NESTERS Wildlife species that excavate cavities in trees for nest sites.

PRIMITIVE ROS CLASS A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum characterized by an essentially unmodified environment, where trails may be present but structures are rare, and where there is isolation from the sights and sounds of man.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL The capability of the land or water to produce living organisms and their useful features (forage, habitat, wood, etc.).

PRODUCTION-UTILIZATION SURVEYS (P-U SURVEYS) Surveys of range land to determine where and how much forage is being produced, and how it is being used.

PRODUCTIVITY See site productivity.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGETING The process by which

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activities for the Forest are proposed and funded through the Federal Budget.

PROPOSED ACTION In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake and is the subject of an environmental assessment.

PUBLIC ACCESS A road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.

PUBLIC ISSUE A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to the planning problem.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES Meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops, tours, written comments, response to survey questionnaires, and similar activities designed and held to obtain comments from the general public and specific publics about National Forest System land management planning.

RANGE ALLOTMENT A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan.

RANGE CAPACITY LEVELS Levels are described as follows:

No allowable capacity - Lands that are incapable of sustaining grazing by livestock under reasonable management goals. Examples include areas that are incapable of producing vegetation, soils that cannot produce vegetation at a satisfactory rate to protect itself from erosion, and slopes over 45 percent.

Potential Capacity - Lands presently incapable of sustaining grazing, but which could be grazed if a management or other

improvement were made. Examples are areas denuded but which could be revegetated, areas having a dense tree cover and no forage, or areas requiring access or water development to bring them up to full capacity.

Full Capacity - Land presently stable because effective ground cover is holding soil loss to acceptable levels, where forage is being produced and which is accessible and available to livestock.

RANGE CONDITION The state of the plant community on a range site in relation to the potential natural plant community for that site. It is usually rated in the general categories of Poor, Fair, Good, or Excellent.

RANGE CONDITION TREND The direction of change in range condition and soil productivity.

RANGE INVENTORY (ANALYSIS) The systematic collection and analysis of resource information needed for managing rangeland. Examples are mapping and measuring plant composition, density and vigor.

RANGELAND (RANGE) Land that supports vegetation useful for grazing. Vegetation is routinely managed through manipulation of grazing animals rather than cultural practices.

RANGER DISTRICT An administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

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RARE II See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.

REAL INCOME Income based on real dollar values (values from which the effect of change in purchasing power of the dollar has been removed).

RECORD OF DECISION Under CEQ Regulations, a document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.

RECREATION CAPACITY The number of people that can take advantage of the supply of recreation opportunity without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience sought after.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM A land classification system which categorizes National Forest land into classes, each class being defined by its setting and by the probable recreation experiences and activities it affords. The six classes in the spectrum are primitive (or primitive-wilderness), semi-primitive, non-motorized-wilderness, semi-primitive, non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, roaded modified, rural, and urban.

RECREATION RESIDENCE SITE House or cabin permitted on National Forest land for the recreational use of the owner, but not as a primary residence.

RECREATION VISITOR DAY (RVD) Recreational use of National Forest land which aggregates twelve hours. It may consist of one person for twelve hours, two people for six hours, or any combination that totals twelve hours.

RECREATIONAL RIVER Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Usage. 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.

REDUCED SERVICE MANAGEMENT Management of developed recreation facilities below optimum maintenance standards.

REFORESTATION The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees.

REGENERATION (1) The actual seedlings and saplings existing in a stand. (2) The act of establishing young trees naturally or artificially.

REGENERATION CUT Removal of trees with the intention of establishing a new crop of seedlings.

REGIONAL FORESTER The Forest Service official responsible for administering a single Region.

REGIONAL GUIDE The plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and established management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.

REGULATED FOREST Forest land managed for timber production under sustained yield principles.

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REGULATIONS 36 CFR refers to the Code of Federal Regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS An area in as near a natural condition as possible which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. This area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not allowed.

RESOURCE DATA BASE Information about resources stored in a computerized system.

REST-ROTATION A grazing schedule in which the pastures being grazed receive a year of rest for plant recovery.

RETENTION (VQO) A visual quality objective which in general, means man's activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.

REVEGETATION The reestablishment and development of plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through seeding, planting, or other action.

RIGHT-OF-WAY Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, of a project facility passing, over, upon, under, or through such land.

RIPARIAN Referring to land adjacent to perennial streams, lakes, and reservoirs and including other well developed riparian vegetation (primarily intermittent streams). This land is specifically delineated by the transition ecosystem and defined by soil characteristics and

distinctive vegetation communities that require free and unbound water.

ROAD DENSITY The measure of the degree to which the length of road miles occupies a given land area, i.e., 1 mi/sq. mi. is one mile of road within a given square mile.

ROAD MAINTENANCE LEVELS Levels are described as follows:

Level 1: Road normally closed to vehicle traffic. Basic custodial care to protect surrounding resources and the road investment.

Level 2: Road open to traffic- Level 1 care plus minimum maintenance for passage of high clearance vehicles.

Level 3: Road open for public traffic - Level 2 care plus maintenance needed for safe passenger car usage. User comfort (smooth surface) is not emphasized.

Level 4: Road open for public traffic. Level 3 care plus more consideration for safety at higher speeds and more traffic volume. User comfort is a consideration.

Level 5: Road open to public traffic. Level 4 care plus maintenance needed to ensure user safety and comfort. Maintained for highest traffic volumes.

ROAD PRISM The geometric features of a road structure including all the disturbed area within a given portion of road. These features include the cut bank, ditch, travel surface, and the fill slope.

ROADED AND NATURAL APPEARING ROS CLASS A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum that characterizes a predominantly natural environment with evidence of moderate permanent alternate

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resources and resource utilization. Evidence of the sights and sounds of man is moderate, but in harmony with general environment. Opportunities exist for both social interaction and moderate isolation from sights and sounds of man.

ROADLESS AREA Undeveloped Federal land within which there are no roads maintained for travel by means of motorized vehicles.

ROADLESS AREAS REVIEW AND EVALUATION II (RARE II) A National program which had the purpose of identifying areas for wilderness and making recommendations to Congress regarding their designation.

RODENTICIDE An agent that kills, repels, or controls rodents.

ROS CLASS See "Recreation Opportunity Spectrum."

ROTATION The planned number of years between the start of a crop of trees and their final harvest. The rotation age will vary according to geographic location, tree species, and management objectives.

ROUNDWOOD Trees that are used without being milled (fence posts, telephone poles, pulpwood, etc.).

RPA The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Also refers to the National Assessment and Recommended Program developed to fulfill the requirements of the Act. The most recent recommended program was done in 1980.

RPA NATIONAL ASSESSMENT A document compiled by the Secretary of Agriculture

every ten years which contains facts and analyses to develop and guide public and private forest and range land policies and programs.

RPA NATIONAL PROGRAM A document compiled by the Secretary of Agriculture every five years which outlines Forest Service programs for National Forest System management, cooperative assistance to States and private landowners, and research.

RURAL ROS CLASS A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum that characterizes an area in which the sights and sounds of man are prevalent and the landscape has been considerably altered by the works of man.

RVD See "Recreation Visitor Day."

SALVAGE CUTTING Done to harvest trees in imminent danger of being killed or damaged by injurious agents. Dead and dying trees are included in salvage cuttings.

SAPLING As used in timber survey, a size class definition; trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches at DBH.

SATELLITE IMAGERY A pictorial representation of the earth obtained from a satellite.

SATISFACTORY RANGE CONDITION Rangeland in range condition class of at least fair with stable or upward trend.

SATISFACTORY WATERSHED CONDITION Ground cover conditions are effectively maintaining land productivity, and the frequency and severity of damaging floods is within management tolerances.

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SAWTIMBER Trees that will yield logs suitable in size and quality for the production of lumber.

SCARIFICATION Loosening the topsoil in open areas to prepare for planting, seeding or natural seedfall.

SCENIC EASEMENT Relative to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 93-621) 1975, and by definition of the act; the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

SCENERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SZ) The system used to inventory, analyze, and manage the aesthetic values of National Forest lands. It is used to create and maintain landscapes having high scenic diversity, harmony, and unity for the benefit of society in general. Scenic Integrity Objectives of Very High (Level 1), High (Level 2), Moderate (Level 3) and Low (Level 4) are used to evaluate deviations from or alterations to the landscape character that is valued for its aesthetic appeal.

SCENIC RIVER Wild and Scenic Rivers Act usage. 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.

SCOPING PROCESS (NEPA usage) The public and management activities used to determine the range of actions,

alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an environmental impact statement.

SEDIMENT solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.

SEED CUT A cutting which leaves adequately spaced seed-bearing trees and opens the stand to provide conditions for restocking and establishment of a new stand of trees. Under a shelterwood system, the first of the shelterwood cuttings.

SEEDLING As used in timber survey, a size class definition; trees less than one inch at DBH.

SELECTION CUTTING The annual or periodic harvest of trees, usually the oldest or largest trees, individually or in small groups from an uneven-aged forest, as a means for encouraging continuous natural reproduction and maintenance of an uneven-aged condition.

SEMI-PRIMITIVE MANAGEMENT AREA A wilderness management area characterized by moderate opportunity for solitude in a predominately unmodified natural environment, with a moderate degree of trail maintenance.

SENSITIVE AREAS Areas of high erosion hazard, areas that may be susceptible to compaction, or areas of unstable slopes.

SENSITIVE SPECIES Those plant and animal species identified for a Region for which population viability is a concern.

SERAL A transitory, developmental stage in the process of ecological succession for a biotic community.

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SHEET EROSION The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil from the land surface by runoff water, without the development of conspicuous water channels.

SHELTERWOOD CUT An even-age regeneration system designed to establish a new crop under a portion of the old stand, which provides both the seed source and shelter for the new seedlings. The mature trees are removed in two or more cuts. (1) The preparatory cut removes a portion of the mature trees and is intended to make the remaining trees more wind firm; preparatory cuts may be omitted where windfall is not a major concern. (2) The seed cut removes additional trees with the intent of allowing additional sunlight to reach the forest floor. The new trees become established following the seed cut. (3) The removal cut removes the last of the mature trees.

SHRUB/SEEDLING A forest successional stage in which shrubs and seedling trees are the dominant vegetation.

SIGHT DISTANCE In wildlife management, the distance at which hiding cover is effective. (See hiding cover)

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM The entire process by which forest stands are tended, harvested, and replaced. It includes all cultural practices performed during the life of the stand such as regeneration cutting, thinning, improvement cutting, and use of genetically improved sources of tree seeds and seedlings. Silvicultural systems can be distinguished as either even- or uneven-aged.

SITE PREPARATION Preparation of the ground surface before planting or preparing a seedbed for natural regeneration; includes removal of

unwanted vegetation, slash, stumps, and roots from a site.

SKID TRAIL Travelway used to drag or transport trees from the stump to the road.

SLASH Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning, or brush cutting. It includes logs, branches, bark, and stumps.

SMALL GAME Birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped.

SNAG Standing dead tree larger than six inches in diameter at breast height.

SOFT SNAG A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen and which has started to rot internally.

SOFTWOOD A conventional term for both the timber and trees belonging to the botanical group, Gymnospermae.

SOIL PRODUCTIVITY The capacity of a soil in its normal environment, to produce a specific plant or sequence of plants under a specific system of management.

SOIL SURVEYS Systematic examinations of soils in the field and in laboratories for the purpose of describing, mapping and classifying them according to their adaptability and behavior. There are 5

[continued on next page]

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- classified orders of surveys, with order 1 being the highest intensity through order 5 (lowest intensity).
- SPECIAL CUTTING** Removal of trees for other than silvicultural purposes. This applies to unregulated area such as developed recreation and administrative sites where other uses or values are overriding.
- SPECIAL USE PERMIT** A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.
- STAND** An aggregation of trees or other growth occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age arrangement, and condition as to be distinguishable from the forest or other growth on adjoining areas.
- STAND EXAMINATION SURVEYS** Procedures used to collect data on Forest stands.
- STANDARD** A principle requiring a specific level of attainment, a rule to measure against.
- STATE AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS** The legal guidelines for control of air pollution sources in a state.
- STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY** Variety in a forest stand that results from layering or tiering of the canopy. An increase in layering leads to an increase in structural diversity.
- STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENT** Any type of range improvement that is man-made (fences, corrals, etc.).
- SUBDIVISIONS** Subdivided land. Areas of previously undeveloped land divided into individual homesites and/or blocks of lots with streets or roads and open spaces.
- SUBSOIL** The layer below the soil surface in which roots normally grow.
- SUCCESSION** Ecologic succession. An orderly process of biotic community development that involves changes in species, structure, and community processes over time.
- 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 management practices.
- SUITABLE RANGE** Range which is accessible to livestock or wildlife, and which can be grazed on a sustained yield basis without damage to long-term productivity.
- SUITABLE TIMBER LANDS** Forest lands which can be managed for timber production on a sustained yield basis without damage to long term productivity.
- SUPPLY** A schedule of the quantity of a product or forest output that will be produced at various prices.
- SUPPRESSION (FIRE SUPPRESSION)** Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include line construction, backfiring, and application of water or chemical fire retardants.
- SUSTAINED YIELD** The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the

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various renewable resources of the National Forest without impairment of the productivity of the land.

TARGETS Objectives assigned to the Forest by the Regional Plan.

TENTATIVELY SUITABLE FOREST LAND Land for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions. There is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked as provided in CFR 219.13(h)(3).

TEMPORARY ROAD A road that will be physically obliterated and seeded after its primary use is completed (i.e., spur road for logging); it will never be used again. (See **TERMINAL ROAD**)

TERMINAL ROAD A road closed for a period of time (such as the interval between timber sales in an area), but planned to remain in place and be used again in the future.

THINNING Cutting made in an immature crop or stand, primarily to accelerate the diameter increment (annual growth) of the residual trees, but also by suitable selection, to improve the average form of the trees that remain.

THERMAL COVER Cover used by animals to reduce effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees forty feet or more tall with an average crown closure of seventy percent or more, and a minimum of thirty acres in size.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES Threatened and endangered species are animals or plants identified by the

Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act. Threatened and endangered are separate classifications. Endangered means any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range. Threatened means any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range. Candidate species are: Category 1 are those species for which there is sufficient information to support listing, Category 2 are those species for which information is actively being sought to determine their status, and Category 3 are those species no longer being considered for listing, but which may be reevaluated if conditions warrant it.

THREE-STEP SHELTERWOOD An even-aged silvicultural system in which in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration, the old crop (shelterwood) is removed in three successive cuttings.

TIERING Refers to the concept, when preparing an environmental impact statement, of avoiding repetitive discussions of any issues already covered in another, broader, environmental review. Subsequent environmental documents can incorporate issues already discussed in previous documents by reference only and concentrate on issues specific to the subsequent action.

TIMBER A general term for the major woody growth of vegetation in a forest area.

TIMBER BASE The lands within the Forest capable, available, and suitable for timber production.

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TIMBER HARVEST SCHEDULE The quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest, by time period, from the area of land covered by the Forest Plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected harvest schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.

TIMBER PRODUCTION The growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of industrial wood. Industrial wood includes logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer use, except fuelwood.

TIMBER SALE See commercial timber sale.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENTS (TSI) A loose term comprising all intermediate cuttings made to improve the composition, constitution, condition, and growth of a timber stand.

TOPSOIL The original or present dark-colored upper soil that ranges from a mere fraction of an inch to two or three feet deep.

TRACTOR LOGGING Any logging method which uses a tractor as the motive power for transporting logs from the stumps to a collecting point, whether by dragging or carrying the logs.

TRAFFIC SERVICE LEVELS Definitions of traffic service levels used as a basis for designing appropriate roads to fit the expected need. These are:

Level A Traffic is free flowing and mixed, with adequate passing facilities, and will accommodate expected traffic volume without restricting use. Safety features are a part of the design. User costs are

minimized. Road surface is stable, smooth and relatively dust free for the normal use season.

Level B Similar to Level A, but accepts that congestion will occur, and some traffic controls will be needed during peak use periods.

Level C Traffic flow is slow and restricted, and may require backing or stopping to permit passing. User costs are considered, and a mix of users is allowed.

Level D Traffic flow is slow and restricted. Two way traffic may require backing to pass. Traffic volume is intermittent and normally associated with a single purpose. Minimal safety features are included. User costs are given little consideration. The road surface may be rough and irregular. Rutting and dusting is controlled only for soil and water protection.

TRAILHEADS The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.

TRANSITORY RANGE Land that is suitable for grazing use of a temporary nature over a period of time. For example, on particular disturbed lands, grass may cover the area for a period of time before being replaced by trees or shrubs not suitable for forage.

TRANSMISSION PIPELINE A pipeline which carries gas or liquid from a producing field for central collection facility to a storage or consumption facility, usually over long distances.

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TRAVEL MANAGEMENT The administrative decision on the location and timing of road and trail closures.

TREE OPENING An opening in the forest cover created by the application of even-aged silvicultural practices.

TRESPASS The act of going on another's land or property unlawfully.

TSI See "Timber Stand Improvement."

TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD An even-aged silvicultural system in which, in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration, the old crop (the shelterwood) is removed in two successive cuttings.

TYPE CONVERSION The conversion of the dominant vegetation in an area from forested to non-forested or one tree species to another.

UNCONSTRAINED MAXIMUM Level of management defined as the highest possible level of a given output along with the costs associated with achieving it.

UNDERSTORY The trees and other woody species growing under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth (the overstory).

UNEVEN-AGED SILVICULTURE SYSTEMS The combination of action that result in the creation of forests or stands of trees, in which trees of several or many ages grow together. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are individual tree and group selection cutting methods.

UNPATENTED MINING CLAIM A claim made for possession of locatable minerals on public domain land (e.g., National Forests). A properly recorded claim entitles the claimant to reasonable access to the claim and exclusive right to extract and sell valuable minerals from the claim. Unpatented mining claims may be occupied and used solely for mining and related activity, and the responsibility to manage the surface estate of an unpatented mining claim is retained by the surface managing agency.

UNREGULATED HARVEST This harvest is not charged against the allowable sale quantity, and includes occasional volumes removed that were not recognized in calculations of the allowable sale quantity, such as cull or dead material and noncommercial species and products. It also includes all volume removed from non-suitable areas. Harvests from non-suitable areas will be programmed as needed for objectives such as research on experimental forests, to meet multiple use objectives such as research on experimental forests, to meet multiple use objectives other than timber production, and for improvement of administrative sites.

UNSATISFACTORY RANGE CONDITION Rangeland in poor or very poor range condition or in fair condition with a downward trend.

UNSATISFACTORY WATERSHED CONDITION Effective ground cover conditions are such that impairment of land productivity is occurring. The probability and frequency of damaging peak flows exceeds tolerable levels.

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UNSUITABLE LANDS Lands not allocated to timber management or not suitable as determined through the suitability analysis.

URBAN ROS CLASS A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum in which the natural setting is dominated by man-made structures and the sights and sounds of man predominate.

USC United States Code. A codification of all the general and permanent laws.

UTILITY CORRIDOR A tract of land of varying width forming a passageway through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.

UTILIZATION STANDARDS Standards established to guide the use and removal of timber and measured in terms of minimum size and percent soundness.

VARIETY CLASS A classification system for establishing three visual landscape categories according to the relative importance of the visual features. This classification system is based on the premise that all landscapes have some visual values, but those with the most variety or diversity of visual features have the greatest potential for having a high scenic value.

VEGETATIVE MANIPULATION The change of one vegetation type to another through some land treatment such as fire, chemicals, etc. This is done to improve forage production, benefit wildlife habitat, or achieve some other desired result.

VERTICAL DIVERSITY The diversity in an area that results from the complexity of the above ground structure of the vegetation;

the more tiers of vegetation or the more diverse the species make-up, or both, the higher the degree of vertical diversity.

VIABLE POPULATIONS A wildlife or fish population of sufficient size to maintain its existence over time in spite of normal fluctuations in population levels.

VIS (VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICES) A service provided to the public by National Forests in which the public is supplied with information regarding activities and features on National Forest land.

VIS SITE Visitor Information Service Site which provides interpretative information (directional, historical, geographic, natural history, etc.) to the public.

VISITOR DAY A statistical measure of visitor use. The use of an area for a total of twelve person hours by one or more people, either continuously or over several visits.

VISUAL DISTANCE ZONES Areas of landscapes denoted by specified distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference, in which to discuss landscape characteristics or activities of man. The three zones are Foreground, Middleground, and Background.

VISUAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM Also referred to as "Landscape Management" or "Visual Resource Management"; guiding the use of forest lands in such ways that the visual effects maintain or upgrade the human visual experience. It is the planning and design of visual aspects of multiple-use land management.

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO) A desired level of excellence based on

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physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape.

Preservation (P). In general, human activities are not detectable to the visitor.

Retention (R). In general, human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.

Partial Retention (PR). In general, human activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Modification (M). Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middleground or background.

Maximum Modification (MM). Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Enhancement. A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

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.

WATER YIELD The total net amount of water produced on the Forest including streamflow and groundwater recharge.

WATERSHED The entire area that contributes water to a drainage or stream.

WATERSHED CONDITION A description of the health of a watershed, or portion thereof, in terms of the factors that affect hydrologic function and soil productivity.

WETLANDS Areas with shallow standing water or seasonal to year-long saturated soils (includes bogs, marshes, and wet meadows).

WFUD (WILDLIFE AND FISH USER DAY) A unit for measuring wildlife and fish recreation user activities. A unit is the combination of use which aggregates to twelve visitor hours.

WHEELED SKIDDERS A motorized wheeled vehicle specifically designed to skid logs.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR See "Wild River" and "Scenic River."

WILD RIVER Wild and Scenic Rivers Act usage. 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.

WILDERNESS Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, wilderness is undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. It is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions which (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's activity substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its condition; and (4) may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical

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value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT AREAS Delineated areas in wilderness which have different use characteristics and degrees of trail development. The four management areas are Transition, Semi-primitive, Primitive, and Pristine.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA) One of the areas selected by Congress from an inventory of unroaded and undeveloped National Forest lands as having apparent high qualities for wilderness. They will be studied to determine whether they should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDLAND FIRE Any nonstructure fire that occurs in the wildland. Four distinct types of fire have been defined:

- *Wildfire: An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.*
- *Wildland Fire Use: The application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in the fire management plans.*
- *Prescribed Fire: Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements (where applicable) must be met prior to ignition.*

- *Escaped Wildland Fire: a wildland fire that exceeds the size objective for the Geographic Area or Land Use Zone; appropriate management response is determined by a WFSA.*

WILDLIFE HABITAT The sum total of environmental conditions of a specific place occupied by a wildlife species.

WILDLIFE STRUCTURE A site specific improvement of a wildlife or fish habitat, such as a spring development or dugout to provide water, brushpile for cover, nestbox for birds, or rock and log placement in a stream for fish cover and pool creation.

WINTER RANGE The area occupied by an animal species during the winter.

WITHDRAWAL Withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry, under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program.

WORK CENTER A facility where crews assemble and are directed toward their various work assignments. A work center can be located at an administrative site. A work center normally will include storage and shop facilities and may include crew housing.