

## CHAPTER 6 - LITERATURE CITATIONS

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## CHAPTER 7 - GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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**Active Management** - Management approach in which humans actively manipulate ecosystems through timber harvesting and thinning to improve forest health and to reduce fire hazard.

**Activity area** - a land area affected by a management activity to which soil quality standards are applied. Activity areas must be feasible to monitor and include harvest units within timber sale areas, prescribed burn areas, grazing areas or pastures within range allotments, riparian areas, recreational areas, and alpine areas.

**Appropriate Management Response** – Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.

**Aquatic Biota** are living things dependent on water. In this document, the term refers to fish and amphibians.

**Aquatic sustainability** - The inherent capability or existing potential for a watershed system to provide water quality, water bodies (streams, lakes, wetlands, ponds, etc.), riparian environs (wetlands, flood plains, stream banks, lake shores, and other lands including terrestrial lands proximal to water bodies that can directly influence the water), and the biologic organisms that live in or are dependent on the water that are necessary to support the beneficial uses of the water.

**Belt Super-group** - comprised of a series of metasedimentary, geologic formations, including the Prichard, Burke, Revett, St. Regis, Upper Wallace, Lower Wallace, Striped Peak, Libby, Spokane, Helena, Empire, Snowslip, Shepard, Mount Shields, Bonner and McNamara.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** - A practice or usually a combination of practices that are determined by a State or a designated planning agency to be the most effective and practicable means (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) of controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals.

**Biological diversity (biodiversity)** - The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, their communities, and the ecosystems and landscapes of which they are a part. As used in this document, biodiversity refers to native biological diversity; therefore, increases in species diversity resulting from

the introduction of nonnative species would not constitute an increase in biodiversity.

**Collaboration** – as used in this context means to work together in a cooperative relationship with Native American Tribes, agencies and the public in order to accomplish a desired goal.

**Composition** – The component tree, shrub, grass and forb classes in a stand or 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.

**Critical foliar nutrient levels** - minimum concentration of a nutrient needed by a tree in order to function efficiently.

**Current climatic period:** The period of time since establishment of the modern major vegetation types, which typically encompasses the late Holocene Epoch (includes the present), and also including likely climatic conditions within the planning period. The current climatic period is typically centuries to millennia in length, a period of time that is long enough to encompass the variability that species and ecosystems have experienced. This period is considered to be prior to the 1880 and 1910 fire events and to approximately 2500 years ago.

**Desired Future Condition** - A portrayal of the land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

**Developed Recreation** - Outdoor recreation requiring significant capital investment in facilities to handle a concentration of visitors on a relatively small area. Examples are ski areas, resorts, and campgrounds (OHV EIS)

**Dispersed Recreation** – Outdoor recreation in which visitors are diffused over relatively large areas. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are more for access and protection of the environment than for the comfort or convenience of the people. (OHV EIS)

**Disturbance** - Any relatively discrete event, either natural or human-induced, that causes a change in the existing condition of an ecological system.

**Ecological integrity:** Defined as the capability of supporting and maintaining a balanced, integrated, and adaptive community of organisms having species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitats of the region (Karr and Dudley 1981).

**Ecological Process** - The actions or events that link organisms and their environment, such as predation, mutualism, successional development, nutrient cycling, Carbon sequestration, primary productivity, and decay.

**Ecosystem** - An ecosystem is an interacting system of living organisms and their environment.

**Ecosystem Diversity** – The variety of ecological structures, communities, and processes across spatial scales such as regions, subregions, landscapes, and localities. Ecosystem diversity arises from variation in abiotic and biotic components and ecological processes over space and time.

**Ecosystem management:** This is a management practice and philosophy aimed at selecting, maintaining, and/or enhancing the ecological integrity of an ecosystem in order to ensure continued ecosystem health while providing resources, products, or non-consumptive values for humans. An integral part of ecosystem management is the maintenance of ecologically significant structure and processes within the ecosystem. The actions taken reflect the management goals and range from protection from human influence through to an increasing intensity of intervention to serve human needs.

**Ecosystem Sustainability** - The ability to maintain diversity, productivity, resilience to stress, health, and yields of desired values, resource uses, products, or services over time in an ecosystem while maintaining its integrity.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)** – EISs were authorized by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Prepared with public participation, they assist decision makers by providing information, analysis and an array of action alternatives, allowing managers to see the probable effects of decisions on the environment. Generally, EISs are written for large-scale actions or geographical areas.

**Endangered Species** - a plant or animal species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

**Environmental Assessment (EA)** - EAs were authorized by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. They are concise, analytical documents prepared with public participation that determine if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed for a project or action. If an EA determines as EIS is not needed, the EA becomes the document allowing agency compliance with NEPA requirements.

**Expected Weather Conditions** - Those weather conditions indicated as common, likely, or highly probable based on current and expected trends and their comparison to historical weather records. These are the most probable weather conditions for this location and time. These conditions are used in making fire behavior forecasts for different scenarios (one necessary scenario involves fire behavior prediction under expected weather conditions).

**Fire Exclusion** - The disruption of a characteristic pattern of fire intensity and occurrence (primarily through fire suppression).

**Fire Management Area (FMA)** - A sub-geographic area within an FMU that represents a predefined ultimate acceptable management area for a fire managed for resource benefits. This predefined area can constitute a Maximum Manageable Area (MMA) and is useful for those units having light fuel types conducive to very rapid fire spread rates. Predefinition of these areas removes the timelag in defining an MMA after ignition and permits preplanning of the fire area; identification of threats to life, property, resources, and boundaries; and identification of initial actions.

**Fire Management Plan (FMP)** - A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan. This plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness, preplanned dispatch, burn plans, and prevention. The fire implementation schedule that documents the fire management program in the approved forest plan alternative.

**Fire Management Unit (FMU)** - Any land management area definable by objectives, topographic features, access, values-to-be-protected, political boundaries, fuel types, or major fire regimes, etc, that set it apart from management characteristics of an adjacent unit, FMU's are delineated in FMP's. These units may have dominant management objectives and preselected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.

**Fire Regime** - The fire pattern across the landscape, characterized by occurrence interval and relative intensity. Fire regimes result from a unique combination of climate and vegetation. Fire regimes exist on a continuum from short-interval, low-intensity (stand maintenance) fires to long-interval, high-intensity (stand replacement) fires.

**Fire Severity** - The effects of fire on resources displayed in terms of benefit or loss.

**Fire Suppression** - The practice of controlling forest and rangeland fires in a safe, economical, and expedient fashion while meeting the natural resource objectives outlined in each forest's or grassland's land management plan.

**Fire use** - the combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.

**Fire-Adapted Ecosystem** - An arrangement of populations that have made long-term genetic changes in response to the presence of fire in the environment.

**Forest Health** - The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance. Individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health of the stands that make up the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point which influences the perception and interpretation of forest health.

**Forest Plan Direction** - Allocation of areas to management prescriptions that consist of goals, objectives, standards and guidelines.

**Forest Roads** - As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 101), any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (FSM 7705)

**Fuel Management** - The practice of evaluating, planning, and executing the treatment of wildland fuel to control flammability and reduce the resistance to control through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by wildland fire, in support of land management objectives.

**Function** – Includes energy flows of materials across and within the landscape and how one ecosystem influences another. Function also relates to energy

processes such as fire, hydrological processes (including floods), and matter and energy exchange throughout the food chain.

**Functioning-At Risk (FAR)** - Watersheds that are “functioning at risk” continue to have good physical, hydrologic and water quality integrity; however, present or ongoing adverse disturbances are likely to compromise that integrity if the present adverse disturbances are not modified or corrected. At Risk watersheds will have at least moderate physical, hydrologic, and water quality integrity even though they may have been substantially compromised by adverse disturbances.

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

**Guideline** - Preferable or advisable course of action.

**Historic range of variability (HRV)** - The variation in spatial, structural, compositional, and temporal characteristics of ecosystem elements as affected by minor climatic fluctuations and disturbances within the current climatic period. This range is measured during a reference period prior to intensive resource use and management. The range of historic variability is used as a baseline for comparison with current conditions to assess the degree of past change

**IDT** - Interdisciplinary Team. A team representing several disciplines to ensure coordinating planning of the various resources.

**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.

**Inventoried Roadless Areas** – Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that met the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and evaluation (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning. Those areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November, 2000, which are held at the National Headquarters of the Forest Service, or any update, correction, or revision of those maps.”

**Landscape** - An area composed of interacting, and interconnected patterns of habitats (ecosystems) that are repeated because of the geology, land form, soil, climate, biota, and human influences throughout, the areas. Landscape structure is formed by patches, connections, and the matrix. Landscape function is based on disturbance events, successional development of landscape structure, and flows of energy and nutrients through the structure of the landscape. A landscape is composed of watersheds and smaller ecosystems. It is the building block of biotic provinces and regions.

**Management Area** - An area with similar management objectives and a common management description.

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

**Management Prescription** - Management practices and intensity (frequency and duration) selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (of forest plan implementation)** - Determine how well the objectives have been met and how closely management standards and guidelines have been applied. Can lead to recommendations for changes in management direction, amendments, or revisions to forest plans.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** - is the basic national law for protection of the environment, passed by Congress in 1969. It sets policy and procedures for environmental protection, and authorizes Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments to be used as analytical tools to help managers make decisions.

**National Forest System Road** - A classified forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The term "National Forest System roads" is synonymous with the term "forest development roads" as used in 23 U.S.C. 205. (FSM 7705)

**Natural Ignition** - A wildland fire ignited by a natural event such as lightning.

**Nonnative invasive species** - plant species that are introduced into an area in which they did not evolve, and in which they usually have few or no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread. These species can cause environmental harm by significantly changing the ecosystem composition, structure, or

processes, and can cause economic harm or harm to human health.

**Not Properly Functioning (NPF)** - Watersheds that are "**not properly functioning**" are operating and adjusting beyond that which can be considered to be in dynamic equilibrium; or the physical, hydrologic, or water quality integrity has been so compromised that restoration efforts may be futile without extraordinary funding and very long recovery time periods. Watershed systems that are Not PFC are essentially not capable of fully supporting beneficial uses without significant intervention and or extremely long recovery periods. They may contain aquatic resources that are seriously degraded or are not likely to sustain themselves over time

**Noxious weeds** - plant species designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. These species are generally aggressive, difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insects or disease, and are nonnative, new, or uncommon to the United States.

**Objective** - A concise, time-specific statement of measurable, planned results that respond to preestablished goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

**Off-Highway Vehicles or Off-Road Vehicles** - Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain; except that such term excludes (A) any registered motorboat, (B) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes, and (C) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

**Old-growth forest** - Old single story forest – single canopy layer consisting of large or old trees. Understory trees are often absent, or present in randomly spaced patches. It generally consists of widely spaced, shade – intolerant species, such as ponderosa pine and western larch, and high frequency fire regimes. Old multi-story forest – a forest stand with moderate to high canopy closure – a multi-leveled and multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old and decaying wood; numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of wood, including large logs on the ground.

**Open house** - a variation of a public meeting that provides a more informal, one-on-one environment to disseminate information on an issue or process.

**Planned Ignition** - A wildland fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

**Planning Area** - The area of the National Forest System covered by a forest plan.

**Proposed Species** – Any species that is proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to be listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

**Prescribed Fire** - Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition. This term replaces management ignited prescribed fire.

**Prescribed Fire Plan** - A plan required for each fire application ignited by managers. It must be prepared by qualified personnel and approved by the appropriate agency administrator prior to implementation. Each plan will follow specific agency direction and must include critical elements described in agency manuals. Formats for plan development vary among agencies although content is the same.

**Prescription** - A set of measurable criteria that guides the selection of appropriate management strategies and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social or legal considerations.

**Properly Function Condition (PFC)** - Watersheds in “properly functioning condition” are essentially in good condition in terms of physical, hydrologic, and water quality characteristics and function. PFC watersheds have generally high integrity in terms of those same characteristics and processes. The streams are in dynamic equilibrium with their watersheds (i.e. they adjust appropriately to natural fluctuations of stream flow and sediment loading), and the watershed systems are fully functional, operating within their potential status. The systems are adjusting to disturbances within their apparent natural ranges of variability; and they are or can be expected to respond to disturbances with a trend toward a good condition within a reasonable time period.

**Public Involvement** - The use of appropriate procedures to inform the public, obtain early and continuing public participation, and consider the views of interested parties in planning and decision-making.

**Public Issue** - A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.

**RARE II Roadless area (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation)** - Roadless areas of NF System lands that were inventoried by the Forest Service in 1979.

**Recreational Opportunities** - The combination of recreation settings, activities and experiences provided by the forest.

**Rehabilitation** - The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildland fires or the fire suppression activity.

**Restricted Road** - A National Forest Road or segment, which is restricted from a certain type of use of all uses during certain seasons of the year or yearlong. The use being restricted and the time period must be specified. The closure is legal when the Forest Supervisor has issued an Order and posted that Order in accordance with 36 CFR 261.

**Riparian sustainability** - A subset of Watershed Sustainability in this context. *Biotic sustainability* can be described generically as the ability to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations.

**Risk** - The probability of the occurrence of a hazard and/or the consequences of that hazard. (Hazards are undesirable events.)

**Road** - A motor vehicle travel way over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary (36 CFR 212.1).

*a. Classified Roads.* Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including State roads, county roads, privately owned roads, National Forest System roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service (36 CFR 212.1).

*b. Temporary Roads.* Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation, not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management (36 CFR 212.1).

*c. Unclassified Roads.* Roads on National Forest System lands that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travel ways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization.

**Road analysis** - an integrated ecological, social, and economic science-based approach to transportation planning that addresses existing and future road management options.

**Road construction** - activities that result in the addition of road miles to the forest transportation system.

**Road Decommissioning** - Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state

**Road Maintenance** - The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective

**Salvage** - an intermediate cutting made to remove trees that are dead or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.

**Scoping** - activities in the early stages of preparation of an environmental analysis to assess public opinion, receive comments and suggestions, and determine issues during the environmental analysis process.

**Sense of place** - the aesthetic, nostalgic, or spiritual effects of physical locations on humans based on personal, use-oriented or attached-oriented relationships between individuals and those locations. The meaning, values, and feelings that people associate with physical locations because of their experiences there.

**Sensitive species** - those plant and animal species in which a population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or by significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

**Short Interval Fire-Adapted Ecosystem** - Ecosystems experiencing low intensity surface fires with a frequent fire return interval. Examples include long-needle pine and fire-adapted ecosystems such as Ponderosa pine.

**Socially important species** - Wildlife species that the public desires to encounter when using the National Forests. Management levels of these species may be outside of the historic range based on public interest. Examples include: Big game, upland birds, waterfowl, and "watchable" wildlife. Threatened and Endangered species may also be socially important, but they are covered under the species-at-risk section.

**Standard** - Limitations on management activities that must be complied with.

**Structure** – The horizontal and vertical physical elements of forests and grasslands and the spatial interrelationships of ecosystems.

**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.

**Suppression** - A management action intended to extinguish a fire or alter its direction of spread.

**Sustainable** - The ability to maintain a desired ecological condition or flow of benefits over time.

**Sustainability** – Satisfying present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

**Thinning** - (a) The cutting down and/or removing of trees from a forest to lessen the chance of a ground fire becoming a crown fire; a method of preparing an area so that a prescribed fire can be more easily controlled. Thinning influences the available amount of fuel and fuel management, and it can indirectly affect fuel moisture content and surface wind speeds. (b) A culture treatment made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

**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.

**Threshold** - A place or point of beginning, the intensity below which a physical stimulus cannot be perceived and produces no response.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** - a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

**Values at Risk** - To rate according to a relative estimate of worth when exposed to a chance of loss or damage.

**Viability** - the ability of a population of a plant or animal species to persist for some specified time into the future. Viable populations are populations that are regarded as having the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that its continued existence is well distributed in a given area.

**Watershed sustainability** - Described as a “properly functioning” system in terms of slope stability, erosion, the delivery and fate of sediment and other pollutants, runoff and stream flows, and riparian and channel stability and conditions. Watershed systems in “properly functioning condition” are identified by streams in dynamic equilibrium with their watersheds and water quality that can fully support beneficial uses that are inherent to the watershed.

**Wilderness** – a designated area defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 in the following way: A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which – (a) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprints of man’s work substantially unnoticed; (b) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (c) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (d) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**Wildland** - Any area under fire management jurisdiction of a land management agency.

**Wildland Fire** - Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire that occurs in the wildland. This term encompasses fires previously called *both* wildfires and prescribed natural fires.

**Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP)** - A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a Wildland fire being managed for resource benefits. A full WFIP consists of three stages. Different levels of completion may occur for differing management strategies (i.e., fires managed for resource benefits will have two-three stages of the WFIP completed while some fires that receive a suppression response may only have a portion of Stage I completed).

**Wildland Fire Management Program** - The full range of activities and functions necessary for planning, preparedness, emergency suppression operations, and emergency rehabilitation of wildland fires, and prescribed fire operations, including nonactivity fuels management to reduce risks to public safety and to restore and sustain ecosystem health.

**Wildland Fire Suppression** - 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 minimize loss of resource values, economic expenditures, and/or the use of critical firefighting resources.

**Wildland Fire Use** - The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in FMP's. Operational management is described in the WFIP. Wildland fire use is not to be confused with fire use, which is a broader term encompassing more than just wildland fires.

**Wildland-urban interface** - the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Because of their location, these structures are extremely vulnerable to fire should an ignition occur in the surrounding area.

**Acronyms**

AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation	NFS	National Forest System (includes national forests and grasslands)
ARU	Aquatic Response Unit	NFMA	National Forest Management Act
ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity	NFMAS	National Fire Management Analysis System
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle	NFP	National Fire Plan
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NOI	Notice of Intent
BMP	Best Management Practices	NPF	Not Properly Functioning
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NRA	National Recreation Area
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement	NSA	National Scenic Area
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	NWA	National Wilderness Area
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	NWPS	National Wilderness Preservation System
ESA	Endangered Species Act	NWSR	National Wild and Scenic Rivers
FAR	Functioning-At Risk	OHV	Off-highway vehicle
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement	PCPI	Per Capita Personal Income
FIA	Forest Inventory and Analysis	PFC	Properly Functioning Condition
FMA	Fire Management Area	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
FMP	Fire Management Plan	RAPs	Roads Analysis Process
FMU	Fire Management Unit	RARE	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
FSH	Forest Service Handbook	RNA	Research Natural Area
FSM	Forest Service Manual	ROD	Record of Decision
FVS	Forest vegetation simulation	ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
GA	Geographic Area	RPA	Resources Planning Act\
GIS	Geographic Information System	SIA	Special Interest Area
HRV	Historic Range of Variability	SMS	Scenery Management System
HTGs	Habitat Type Groups	STL	Suitable timberlands
ICBEMP	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project	TAMM	Timber Assessment Market Model
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team	T&E	Threatened and Endangered
INFS	Inland Native Fish Strategy	TES	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive
INFISH	preferred variant of INFS, above	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
IPNFs	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	TSTL	Tentatively suitable timberlands
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area	USC	United States Code
KIPZ	Kootenai Idaho Panhandle Plan Revision Zone	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
KNF	Kootenai National Forest	USDI	United States Department of the Interior
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan	USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
LTSY	Long-Term Sustained Yield	VRU	Vegetation Response Units
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	VQO	Visual Quality Objective
MA	Management Area	WFIP	Wildland Fire Implementation Plan
MIS	Management Indicator Species	WFSA	Wildland Fire Situation Analysis
MMA	Maximum Manageable Area	WSA	Wilderness Study Area
MMBF	Million Board Feet		
MUSYA	Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act		
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act		
NF	National Forest		



## **List of AMS Major Preparers**

**KIPZ Team Leaders** - Joe Krueger (KNF), Gary Ford (IPNFs)

### **Revision Topics:**

Vegetation and Soils - Dan Leavell (KNF), Art Zack (IPNFs), Betty Charnon (KNF), Jerry Niehoff (IPNFs), Lou Kuennen (KNF)

Wildlife – Lee Brundin, Wayne Johnson and Steve Johnsen (KNF), Bob Ralphs (IPNFs)

Watershed – Rick Patten (IPNFs), Steve Johnson (KNF),

Aquatic Species - Shanda Dekome (IPNFs), John Carlson (KNF)

Social and Economics- Ellen Frament (KNF)

Timber Production – Ellen Frament (KNF), Tom Martin (IPNFs)

Fire Risk – Dan Leavell (KNF), Art Zack (IPNFs), Bill Widrig (KNF), Mark Grant (IPNFs)

Access and Recreation– Jack Zearfoss, Bill Fansler (KNF)

Inventoried Roadless Areas – Gary Ford, Greg Tensmeyer (IPNFs), Patty Johnson (KNF)

**Work throughout the AMS and AMS Technical Report** - Joe Krueger and Ellen Frament (KNF), Gary Ford, Jodi Kramer, and Carolyn Upton (IPNFs)

**Writer Editor** - Jodi Kramer (IPNF)

**GIS Support**– Patty Johnson (KNF), Greg Tensmeyer (IPNFs)

**The Steering Committee members who read and provided comments on the AMS and the AMS Technical Report** – Greg Kujawa, Mark Romey, Ed Monnig, and Brian Avery (KNF); Brad Gilbert, Carolyn Upton, and Dick Kramer (IPNFs)

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