

Acronyms

AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMU	Bear Management Unit
BORZ	Bears Outside of Recovery Zone
CER	Comprehensive Evaluation Report
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DBH	Diameter Breast Height
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
GA	Geographic Area
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
ICBEMP	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
IPNF	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
KIPZ	Kootenai Idaho Panhandle Plan Revision Zone
KNF	Kootenai National Forest
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit
LMP	Land Management Plan
LTSYC	Long-Term Sustained Yield Capacity
MA	Management Area
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MMCF	Million Cubic Feet
NF	National Forest
NFS	National Forest System
OHV	Off-highway Vehicle
OMRD	Open Motorized Road Density
RCAs	Riparian Conservation Areas
RNA	Research Natural Area
SIA	Special Interest Area
SOC	Species of Concern
SOI	Species of Interest
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TMRD	Total Motorized Road Density
TSPQ	Timber Sale Program Quantity
VRU	Vegetation Response Unit
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
W&SRs	Wild and Scenic Rivers
WFSA	Wildland Fire Situation Analysis
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

Glossary

Term	Definition
Activity Area	A land area affected by a management activity to which soil quality standards are applied. Activity areas include harvest units within timber sale areas, prescribed burn areas, recreation areas, and grazing areas or pastures within range allotments.
Adaptive Management	An approach to natural resource management where actions are designed and executed and effects are monitored for the purpose of learning and adjusting future management actions, which improves the efficiency and responsiveness of management.
Approach Areas	Areas on public lands, adjacent to fracture zones, that will be managed to facilitate animal movements.
Aquatic Ecosystem	Waters of the united States that serve as habitat for interrelated and interacting communities and populations of plants and animals. The stream channel, lake or estuary bed, water, biotic communities and the habitat features that occur therein.
Bear Year	The active bear year is from April 1 to November 15. Spring (April 1 to June 15), summer (June 16 to September 15), fall (September 16 to November 15), winter (November 16 to March 30).
Bears Outside of Recovery Zone (BORZ/occupied territory)	An area where one would reasonably expect to find grizzly bear use occurring during most years.
Bear Management Unit (BMU)	Areas established for use in grizzly bear analysis. BMUs generally a) approximate female home range size; and b) include representations of all available habitat components.
Beneficial Uses	Any of the various uses which may be made of the water, including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, fisheries and other aquatic life, industrial water supplies, agricultural water supplies, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Practice or set of practices that enable a planned activity to occur while still protecting the resource managed, normally implemented and applied during the activity rather than after the activity.
Big Game	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource. Generally includes; elk, moose, white-tailed deer, mule deer, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, black bear and mountain lion.
Biophysical Setting	An aggregation of vegetation response units, grouped by broad, climatic modifiers including temperature and moisture gradients.

Term	Definition
Cavity	The hollow excavated in a tree that is used by birds or mammals for roosting and/or reproduction.
Coarse Woody Debris	Provides living spaces for a host of organisms and serves as long-term storage sites for moisture, nutrients, and energy. Coarse wood debris consists of any woody material >3 inches in diameter and is derived from tree limbs, boles, roots, and large (>12 inches in diameter) wood fragments and fallen trees in various stages of decay.
Community (Ecological)	A group of organisms living together; any group of interacting organisms.
Community Protection Zone	An area of reduced fuels immediately adjacent to a community that can provide options for firefighters to control fire in this space, and that can provide a safety zone and area where firefighters are “free from danger, risk, or injury”.
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	<p>A plan for an at risk community that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is developed within the context of the collaborative agreements and the guidance established by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and agreed to by the applicable local government, local fire department, and State agency responsible for forest management, in consultation with interested parties and the Federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of the at-risk community; • Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment on Federal and non-Federal land that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure; and • Recommends measures to reduce structural ignitability throughout the at-risk community.
Connectivity	The arrangements of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of approved vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.
Cover	Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, or to ameliorate conditions of weather, or in which to reproduce. Hiding cover – vegetation primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult animal from the view of a human at a distance of 200 feet or less. Thermal cover – cover used by animals to ameliorate chilling effects of weather, for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.
Critical (Key) Habitat	Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by the species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to

Term	Definition
	the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection.
Decommission	Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration and/or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems nor require maintenance.
Deferred Maintenance	Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period. When allowed to accumulate without limits or consideration of useful life, deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and decrease in asset value. Deferred maintenance needs may be categorized as critical or noncritical at any point in time. Continued deferral of noncritical maintenance will normally result in an increase in critical deferred maintenance. Code compliance (e.g., life safety, ADA, OSHA, environmental, etc.), Forest Plan Direction, Best Management Practices, Biological Evaluations other regulatory or Executive Order compliance requirements, or applicable standards not met on schedule are considered deferred maintenance.
Designated Route	A National Forest System road, a National Forest system trail, or an area on National Forest System lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36 CFR 212.51 on a motor vehicle use map.
Disturbance	A discrete event that changes existing plant community composition or structure, and interrupts, changes, or resets the ongoing successional sequence.
Documented Amphibian Breeding Sites	Field-validated locations where amphibians are known to breed, usually found at temporary or permanent water sources such as lakes, ponds, marshes, meadows, streams, reservoirs, and irrigation ditches.
Documented Populations	Wildlife or plant populations with field validated occurrences or locations.
Early Succession	See <i>Succession</i>
Ecological Conditions	Components of the biological and physical environment that can affect diversity of plant and animal communities and the productive capacity of ecological systems. These components could include the abundance and distribution of aquatic and terrestrial habitats, roads and other structural developments, human uses, and invasive, exotic species (36 CFR 219.16).

Term	Definition
Ecosystem	A spatially explicit, unit of the earth that includes all the organisms, along with all components of the abiotic environment within its boundaries.
Ecosystem Diversity	The variety and relative extent of ecosystem types, including their composition, structure, and processes within all or a part of an area of analysis.
Ecological Integrity	The capacity to support and maintain a balanced, integrated, and adaptive biological system having the full range of elements and processes expected in a region's natural habitat. "...the ability to support and maintain a balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of the natural habitat of the region." That is, an ecosystem is said to have high integrity if its full complement of native species is present in normal distributions and abundances, and if normal dynamic functions are in place and working properly. In systems with integrity, the "...capacity for self-repair when perturbed is preserved, and minimal external support for management is needed."
Endangered Species	A plant or animal species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Environmental Management System (EMS)	Part of an organization's (3.16) management system used to develop and implement its environmental policy and manage its environmental aspects. A management system is a set of interrelated elements used to establish policy and objectives and to achieve those objectives. A management system includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures (3.19), processes, and resources.
Existing Old Growth	NFS lands that have been determined to meet Northern Region old growth definitions as outlined in Green and others, corrected 02/2005.
Final Regeneration Harvest	Timber harvest designed to regenerate a timber stand or release a regenerated stand. This includes clearcut, removal cut of a shelterwood or seed tree system, and election cut.
Fire Management Plan	A plan that identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use). The plan is supplemented by operational plans, including but limited to preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, and prevention plans. Fire management plans assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated.

Term	Definition
<p>Fire Regime</p>	<p>A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Agee 1993; Brown 1995). Coarse-scale definitions for natural fire regimes were developed by Hardy and others (2001) and Schmidt and others (2002) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Hann and Bunnell (2001). The five natural fire regimes are classified based on the average number of years between fires (fire frequency or Mean Fire Interval [MFI]) combined with the severity of the fire (the amount of vegetation replacement) and its effect on the dominant overstory vegetation. These five natural fire regimes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I – 0 to 35-year frequency and low severity (most commonly associated with surface fires) to mixed severity (in which less than 75 percent of the dominant overstory vegetation is replaced) II – 0 to 35-year frequency and high severity (stand replacement: greater than 75 percent of the dominant overstory vegetation is replaced) III – 35 to 100+ year frequency and mixed severity IV – 35 to 200+ year frequency and high severity V – 200+ year frequency and high severity
<p>Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC)</p>	<p>A classification of the degree of departure from the natural fire regime. The FRCC classification is based on a relative measure describing the degree of departure from the historical natural fire regime. This departure can result in changes (or risks) to one, or more, of the following ecological components: vegetation (species composition, structural stages, stand age, canopy closure, and mosaic pattern across the landscape); fuel composition; fire frequency, severity, and pattern; and other associated disturbances.</p> <p>Condition Class 1: Fire regimes are within the natural (historical) range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition, structure, and pattern) are intact and functioning within the natural (historical) range.</p> <p>Condition Class 2: Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their natural (historical) range. Risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from natural frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This result in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation and fuel attributes have been moderately altered from their natural (historical) range.</p> <p>Condition Class 3: Fire regimes have been substantially altered from their natural (historical) range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from natural frequencies by multiple return intervals. Dramatic changes</p>

Term	Definition
	occur to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been substantially altered from their natural (historical) range.
Forest Health	The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects and disease and resilience to disturbance. Perception and interpretation of forest health are influenced by individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health in stands that comprise the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point in time.
Fracture Zones	Highways, railroads and similar potential barriers to wildlife movement and the adjacent developed private lands, typically in mountain valleys between large tracts of public lands.
Fragmentation	A condition in which a continuous area is reduced and divided into smaller sections. Habitat can be fragmented by natural events or development activities.
Fuel Treatment	Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.
Geocaching	An outdoor activity that most often involves the use of a Global Positioning System (“GPS”) receiver or traditional navigational techniques to find a “geocache” (or “cache”) placed anywhere in the world. A typical cache is a small, waterproof container containing a logbook and “treasure,” usually trinkets of little value. Participants are called geocachers.
Grizzly Bear Core Habitat	An area of secure habitat within a BMU that contains no motorized travel routes or high use nonmotorized trails during the non-denning season and is more than 0.3 miles (500 meters) from a drivable road. Core areas do not include any gated roads but may contain roads that are impassible due to vegetation or constructed barriers. Core areas strive to contain the full range of seasonal habitats that are available in the BMU.
Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone	<p>The area in each grizzly bear ecosystem within which the population and habitat criteria for achievement of recovery will be measured.</p> <p>Cabinet/Yaak grizzly bear recovery zone: This zone is approximately 2,600 square miles (6,734 square kilometers). The recovery zone is located in northwestern Montana and northern Idaho and includes portions of the Kootenai, Lolo, and Idaho Panhandle National Forests.</p> <p>Northern Continental Divide grizzly bear recovery zone: The Northern Continental Divide grizzly bear recovery zone is approximately 8,933 square miles (5,717,164 acres). The recovery</p>

Term	Definition
	zone is located in northwestern Montana and includes portions of six national forests, including the Kootenai, two Indian Reservations, Glacier National Park, State of Montana, and private lands. There are approximately 115,190 acres of the NCDE on the KNF.
Habitat Connectivity	The arrangements of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of approved vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.
Habitat Guilds	A set of species that share a common habitat (such as old-growth forests), that use the same resources (such as food), or that use resources in the same manner (such as mode of foraging). A group of organisms having similar ecological niches and/or life forms. Competition is expected to be important within guilds. See Appendix A for further discussion on habitat guilds.
Head Month (HM)	One month's use and occupancy of the range by one animal. For grazing fee purposes, it is a month's use and occupancy of range by one weaned or adult cow with or without calf, bull, steer, heifer, horse, burro, or mule, or five sheep or goats.
Hibernacula	Habitat niches where certain animals (e.g., bats) overwinter, such as caves, mines, tree hollows, or loose bark.
Hiding Cover	Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a bull elk or adult deer from the view of a human at a distance equal to or less than 200 feet during all seasons of the year that elk or deer use the area. Generally any vegetation used for security or to escape from danger.
Hydrologic Unit (HU)	A hydrologic unit is a drainage area delineated to nest in a multi-level, hierarchical drainage system. Its boundaries are defined by hydrographic and topographic criteria that delineate an area of land upstream from a specific point on a river, stream or similar surface waters. A hydrologic unit can accept surface water directly from upstream drainage areas, and indirectly from associated surface areas such as remnant, non-contributing, and diversions to form a drainage area with single or multiple outlet points. Hydrologic units are only synonymous with classic watersheds when their boundaries include all the source area contributing surface water to a single defined outlet point.
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)	<p>The numeric identifier of a specific hydrologic unit consisting of a 2-digit sequence for each specific level within the delineation hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th code refers to the 4th pair of an 8-digit code of a subbasin HU that are generally 450,000 acres in size. • 5th code refers to the 5th pair of a 10-digit code of a watershed HU that generally ranges from 40,000 to 250,000 acres in size.

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th code refers to the 6th pair of a 10-digit code of a subwatershed HU that generally ranges from 10,000 to 40,000 acres in size.
Incidental Take	Take of listed fish or wildlife species that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity conducted by a Federal agency or applicant.
Instream Flows	Streamflow regime required to satisfy a mixture of conjunctive demands being placed on water while it is in the stream.
Integrated Pest Management	A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed.
Intermittent Stored Service	An existing road where future use is expected but not known and is currently closed to vehicle traffic. The road is in a condition that there is little resource risk if maintenance is not performed.
Invasive Plant Species	Invasive plants are plants that have been introduced into an environment in which they did not evolve and thus usually have not natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread.
Invasive Species	Invasive species are an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Alien species are any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem (with respect to a particular ecosystem).
Inventoried Roadless Area	Areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in the Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, and any subsequent update or revision of those maps through the land management planning process.
Landscape Pattern	Number, frequency, size and juxtaposition of landscape elements (stands and patches) that are important to the determination or interpretation of ecological processes.
Large Woody Debris	<p>Large pieces of relatively stable woody material located within the bankfull channel and appearing to influence bankfull flows. There are categorized as singles, aggregates, or rootwads.</p> <p>Single – A single piece that has a length equal to or greater than 3 meters or two-thirds of the wetted stream width and 10 cm in diameter one-third of the way from the base.</p> <p>Aggregate – Two or more clumped pieces, each of which qualifies as a single piece.</p> <p>Rootwad – Rootmass or boles attached to a log less than 3 meters</p>

Term	Definition
	in length.
Late Succession	See <i>Succession</i>
Linkage Zones	The area between larger blocks of habitat where animals can live at certain seasons and where they can find the security they need to successfully move between these larger habitat blocks.
Long-term Sustained Yield Timber Capacity (LTSYC)	The highest uniform wood yield that may be sustained under specified management intensities consistent with multiple-use objectives after stands have reached desired conditions.
Lynx Analysis Units (LAU)	An LAU is an area of at least the size used by an individual lynx, from about 25 to 50 square miles. A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect and cumulative effects analyses are performed.
Mechanized	Wheeled forms of transportation (including nonmotorized carts, wheelbarrows, bicycles and any other nonmotorized, wheeled vehicle.
Mid-succession	See <i>Succession</i>
Minerals-Locatable	Those hardrock minerals that are mined and processed for the recovery of metals. They also may include certain nonmetallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials, such as valuable and distinctive deposits of limestone or silica.
Minerals-Leasable	Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulphur, and geothermal resources.
Minerals- Materials (Salable)	A collective term to describe common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and other similar materials. Common varieties do not include deposits of those materials that may be locatable.
Mitigation	Measures implemented to minimize, reduce, rectify, avoid, eliminate, and/or compensate the potential impacts to resources identified in the effects analysis.
Mixed Severity Fire	A fire severity classification where at least 5 percent, but less than 75 percent replacement of the upper layer of vegetation is removed.
Native Species	Animals or plants that have historically occupied a given aquatic or terrestrial area.
Non-Game	Those species of animals that are not managed as a sport hunting resource.

Term	Definition
Noxious Weeds	<p>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 insects or disease, and being native or new to or not common to the United States or parts thereof. In Montana, noxious weeds are classified in the following three categories:</p> <p>Category 1: Widespread Noxious Weeds – Widespread noxious weeds capable of rapid spread.</p> <p>Category 2: Established New Invaders – Weeds that have been recently introduced into Montana and/or are rapidly spreading from current infestations.</p> <p>Category 3: Non-Established New Invaders – Weeds that have either not been detected in the state or may be found in small, scattered, localized infestations.</p>
Objective Maintenance Level (roads)	<p>Defines the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road, consistent with road management objectives and maintenance criteria. The maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level.</p> <p>Maintenance Level 1: Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed 1 year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resource to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns. Planned road deterioration may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are “prohibit” and “eliminate.” Roads receiving level 1 maintenance may be of any type, class or construction standard, and may be managed at any other maintenance level during the time they are open for traffic. However, while being maintained at level 1, they are closed to vehicular traffic, but may be open and suitable for nonmotorized uses.</p> <p>Maintenance Level 2: Assigned to roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses. Log haul may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either (1) discourage or prohibit passenger cars, or (2) accept or discourage high-clearance vehicles.</p> <p>Maintenance Level 3: Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>and convenience are not considered priorities. Roads in this maintenance level are typically low speed, single lane with turnouts and spot surfacing. Some roads may be fully surfaced with either native or processed material. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either “encourage” or “accept.” “Discourage” or “prohibit” strategies may be employed for certain classes of vehicles or users.</p> <p>Maintenance Level 4: Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced. However, some roads may be single lane. Some roads may be paved and/or dust abated. The most appropriate traffic management strategy is “encourage.” However, the “prohibit” strategy may apply to specific classes of vehicles or users at certain times.</p> <p>Maintenance Level 5: Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. Normally, roads are double-lane, paved facilities. Some may be aggregate surfaced and dust abated. The appropriate traffic management strategy is “encourage.”</p>
Off-highway Vehicle (OHV)	Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. In the KNF Plan, we exclude over snow and over water vehicles from this definition.
Old Growth	<p>Old growth forest encompasses the late stages of stand development, and are distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old growth stands are typically distinguished from earlier stages by combinations of characteristics such as tree age, tree size, number of large old trees per acre, and stand density (expressed as basal area). Specific values for these attributes vary by local ecological type and forest type. Other characteristics sometimes associated with old growth (canopy layers, snags, down wood, etc) are not part of the old growth definition, because these can vary greatly even in stands that are clearly old growth. The associated characteristics may sometimes be useful in assessing certain specific resource values.</p> <p>The old growth definitions are the USFS Northern Region definitions as documented in: Green, P.; Joy, J.; Sirucek, D.; Hann, W.; Zack, A.; Naumann, B. 1992 (errata corrected 02/2005). Old Growth Forest Types of the Northern Region. If this is revised or replaced by the Northern Region, the IPNF will use the updated version.</p>
Open Motorized Route Density (OMRD)	Calculation made with the moving windows technique that includes open roads, other roads not meeting all restricted or obliterated criteria, and open motorized trails. The percent of the analysis area in relevant route density classes are calculated.

Term	Definition
Openings	Refer to meadows, clearcuts, and other areas of vegetation that do not provide hiding or thermal cover.
Outstandingly Remarkable Value (W&SR)	A river-related value that is a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale.
Plan Area	The National Forest System lands covered by a plan.
Population (Ecological)	Organisms of the same species that occur in a particular place at a given time.
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.
Proposed Species	Any species that is proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to be listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.
Range of Variation	Spatial and temporal variation in ecosystem characteristics during a period of time when the influences of European-American settlement were minimal.
Recreation Sites	Specific places in the Forest other than roads and trails that are used for recreational activities. These sites include a wide range of recreational activities and associated development. These sites include highly developed facilities like ski areas, resorts, and campgrounds. It also includes dispersed recreation sites that have few or no improvements but show the affects of repeated recreation use.
Restoration	Restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed. It is an intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity and sustainability.
Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs)	<p>Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific guidelines. The followings RCA widths are based on the best available science and apply to all aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Category 1 – Fish-bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.</p> <p>Category 2 – Permanently flowing non-fish bearing streams: RCAs</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.</p> <p>Category 3 - Ponds, lakes, reservoirs and wetlands greater than one acre: RCAs consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil,-to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest.</p> <p>Category 4 – Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less than one acre: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum, the RCAs must include the area from the edges of the stream channel or wetland, to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.</p>
Road	A motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail.
Road Maintenance	The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road in accordance with its road management objective.
Road Construction	Activity that results in the addition of Forest classified or temporary road miles.
Road Reconstruction	<p>Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road defined as follows:</p> <p>Road improvement - Activity that results in an increase of an existing road's traffic service level, expansion of its capacity, or a change in its original design function.</p> <p>Road realignment - Activity that results in a new location of an existing road or portions of an existing road, and treatment of the old roadway.</p>
Scenic Integrity Objective	An established goal for the management of the scenic resource applied to a specific portion of the forest.

Term	Definition
Security	An area where wildlife (such as elk) retreat to for safety when disturbance in their usual range is intensified – such as by logging activities or during the hunting season. To qualify as a security area for elk there must be 250 contiguous acres that are more than one-half mile from open roads.
Self-sustaining Populations	Populations that are sufficiently abundant, interacting, and well-distributed in the plan area, within the bounds of their life history and distribution of the species and the capability of the landscape, to provide for their long-term persistence, resilience and adaptability over multiple generations.
Sensitive Soils	Forest land areas that have a moderate to very high hazard for soil compaction. Erosion, displacement, mass wasting, or forest floor displacement.
Snag	A standing dead tree usually greater than five feet in height and six inches in diameter at breast height (DBH).
Soil Productivity	The inherent capacity of a soil to support the growth of specified plants, plant communities, and soil biota. It is often expressed by some measure of biomass accumulation.
Special Use Authorization	A permit, term permit, lease, or easement that allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest system land.
Species of Concern	Species for which management actions may be necessary to prevent listing under the Endangered Species Act.
Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Species identified as being “in greatest need of conservation” as part of the State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies.
Species of Interest	Species for which management actions may be necessary or desirable to achieve ecological or other multiple use objectives.
Stand Replacement Fire	A fire severity classification where at least 75 percent replacement of the upper layer of vegetation is removed.
Stronghold	Directly associated with strong populations. For native fish, strong populations have numbers that are stable or increasing, and all major life history forms that historically occurred within the watershed are present.
Succession	<p>The sequential replacement over time of one plant community by another, in the absence of major disturbance. The different stages of succession are often referred to as seral stages. Developmental stages are as follows:</p> <p>Early seral: Communities that occur early in the successional path</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>and generally have less complex structural developmental than other successional communities. Seedling and sapling size classes are an example of early seral forests.</p> <p>Mid-seral: Communities that occur in the middle of the successional path. For forests, this usually corresponds to the pole or medium sawtimber growth stages.</p> <p>Late-seral: Communities that occur in the later stage of the successional path with mature, generally larger individuals, such as mature forests.</p>
Suitable Habitat	Habitat that currently has both the fixed and variable stand attributes for a given species habitat requirements. Variable attributes change over time and may include seral stage, cover type and overstory canopy cover.
Suitability	The appropriateness of a particular area of land for applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the existing resource condition and the social, 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.
Summer (Recreation)	May 1 through November 30 every year. This is the period defined for the Suitable Use Tables for summer motorized and nonmotorized activities.
Sustainability	Meeting needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability is composed of desirable social, economic, and ecological, economic conditions or trends interacting at varying spatial and temporal scales embodying the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield.
Take	Regarding species listed under the Endangered Species Act: To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.
Temporary Road or Trail	A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization that is not a forest road or a forest trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas.
Threatened Species	Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which the appropriate Secretary has designated as a threatened species.
Thermal Cover	Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or more tall with an average crown

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	closure of 70 percent or more, for deer, cover may include saplings, shrubs, or trees at least five feet tall with 75 percent crown closure.
303d-listed Waterbodies	A stream or other waterbody that is listed by the State as being “water quality impaired” by a pollutant in their current 303(d) list or 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Report.
Timber Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ)	The estimated average output of timber from the plan area. It includes projected outputs from lands generally suitable for timber harvest.. The projected timber outputs reflect past and projected budget levels and organizational capacity to achieve the desired conditions and objectives in the plan
Timber Harvest	The removal of trees for wood fiber utilization and other multiple-use purposes.
Timber Production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. In addition, managing land to provide commercial timber products on a regulated basis with planned, scheduled entries.
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants (from all sources - point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality standards.
Total Motorized Route Density (TMRD)	Calculations made with the moving windows technique that includes open roads, restricted roads, roads not meeting all reclaimed criteria, and open motorized trails. The percent of the analysis area in relevant route density classes is calculated.
Traditional Cultural Areas	Those areas of the forest used by American Indians for traditional activities and often referred to as “religious use areas” or “sacred areas.” They may include areas traditionally used for gathering of special forest products.
Trail	A route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail.
Travel Corridors	An area of vegetation that provides completely or partially suitable habitat for animals to travel from one location to another.
Unauthorized Road or Trail	A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas.
Ungulate	A hoofed mammal such as a deer or elk.

Term	Definition
Utility Corridor	A parcel of land, without fixed limits or boundaries that is being used as the location for one or more transportation or utility rights-of-way.
Vegetation Condition Class	<p>A measure of vegetation conditions (dominance types and size class) around a historic mean.</p> <p>Class A: Central historic range, vegetation conditions +/- 33 percent of historic mean</p> <p>Class B: Moderate historic range, vegetation conditions +/- 34 - 67 percent of historic mean</p> <p>Class C: Uncharacteristic historic range, vegetation conditions +/- >66 percent of historic mean</p> <p>Central historic range contains the variability that would be expected with the common disturbances and successional processes that are typical of the system. Moderate historic range contains the variability that might occasionally occur as a result of a relatively uncommon (but not unknown) sequence of large changes in disturbance processes over a relatively short period of time. Uncharacteristic historic range represents changes that are not characteristic of historic disturbance and successional processes under the last few centuries of climatic conditions, and could result in significant changes in ecosystem components and the way they function.</p>
Vegetation Management	Activities designed primarily to promote the health of forest vegetation in order to achieve desired results. When vegetation is actively managed, it means that it is manipulated or changed on purpose by humans to produce desired results. Where active management of vegetation is required, techniques are based on the latest scientific research and mimic natural processes as closely as possible. Vegetation management is the practice of manipulating the species mix, age, fuel load, and/or distribution of wildland plant communities within a prescribed or designated management area in order to achieve desired results. It includes prescribed burning, grazing, chemical applications, biomass harvesting, and any other economically feasible methods of enhancing, retarding, modifying, transplanting, or removing the aboveground parts of plants.
Vegetation Response Unit (VRU)	Units of land with vegetative communities that have broadly similar disturbance responses and successional pathways, and that produce similar landscape-scale vegetation patterns. VRUs are typically groups of habitat types aggregated by landform and topographic characteristics that regulate disturbance regimes and successional response. Historically lands within a given VRU were subject to broadly similar disturbance regimes.
Watershed	A geographic area of land, water, and biota within the confines of a drainage divide. The total area above a given point of a water body that contributes flow to that point.

Term	Definition
Watershed Condition	<p>The state of a watershed based upon physical and biological characteristics and processes affecting hydrologic and soil functions.</p> <p>Class I: Watersheds exhibit high geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to their natural potential condition. The drainage network is generally stable. Physical, chemical, and biologic conditions suggest that soil, aquatic, and riparian systems are predominantly functional in terms of supporting beneficial uses.</p> <p>Class II: Watersheds exhibit moderate geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to their natural potential condition. Portions of the watershed may exhibit an unstable drainage network. Physical, chemical, and biologic conditions suggest that soil, aquatic, and riparian systems are at risk in being able to support beneficial uses.</p> <p>Class III: Watersheds exhibit low geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to their natural potential condition. A majority of the drainage network may be unstable. Physical, chemical, and biologic conditions suggest that soil, riparian, and aquatic systems do not support beneficial uses.</p>
Way-trails	<p>Isolated trail segments with no trailheads, or short trail segments linking existing primary or secondary trails. These trails are rarely maintained or not maintained at all.</p>
Wetlands	<p>Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.</p>
Wetted Width	<p>The width of the water surface measured at right angles to the direction of flow.</p>
Width-to-Depth Ratio	<p>An index value that indicates the shape of the channel cross-section (ratio of bankfull width/mean bankfull depth).</p>
Wildfire	<p>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.</p>
Wildland Fire Suppression	<p>An appropriate management response to wildland fire that results in curtailment of fire spread and eliminates all identified threats from the particular fire. All wildland fire suppression activities provide for firefighter and public safety as the highest consideration, but</p>

Term	Definition
	minimize loss of resource values, economic expenditures, and/or the use of critical firefighting resources.
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 fire management plans.
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	The area directly adjacent to homes and communities.
Winter (Recreation)	December 1 through April 30 every year. This is the period defined for the suitable-use tables for winter motorized and nonmotorized activities.
Winter Range	The area available to and used by wildlife (big game) during the winter season (Dec 1 to April 30). Generally, lands below 4,000 feet in elevation, on south and west aspects, that provides forage and thermal/snow intercept cover.