

## Chapter 4 – List of the Preparers of this Final Environmental Impact Statement

The Forest Service employees who prepared this EIS are listed below in alphabetical order:

Jim Burton—Fire Team Leader  
Alan Clingenpeel—Forest Hydrologist  
Jack Cowart—GIS Specialist  
Betty Crump—Plan Revision Ecologist  
Jerry Davis—Forest Wildlife Biologist  
Meeks Etchieson—Forest Archeologist  
Tom Ferguson—Trails and Wilderness Coordinator  
Robert Flowers—Plan Revision Recreation Specialist  
Roger Fryar—Assistant Fire Team Leader  
Finis Harris—Forest Silviculturist  
Larry Hedrick—Integrated Resources Team Leader  
Susan Hooks—Forest Botanist  
Alett Little—Plan Revision Team Leader  
Judith Logan—Zone Air Specialist  
Ken Luckow—Forest Soil Scientist  
Sarah Magee—Realty Specialist  
Caroline Mitchell—Editorial Assistant  
Lea Moore—Civil Engineer  
John Nichols—Forest Geologist  
Bill Pell—Planning and Recreation Team Leader  
Ron Perisho—Forest NEPA Coordinator  
Darrel Schwilling—Forest Landscape Architect  
Elaine Sharp—Forester Lands/Special Uses  
James D. Smith—Forest Health Protection  
Richard Standage—Forest Fisheries Biologist  
Pete Trenchi—Plan Revision Analyst  
Gregg Vickers—Fire Planner  
Mike White—Technical Services Team Leader  
Ray Yelverton—Sales Forester

## Chapter 5 – Distribution List

Copies of the EIS were distributed to the following individuals from the Ouachita National Forest's Plan Revision mailing list who requested particular formats of the documents (as of September 9, 2005). Individuals who did not make such a request received notification of document availability.

### Individuals

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Sherman Tippy  
Tim Tomlinson  
Charlie Transue  
Bill Tucker  
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J.L. Weston  
Bo White  
Charline White  
Michael White  
Don White, Jr.  
Don Whitlow  
J. Wilke  
Paul Wilkins  
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James Wood  
James Woods  
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Henry Wright  
George Wynne, II  
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Charles Young  
Cyrus Young  
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## Distribution List – Governments, Agencies, and Other Organizations

### **Native American**

Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma  
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma  
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma  
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma  
Muscogee Creek Nation Tribe of Oklahoma  
Osage Tribe of Oklahoma  
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma  
Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma  
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma

### **Federal Agencies**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
Department of Army  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Federal Highway Administration  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Rural Utilities Service  
U.S. Air Force  
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Navy  
USDA Forest Service  
USDA, National Agricultural Library  
USDI Bureau of Land Management  
USDI Department of the Interior  
USDI Fish and Wildlife Service  
USDI Geological Survey  
USDI National Park Service

# Distribution List – Governments, Agencies, and Other Organizations

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Honorable Mark Pryor  
Honorable Marion Berry  
Honorable Vic Snyder  
Honorable John Boozman  
Honorable Mike Ross

### *Oklahoma*

Honorable Don Nickles  
Honorable James Inhofe  
Honorable Tom Coburn  
Honorable John Sullivan  
Honorable Tom Cole  
Honorable Frank Lucas

## **State Government Agencies**

Arkansas Archeological Survey  
Arkansas Coop Extension Service  
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality  
Arkansas Department of Highway & Transportation  
Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism  
Arkansas Forestry Commission  
Arkansas Game & Fish Commission  
Arkansas Geological Commission  
Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission  
Arkansas Natural Scenic Rivers Commission  
Arkansas State Clearing House  
Arkansas State Plant Board  
Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
Oklahoma Conservation Commission  
Oklahoma Department of Agriculture  
Oklahoma Department of Commerce  
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality  
Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation  
Oklahoma Department of Transportation  
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation  
Oklahoma Forestry Association  
Oklahoma Geological Survey  
Oklahoma Native Plant Society  
Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission

# Distribution List – Governments, Agencies, and Other Organizations

## **Local/Regional Government Entities**

### *Arkansas*

Governor of Arkansas  
Ashley County Judge  
Garland County Judge  
Hot Spring County Judge  
Howard County Judge  
Logan County Judge  
Montgomery County Judge  
Perry County Judge  
Pike County Judge  
Polk County Judge  
Saline County Judge  
Scott County Judge  
Sebastian County Judge  
Yell County Judge

### *Oklahoma*

Governor of Oklahoma  
LeFlore County Commissioners  
McCurtain County Commissioners

## **Public Libraries**

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Broken Bow Public Library  
Buckley Public Library – Poteau  
Crossett Public Library  
Garland County Public Library  
Glenwood Branch Library  
Heavener Public Library  
Howard County Library  
Idabel Public Library  
Malvern/Hot Spring County Library  
Max Milam Library - Perryville  
Montgomery County Library  
Polk County Library  
Saline County Public Library  
Scott County Library  
Sebastian County Public Library  
Talihina Public Library  
Yell County Library

## Distribution List – Governments, Agencies, and Other Organizations

### **Organizations**

Arkansas Chapter of the Wildlife Society  
Arkansas Nature Conservancy  
Arkansas Wilderness Steering Commission  
Arkansas Wildlife Federation  
Equestrian Unlimited  
Forest Conservation Council  
Forest In Holders Guardian Habitat  
Heartwood  
Hot Springs Bicycle Association  
League Of Women Voters  
Mena Nature Club  
National Wild Turkey Federation  
Oklahoma Wildlife Federation  
Ouachita Watch League  
Ozark Society  
Quail Unlimited  
Sierra Club  
The Nature Conservancy  
Wildlife Management Institute  
Yell County Wildlife Federation

### **Business/Industry**

Allstate Timber Products, Inc.  
Arkansas Forestry Association  
Clarksville Wood Products, Inc.  
Crouch & Associates  
Davis Petroleum Services  
Family Garden Nursery  
Georgia Pacific Corp.  
Green Bay Packaging, Inc.  
Miller-Patterson  
Mills Oil Company  
Moore Forest Products, Inc.  
Sullivan Lumber Company  
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Willhite Forest Products, Inc.

# Distribution List – Governments, Agencies, and Other Organizations

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Henderson State University  
Oklahoma State University  
Ouachita Baptist University  
Southern Arkansas University  
University of Arkansas  
University of Arkansas, Little Rock  
University of Arkansas, Monticello  
University of Oklahoma

## Media

Arkansas Democrat Gazette  
Arkansas Times Magazine  
Associated Press - AR  
Associated Press - OK  
Booneville Democrat  
Broken Bow Banner  
Broken Bow News  
Daily Oklahoman  
Glenwood Herald  
Heavener Ledger  
Hot Springs Sentinel Record  
Hugo Daily News-OK  
Journal Record  
LaVilla News  
McCurtain County Gazette  
Mena Star  
Montgomery County News  
Poteau News/Sun  
Southeast Times  
Southwest Times Record  
SW Times Record-OK  
Talihina American  
Texarkana Gazette  
Tulsa Tribune  
Tulsa World  
Valliant Leader  
Village Voice  
Waldron News  
Yell County Record

# Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

## A

**accessibility:** The relative ease or difficulty of getting from or to someplace, especially the ability of a site, facility, or opportunity to be used by persons of varying physical and mental abilities.

**activity:** A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.

**adit:** A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage driven (excavated) from the surface to access the ore body for mining purposes. Sometime referred to as a tunnel; however, a tunnel is technically different in that it is open to the surface at both ends.

**affected environment:** The relationship of the physical environment to the changes that will or may take place as a result of human activity.

**age-class distribution:** An age-class is a distinct aggregation of trees originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity, or a grouping of trees, e.g., a 10-year age class, as used in inventory or management. An age-class distribution is the location and/ or proportionate representation of different age classes in a forest.

**air pollution:** The presence of substances in the atmosphere, particularly those that do not occur naturally. The substances are generally contaminants that substantially alter or degrade the quality of the atmosphere. The term is often used to identify undesirable substances produced by human activity, that is, anthropogenic air pollution. Air pollution usually designates the collection of substances that adversely affect human health, animal, and plants; deteriorates structures; interferes with commerce; or interferes with the enjoyment of life.

**air quality (PSD) class:** Three broad classifications established by the Clean Air Act to help prevent significant deterioration of air quality for all areas of the country that are known (or assumed) to be attaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

**Class I:** Geographic area designated for the most stringent degree of air quality protection from future degradation of air quality. These congressionally-designated areas include wilderness areas over 5000 acres in size that were established as of August 7, 1977. wilderness areas and national parks where identified air quality related values might become (or currently are) adversely affected by even a small increment of additional air pollution. To date, there are 156 such areas, nation-wide.

**Class II:** Geographic area designated for a moderate degree of protection from future air quality degradation. Any area that is not a Class I area is considered Class II.

**Class III:** Geographic areas designated for the least protection from future air quality degradation. No Class III areas have been designated to date.

**allocation:** The assignment of management prescriptions or combination of management practices to a particular land area to achieve the goals and objectives of the alternative.

**allowable sale quantity (ASQ):** The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the Forest Plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the “average annual allowable sale quantity.”

**alternative:** In forest planning, a mix of policies, plans, or projects proposed for decisionmaking designed in response to public issues or management concerns.

**analysis area:** A collection of lands, not necessary contiguous, sufficiently similar in character, that they may be analyzed at the forest plan level.

**aquatic habitat types:** The classification of instream habitat based on location within channel, patterns of water flow, and nature of flow controlling structures. Habitat is classified into a number of types according to location within the channel, patterns of water flow, and nature of flow controlling structure. Riffles are divided into three habitat types: low gradient riffles, rapids, and cascades. Pools are divided into seven types: secondary channel pools, backward pools, trench pools, plunge pools, lateral scour pools, dammed pools, and beaver ponds. Glides, the third habitat type, are intermediate in many characteristics between riffles and pools. It is recognized that as aquatic habitat types occur in various parts of the country, additional habitat types may have to be described. If necessary, the regional fishery biologist will describe and define the additional habitat types.

**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 routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand 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. These roads generally serve areas more than 40,000 acres.

**authorized use:** Specific activity or occupancy, including a ski area, historical marker, or oil and gas lease, for which a special authorization is issued.

## B

**basal area (BA):** the area, in square feet, of the cross section of a single tree measured at 4.5 feet above ground, usually expressed as square feet per acre.

**best management practice (BMP):** A practice, or a combination of practices determined to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

**biodiversity:** The variety of life, including the variety of gene pools, species, plant and animal communities, ecosystems, and the processes through which individual organisms interact with one another, and their environments.

**biological control:** The use of natural means, or agents, to control unwanted pests. Examples include introduced or naturally occurring insects, bacteria, or fungi that act as predators, parasites, or disease agents of pests. Biological controls can sometimes be alternatives to mechanical or chemical means.

## C

**C-factor:** As expressed in the Region 8 Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation, C-Factor is the forest management factor in the equation to describe the ratio of soil loss from a site with specified forest management actions causing reduced plant cover to that of the undisturbed forest condition.

**canopy cover:** The percent of a fixed area covered by the crown of an individual plant species or delimited by the vertical projection of its outermost perimeter. Small openings in the crown are included. Used to express the relative importance of individual species within a vegetation community, or to express the canopy cover of woody species. Canopy cover may be used as a measure of land cover change or trend. Often used for wildlife habitat evaluations.

**canopy:** The cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

**capability:** The potential of a land area to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and a given level of management intensity. Note: capability depends upon the current condition and site conditions including climate, slope, land form, soil and geology, and the application of management practices and protection from fire, insects, and disease.

**class I areas:** See air quality class.

**clearcutting:** The harvesting in one cut of all trees on an area for the purpose of creating a new stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded.

**collector road:** Roads that serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to a forest arterial or public highway. They collect traffic from forest local roads or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by long-term multi-resource service needs, and travel efficiency. Forest collector roads may be operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land-use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility. These roads generally have two or more local roads feeding into them and generally serve an area exceeding 10,000 acres.

**commercial thinning:** Any type of thinning producing merchantable material at least equal to the value of the direct cost of harvesting.

**commodity outputs:** A resource output with commercial value. All resource products that are articles of commerce.

**commodity:** Tangible or physical output, such as timber, livestock, minerals, water, etc.

**common variety minerals:** Common Variety Mineral Materials (CVMM) - Authority for the disposal of mineral materials is provided by the Materials Act of July 31, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), as amended. Common variety mineral materials include sand, gravel and building stone. On the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas, per Section 323 of P.L. 100-446 (10=9/27/1988) it also includes deposits of quartz mineral. This includes quartz crystal used for esthetic purposes, high quality chemically pure quartz used for high-tech industrial purposes, novaculite, tripoli and other forms of quartz mineral. Common variety mineral materials are also referred to as "Salable" minerals and are available for sale by the Forest Service under contracts and permits issued by District Rangers.

**concern level:** A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in the scenic qualities of the landscape as viewed from travelways and use areas, rated level 1 (highest concern) to 3 (lowest concern).

**construction:** The displacement of vegetation, soil and rock, and the installation of man-made structures involved in the process of building a facility.

**Continuous Inventory of Stand Conditions (CISC):** the USDA Forest Service, Southern Region's forest stand database containing descriptive and prescriptive data about mapped stands of forest land.

**conversion (forest management):** A change from one forest type to another in a stand on land that has the capability of both forest types.

**coppice:** A method of regenerating a stand in which all trees in the previous stand are harvested and the majority of regeneration is from stump sprouts or root suckers.

**critical habitat:** Habitat as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be essential to meet the needs of an endangered species.

**cultural resources:** Physical remains of districts, sites, structures, buildings, networks or objects that were used by humans. They may be historic, prehistoric, archaeological, architectural or spiritual in nature. Cultural resources are non-renewable.

## D

**decommission:** To stabilize or restore a road to a more natural state without any further maintenance. The entrance is obscured and the wheel tracks or pathway is no longer continuous and suitable for travel. The travel way has been removed from the transportation system. The road prism is not necessarily returned back to its original contours.

**defined stream channel:** A channel which exhibits evidence of annual scour.

**demand:** The amount of an output that users are willing to take at specified price, time period and condition of sale.

**den trees:** Living or dead trees with cavities used by wildlife.

**desired condition:** An expression of resource goals that have been set for a unit of land. Written as a narrative description of the landscape as it appears when goals have been achieved.

**developed recreation area:** Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use. Examples include campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming areas.

**developed recreation:** Recreation that requires facilities that in turn result in concentrated use of an area. Examples of recreation areas are campgrounds and ski areas; facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, drinking water, and buildings.

**diameter at breast height (dbh):** the standard method for measuring tree diameter at 4.5 feet from the ground.

**dispersed recreation:** A general term referring to recreation use outside a developed recreation site, this includes activities such as scenic driving, rock climbing, boating, hunting, fishing, backpacking, and recreation in primitive environments.

**disturbance (ecology):** Any relative discrete event in time that disrupts the ecosystem, community, or population structure and changes resources, substrate availability, or the physical environment.

**diversity:** The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

**dominant:** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the main canopy of even-aged groups of trees. They receive full light from above, and partly from the sides.

## E

**early successional:** Vegetative condition typically characterized by low density to no canopy cover and an abundance of herbaceous ground cover. May include forest 0 to 10 years of age, maintained openings, pastures, balds, or open woodlands.

**ecosystem management:** An ecological approach to natural resource management to assure productive, healthy ecosystem by blending social, economic, physical and biological needs and values.

**ecosystem:** A complete interacting system of organisms and their environment.

**effects:** Results expected to be achieved, or actually achieved, relative to physical, biological and social (cultural and economic) factors resulting from the achievement of outputs. 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 of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

**endemic:** Species restricted to a particular geographic area. Usually limited to one or a few small streams or a single drainage.

**environment:** All the conditions, circumstances, and influences surrounding and affecting the development of an organism, or group of organisms.

**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 interaction. (36 CFR 219.3)

**environmental impact statement:** A disclosure document revealing the environmental effects of a proposed action, which is required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act, and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review. Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is the final version of the statement disclosing environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act.

**environmental impact:** Used interchangeably with environmental consequence or environmental effect.

**epidemic:** Applied to a population of pests that build up, often rapidly, to highly abnormal and generally injurious levels.

**erosion:** The wearing away of the land surface by the action of wind, water, or gravity.

**essential habitat:** Habitat in which threatened and endangered species occur, but which has not been declared as critical habitat. Occupied habitat or suitable unoccupied habitat necessary for the protection and recovery of a federally designated threatened or endangered species.

**evapotranspiration:** The transfer of water vapor to the atmosphere from soil and water surfaces (evaporation), and from living plant cells (transpiration).

**even-aged management:** The application of a 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. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands. (36 CFR 211.3)

**even-aged:** A forest (stand) composed of trees having no, or relatively small, differences in age.

**existing road:** All existing roads, owned or administered by various agencies, which are wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forests and other areas administered by the Forest Service, or intermingled private lands (ref: FSM 7705.21). These roads may or may not be included on the current Forest transportation inventory, but are evident on the ground as meeting the definition of a road.

**existing wilderness:** Those areas already designated as wilderness by Congress.

## F

**facility:** A single or contiguous group of improvements that exists to shelter or support Forest Service Programs. The term may be used in either a broad or narrow context; for example, a facility may be a ranger station compound, lookout tower, leased office, work center, separate housing area, visitor center, research laboratory, recreation complex, utility system, or telecommunications site.

**federally listed:** Any plant or animal species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

**felling:** The cutting down of trees.

**Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS):** The statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act

**fire condition class:** Based on coarse scale national data, classes measure general wildfire risk:

**Class One:** Fire regimes are usually within historical ranges. Vegetation composition and structure are intact. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire is relatively low.

**Class Two:** Fire regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical range by increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified.

**Class Three:** Fire regimes on these lands have been significantly altered from their historical return interval. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical ranges by multiple return intervals. Vegetation composition, structure, and diversity have been significantly altered.

**fire regime:** A generalized description of the role a fire plays in the ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, predictability, seasonality, intensity, duration, scale (patch size), and regularity or variability. Five combinations of fire frequency exist.

**fire use:** The combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.

**floodplains:** The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, and soil inundated by the 100-year flood.

**forage:** All browse and non-woody plants that are available to livestock or game animals used for grazing or harvested for feeding.

**foreground:** The area between the viewer and the middle ground in a landscape; generally from 0 to 1/2 mile distance.

**Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974:** An 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 Forest System lands and renewable resources.

**forest health:** The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance.

**forest land:** Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use including areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, adjoining road clearing, and power line clearing of any width.

**Forest Service Handbook (FSH):** A handbook that provides detailed instructions for proceeding with specialized phases of programs or activities for Forest Service use.

**Forest Service Manual (FSM):** Agency manuals that provide direction for Forest Service activities.

**Forest Supervisor:** The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit. This may consist of two or more national forests or all the forests within a state. The Supervisor reports to the regional forester.

**forest type:** A descriptive term used to group stands of similar composition and development because of given ecological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands.

**forest:** an area of trees with overlapping crowns.

**forest-wide standard:** A performance criterion indicating acceptable norms, specification, or quality that actions must meet to maintain the minimum considerations for a particular resource. This type of standard applies to all areas of the forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.

**fuel break:** Any natural or constructed barrier used to segregate, stop, and control the spread of fire, or to provide a control line from which to work.

**fuel loading:** The amount of fuel (flammable natural materials) expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area.

**fuel treatment:** The rearrangement or disposal of fuels to reduce fire hazard. Fuels are defined as living and dead vegetative materials consumable by fire.

**fuels management:** The planned treatment of fuels to achieve or maintain desired fuels conditions.

**fuels:** Any materials that will carry and sustain a forest fire, primarily natural materials, both live and dead.

## G

**game species:** Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under state or federal laws, codes, and regulations.

**goal:** A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved. It is 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. (36 CFR 219.3)

**goods and services:** The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced from forest and rangeland resources. (36 CFR 219.3)

**grassland:** Areas on which vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and/or cryptogams (mosses, lichens, and ferns), provided these areas do not qualify as built-up land or cultivated cropland. Examples include tall grass and short grass prairies, meadows, cordgrass marshes, sphagnum moss areas, pasturelands, and areas cut for hay.

**grazing:** Consumption of range or pasture forage by animals.

**ground water:** Subsurface water in a saturated zone or geologic stratum.

**group selection:** An uneven-aged regeneration method in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. Uneven age classes for trees are established in small groups. The width of groups is about twice the height of the mature trees, with small opening providing microenvironments suitable for tolerant regeneration, and the larger openings providing conditions suitable for more intolerant regeneration.

**growing season:** The months of the year a species of vegetation grows, from leaf emergence to leaf fall.

## H

**habitat:** The native environment of an animal or plant in which all the essentials for its development, existence, and reproduction are present.

**harvest method:** A procedure by which a stand is logged. Emphasis is on meeting logging requirements rather than silvicultural objectives.

**herbicide:** A pesticide used for killing or controlling the growth of undesirable plants.

**hydric soils:** Soils developed in conditions where soil oxygen is limited by the presence of saturated soil for long periods during the growing season.

## I

**infestation:** The attack by macroscopic organisms in considerable concentration. Examples are infestations of tree crowns by gypsy moth, timber by termites, soil or other substrates by nematodes or weeds.

**instream flow:** The volume of surface water in a stream system passing a given point at a given time.

**integrated pest management (IPM):** The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects at tolerable levels, by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable.

**intermediate stand treatments:** A collective term for any treatment designed to enhance growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand after establishment of regeneration and prior to final harvest. Types include thinning, release and improvement cuttings.

**intermittent service road:** A road developed and operated for periodic service and closed for more than one year between periods of use.

**intermittent streams:** Streams that flow in response to a seasonally-fluctuating water table in a well-defined channel. The channel will exhibit signs of annual scour, sediment transport, and other stream channel characteristics, absent perennial flows. Intermittent streams typically flow during times of elevated water table levels, and may be dry during significant periods of the year, depending on precipitation cycles.

**interpretive services:** Visitor information services designed to present inspirational, educational, and recreational values to forest visitors in an effort to promote understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of their forest experience.

**invasive species:** A species that can move into an area and become dominant either numerically or in terms of cover, resource use, or other ecological impacts. An invasive species may be native or non-native.

## L

**land acquisition:** Obtaining full landownership rights by donation, purchase, exchange, or condemnation.

**land exchange:** The conveyance of non-federal land or interests in the land in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.

**landing:** A cleared area in the forest to which logs are yarded or skidded for loading onto trucks for transport.

**land line location:** Legal identification and accurate location of national forest property boundaries.

**landscape character:** Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it more identifiable or unique. Levels include Natural Evolving, Natural Appearing, Pastoral/Agricultural, Historic, Transitional, Suburban, and Urban.

**landscape:** An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated because of geology, land form, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. Landscapes are generally of a size, shape, and pattern that are determined by interacting ecosystems.

**leasable minerals:** See minerals (leasable).

**lease:** A contract between the landowner and another granting the latter the right to search for and produce oil, gas, or other mineral substances (as specified in the document) on payment of an agreed rental, bonus, or royalty. This right is subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations specified in the document.

**leave tree:** A tree (marked to be) left standing for wildlife, seed production, etc., in an area where it might otherwise be felled.

**logging:** The cutting and removal of trees from a forest.

## M

**management action:** A set of management activities applied to a land area to produce a desired output.

**management area:** An area with similar management objectives and a common management prescription.

**management direction:** A statement of multiple-use goals, objectives, and standards for attaining them. Management direction is expressed forest-wide, by management prescription, and by management area.

**management emphasis:** The multiple-use values to be featured or enhanced within a given management prescription or management area.

**management indicator species (MIS):** An animal or plant selected for use as a planning tool in accordance with 1982 NFMA regulations (36 CFR 219.19). These species are used to help set objectives, analyze effects of alternatives, and monitor Forest Plan implementation. They are chosen because their population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management on selected biological components.

**management practice:** A specific action, measure, course of action, or treatment undertaken on a forest.

**management prescription:** Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives. (36 CFR 219.3)

**management type:** The tree species or species group that should be grown on a specific site, whether or not it presently occupies the site that best suits the particular site soil, aspect, elevation, and moisture provided by the area and the forest plan's objectives.

**mast:** The fruit of trees such as oak, beech, sweet chestnut and also the seeds of certain pines; for example, shortleaf and loblolly pines, particularly where considered as food for livestock and certain kinds of wildlife.

**mesic:** Sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, i.e., neither decidedly wet or dry.

**mineral entry:** All National Forest System lands which (1) were formerly public domain lands subject to location and entry under the U.S. mining laws, (2) have not been appropriated, withdrawn, or segregated from location and entry, and (3) have been or may be shown to be mineral lands, are open to prospecting for locatable, or hardrock, minerals.

**mineral exploration:** The search for valuable minerals on lands open to mineral entry.

**mineral materials:** Materials such as road aggregate, landscaping rock, rip-rap, and other earthen construction materials. These materials are used to build and maintain trails, roads, and campgrounds; to restore riparian and aquatic habitat; to repair flood damage, etc.

**mineral resource:** A known or undiscovered concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the earth's crust in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity is currently or potentially feasible.

**mineral soil:** Weathered rock materials without any vegetative cover.

**minerals, leasable:** Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale and geothermal steam on public domain and acquired status lands, and hard rock minerals on acquired lands.

**minerals, locatable:** Hard rock minerals on public domain status land. May include certain nonmetallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials.

**minimum level:** The minimum level of management which complies with applicable laws and regulations, including prevention of significant or permanent impairment of the long-term productivity of the land, and which would be needed to maintain the land as a National Forest, and to manage uncontrollable outputs, together with associated costs and inputs.

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

**mitigation:** Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

**modified seed tree:** A timber harvest cut designed to obtain natural regeneration from seed trees left for that purpose. Approximately 10-20 sq. ft. of pine and hardwood basal area per acre are retained in the overstory. Seed trees are retained indefinitely. This cut will establish a two-aged stand. This treatment differs from a traditional seedtree by retaining a mix of hardwoods and pines in the overstory after regeneration.

**modified shelterwood:** A timber harvest cut designed to establish natural regeneration and develop a two-aged stand. Approximately 20-40 sq. ft. of pine and hardwood basal area per acre are retained in the overstory. After seedlings are established, the overstory may be thinned again, to a density that will provide for the development of regeneration. The remaining large trees are retained indefinitely. This treatment differs from a traditional shelterwood by retaining a mix of hardwoods and pines in the overstory after regeneration.

**monitoring and evaluation:** The evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met, as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

**monitoring:** The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how fully objectives have been met, how closely management standards have been applied, and what effects those practices had on the land and environment.

**motorized equipment:** Machines that use a motor, engine, or other non-living power source. This includes, but is not limited to such machines as chain saws, aircraft, generators, motor boats, and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery or gas powered hand carried devices such as shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras, stoves, or other similar small equipment.

**multiple use:** Management of all the various resources of the National Forest system so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources and services; 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 the uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output. (36 CFR 219.3)

## N

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** 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 Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan):** A 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 establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given national forest.

**national forest land:** Ouachita National Forest System lands for which the Forest Service is assigned administrative responsibility.

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

**national forest system (NFS):** All National Forest System lands reserved or withdrawn from public domain of the United States and acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means. National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead–Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010–1012), and other lands, waters, or interests that are administered by the Forest Service, or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system.

**national forest system land:** Federal land that has been legally designated as national forests or purchase units, and other land under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III land.

**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:** The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the US Department of the Interior.

**National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM):** A systematic process to estimate annual recreation and other uses of National Forest System lands through user surveys.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:** Rivers with scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of Oct. 2, 1968, 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.

**natural plant community:** an association of plant species which are endemic to an area and whose characteristics have not been adversely affected by human disturbance.

**natural regeneration:** Renewal by self-sown seed or by vegetative means (regrowth).

**net annual growth:** The net change in merchantable volume expressed as an annual average between surveys in the absence of cutting (gross growth minus mortality).

**net public benefits:** An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued. Net public benefits are measured by quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure or index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

**no surface occupancy (NSO):** Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited to protect the identified resource values.

**no-action alternative:** The condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction would continue unchanged.

**non-attainment area:** For National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), where the pattern of "violations of standard" is sufficient to require remedial action; a boundary is determined around the location of the violations. The area within that boundary is designated to be in non-attainment of the particular NAAQS and an enforceable plan is developed to prevent additional violations.

**non-commercial thinning:** The thinning of commercial-size trees without a subsequent sale of associated wood products. Also called a pre-commercial thinning.

**non-motorized recreation:** A recreational opportunity provided without the use of any motorized vehicle. Participation in these activities is accomplished through the use of foot, or horseback travel. Motorized vehicle equipment may be authorized for administrative purposes of resource management.

**non-point source pollution:** A diffuse source of pollution not regulated as a point source. May include atmospheric, deposition, agricultural runoff, and sediment from land-distributing activities.

O

**objective:** A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established 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. (36 CFR 219.3)

**obligate species:** a plant or animal species which occurs naturally only in a specific type of habitat.

**obliteration:** The reclamation of the land occupied by a facility for purposes other than transportation.

**occupancy trespass:** The illegal occupation or possession of National Forest land or property.

**off-highway vehicle (OHV):** Any vehicles capable of being operated off established roads.

**old growth forests:** an ecosystem distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old growth encompasses the later stages in a variety of characteristics including tree size, accumulation of large dead woody material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function. Old growth is not necessarily virgin or primeval. It can develop over time following human disturbances, just as it does following natural disturbances. Old growth encompasses both older forests dominated by early seral species and forests in later successional stages dominated by shade tolerant species.

**old growth:** A stand of trees that is usually well past the age of maturity as defined by the culmination of mean annual increment and often exhibit characteristics of decadence. These characteristics may include, but are not limited to: low growth rates, dead and dying trees, snags, and down woody material.

**open road density:** Calculated by converting the acres within the allocation of a contiguous block into square miles (total acres/640 acres) and then dividing that figure into the linear measure of open roads within the block. Open roads forming the boundary of a contiguous management prescription block contribute half of their length to open road density calculations. An open road is a motorized travelway (including designated motorized trails) used on a regular basis.

**operating plan:** A written plan, prepared by those engaged in mining activity on the forests, and approved by a forest officer for prospecting, exploration, or extraction activities that are slated to take place on National Forest System land.

**outstanding mineral rights:** Instances in which the minerals in federally owned lands were severed prior to the transaction in which government acquired the land. Such rights are not subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations. Removal or extraction of these minerals must be allowed in accordance with the instrument severing the minerals from the surface and under applicable state and local laws and regulations. See also Reserved Mineral Right.

**overstory:** That portion of trees in a two- or multi-layered forest stand that provides the upper crown cover.

## P

**partnership:** Voluntary, mutually beneficial and desired arrangement between the Forest Service and another or others to accomplish mutually agreed-on objectives consistent with the agency's mission and serving the public's interest.

**payments in lieu of taxes:** Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of federal land, and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing.

**perennial stream:** A stream with a defined channel that flows at least 90 percent of the time. Includes channels that contain permanent pools of water that may be connected by areas without surface flow but which generally have subsurface flow.

**personal use:** The use of a forest product, such as firewood, for home use as opposed to commercial use or sale.

**persons-at one-time (PAOT):** A recreation capacity measurement term indicating the number of people that can use a facility or area at one time.

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

**policy:** A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.

**possible old growth:** areas with the highest probability of being existing or future old growth based on the preliminary inventory criteria.

**precommercial thinning:** The selective felling or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.

**preferred alternative:** After evaluation completed in the planning process, the alternative chosen by the Agency (Regional Forester) as the alternative that would most nearly meet Agency objectives

**prescribed fire (burning):** Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under such conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc. as allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives of silviculture, wildlife management, grazing, fire hazard reduction, etc. NOTE: It seeks to employ fire scientifically to realize maximum net benefits with minimum damage and at acceptable cost.

**prescribed fire:** Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives including disposal of fuels, and controlling unwanted vegetation. The fires are conducted in accordance with prescribed fire plans, and are also designed to stimulate grasses, forbs, shrubs, or trees for range, wildlife, recreation, or timber management purposes.

**prescription:** See Management Prescription, and Silvicultural Prescription.

**present net value (present net worth):** The difference between net benefits and net costs, each discounted to the present.

**proclamation boundary:** The boundary contained within the presidential proclamation that established the national forest.

**program:** Sets of activities or projects with specific objectives, defined in terms of specific results and responsibilities for accomplishments.

**project:** A work schedule prescribed for a project area to accomplish management prescriptions. An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, time period, and responsibilities for execution.

**proposed action:** In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or decision that a federal agency intends to implement or undertake. The proposed action described in the Environmental Impact Statement is the Forest Plan.

**proposed wilderness study area:** Areas recommended for wilderness study by the Forest Service but which have yet to be acted on by Congress.

**public access:** Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use.

**public net benefit:** The change in the well being of a people as a whole after allowances for costs of factors of production and other goods and services incidental to the management decision.

**public:** The people of an area, state or nation that can be grouped together by a commonality of interests, values, beliefs or lifestyles.

## R

**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 management:** The art and science of planning and directing range use to obtain sustained maximum animal production, consistent with perpetuation of the natural resources.

**Ranger District:** Administrative subdivision of the Forest, supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

**reconstruction:** Work that includes, but is not limited to, widening of roads, improving alignment, providing additional turnouts, and improving sight distance that improve the standard to which the road was originally constructed. Also undertaken to increase the capacity of the road or to provide greater traffic safety.

**record of decision:** A document separate from, but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the alternative assessed in the environmental impact statement chosen to implement.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS):** A method for classifying types of recreation experiences available, or for specifying recreation experience objectives desired in certain areas. Classes include:

**Primitive (P):** An area characterized by having essentially unmodified natural environment of 5,000 or more acres. Interaction between users is very low; evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted. There is a high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.

**Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM):** Area characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of 2,500 or more acres. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present but are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted. There is a moderately high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk.

**Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM):** Area characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of 2,500 or more acres, with a moderately high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Motorized use is permitted.

**Roaded Natural (RN):** Area characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment with a low probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of man. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation may be provided.

**Rural (R):** Area characterized by a substantially modified natural environment with a low probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of man. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are provided.

**Urban (U):** Area characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Vegetative cover is often manicured. Sights and sounds of humans, on-site, are predominant. Facilities for highly intensified motorized use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.

**recreation:** Any socially desirable leisure activity in which an individual participates voluntarily and from which he derives satisfaction.

**recreational opportunity:** Availability of settings for users to choose from (activities) that provide refreshment of the body or mind.

**reference condition:** Reference conditions are the characteristic mosaic of vegetation such as composition and structure and the frequency and severity of disturbances under the historic range of variability. Reference conditions are used to calculate Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) and can be used as a baseline measurement.

**reforestation:** The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees.

**regeneration cutting:** Any removal of trees intended to assist regeneration already present or to make regeneration possible.

**regeneration:** The re-establishment of forest cover by seeding, planting, and natural means (also called reforestation). Also used as a noun referring to the young trees themselves.

**region:** An administrative unit within the National Forest system. The United States is divided into nine geographic regions. Each region has a headquarters office and is supervised by a Regional Forester. Within each region are located National Forests and other lands of the Forest Service.

**Regional Forester:** The official responsible for management of National Forest land within a USDA Forest Service region.

**research natural area:** An area set aside by the Forest Service specifically to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. Commercial exploitation is not allowed and general public use is discouraged.

**reserved mineral rights:** Refers to those cases wherein the minerals were severed from the surface during the transaction whereby the government acquired the land. These rights are subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's rules and regulations that were applicable at the time of the transaction.

**resource:** An aspect of human environment which renders possible, or facilitates the satisfaction of, human wants, and the attainment of social objectives.

**restoration:** The process of modifying an ecosystem or repairing damage, such that natural processes will again function in the repaired system to achieve a desired, healthy and functioning condition.

**retention:** A visual quality objective in which human activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.

**revegetation:** The re-establishment and development of a plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of humans (e.g., afforestation and range reseeding).

**revision:** To make the plan new or up-to-date. Plan revision must be considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development and approval of a forest plan. Revisions take place every 10-15 years, but may occur more frequently if conditions or public demands change significantly.

**right-of-way:** A right of use across the lands of others. It generally does not apply to absolute purchase of ownership.

**riparian areas:** Areas with three-dimensional ecotones of interaction that include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems that extend down into the groundwater, up above the canopy, outward across the floodplain, up the near-slopes that drain to the water, laterally into the terrestrial ecosystem, and along the watercourse at a variable width.

**riparian ecosystem:** A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent terrestrial ecosystem identified by soil characteristics (alluvial soils inundated by a 100-year flood, wetland soils) and distinctive vegetative communities that require free and unbound water.

**riparian:** Land areas directly influenced by water. They usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics showing this water influence. Streamside, lake borders, and marshes are typical riparian areas.

**riparian dependent species:** Species that are dependant on riparian areas during at least one stage of their life cycle.

**ripping:** A process where the soil is mechanically sliced or broken to improve tilth, aeration, and permeability.

**road construction:** Activity that results in the addition of forest system or temporary road miles.

**Road Maintenance Levels:** Levels are described as follows:

- a. Level 1: Road normally closed to vehicle traffic.
- b. Level 2: Road open for limited passage of traffic but not normally suitable for passenger cars.
- c. Level 3: Road open for public traffic including passenger cars, but may not be smooth or comfortable.
- d. Level 4: Road suitable for all types of vehicles, generally smooth to travel and dust may be controlled.
- e. Level 5: Road is smooth and dust free, and the surface is skid resistant, if paved.

**road reconstruction:** Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing system road defined as follows:

**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.

**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.

**road:** A motor vehicle path more than 50 inches wide, unless classified and managed as a trail. It may be classed as a system or non-system road.

**roads analysis process (RAP):** Roads analysis is an integrated ecological, social, and economic science based approach to transportation planning that addresses existing and future road management options. The intended effects are to ensure that decisions to construct, reconstruct, or decommission roads will be better informed by using a roads analysis. Roads analysis may be completed at a variety of different scales, but generally begins with a broad forest-scale analysis to provide a context for future analyses.

**sapling:** A usually young tree that is larger than a seedling, but smaller than a pole. Size varies by region.

**Scenery Management System (SMS):** A system for the inventory and analysis of the aesthetic values of the National Forest System lands. It replaces the Visual Management System (VMS) as defined in Agricultural Handbook #462.

**scenic attractiveness:** The scenic importance of a landscape based on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, rockform, waterform, and vegetation pattern. Classified as A (Distinctive), B (Typical or Common), or C (Undistinguished).

**scenic class:** A system of classification describing the importance or value of a particular landscape or portions of that landscape. Values range from 1 (highest value) to 7 (lowest value).

**scenic integrity objective (SIO):** A desired level of excellence based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations to the valued attributes of the characteristic landscape. Objectives include Very High, High, Moderate, and Low.

**Very High (VH):** Generally provides for only for ecological changes in natural landscapes and complete intactness of landscape character in cultural landscapes.

**High (H):** Human activities are not visually evident to the casual observer. Activities may only repeat attributes of form, line, color, and texture found in the existing landscape character.

**Moderate (M):** Landscapes appear slightly altered. Noticeable human-created deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed.

**Low (L):** Landscapes appear moderately altered. Human-created deviations begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed but borrow from valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles outside the landscape being viewed.

**scenic integrity:** A measure of the degree to which a landscape is visually perceived to be "complete." The highest scenic integrity ratings are given to those landscapes which have little or no deviation from the character valued for its aesthetic appeal. Scenic integrity is used to describe an existing situation, standard for management, or desired condition.

**sediment:** Solid mineral and organic material that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.

**sedimentation:** The deposition of detached soil and rock material transported by or suspended in water.

**seed tree:** An even-aged regeneration method where in a single cut, the removal of all merchantable trees in a stand, except for a small number of widely dispersed trees retained for seed production, and to produce a new age class in a fully-exposed microenvironment.

**seep:** A wet area where a seasonal high water table intersects with the ground surface. Seeps that meet the definition of a wetland are included in the Riparian Corridor.

**Selected Alternative:** The alternative chosen by the Regional Forester to implement as the Revised Forest Plan.

**sensitive species:** Those species that are placed on a list by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern.

**seral stage:** a developmental, transitory stage in the ecological succession of a biotic community.

**shaft:** A vertical excavation from the surface or within a mine, of limited area compared with its depth; made for finding or mining ore, lowering and hoisting miners, ventilation, and other purposes in an underground mining operation.

**shelterwood:** A regeneration method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which a new age class develops beneath the partially shaped microenvironment provided by the residual trees. The sequence of treatments can include three distinct types of cuttings: (1) an optional preparatory harvest to enhance conditions for seed production; (2) an establishment harvest to prepare the seed bed, and to create a new age class; and 3) a removal harvest to release established regeneration from competition with the overwood.

**silvicultural system:** A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop, and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

**silviculture:** The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands. Silviculture entails the manipulation of forest and woodland vegetation in stands and on landscapes to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

**single-tree selection:** A regeneration method of creating new age classes in uneven-aged stands in which individual trees of all size classes are removed uniformly throughout the stand to achieve desired stand structural characteristics.

**site index:** A numerical evaluation of the quality of land for plant productivity.

**site preparation:** The removal of competition and conditioning of the soil to enhance the survival and growth of seedlings or to enhance the germination of seed.

**site:** An area considered in terms of its physical and/or biological environment, e.g., riparian zone, a homogenous stand of vegetation, a campground, etc.

**skid trail:** A temporary pathway through the woods formed by loggers dragging (skidding) logs from the stump to a log landing or skid road, without dropping a blade and without purposefully changing the geometric configuration of the ground over which they travel.

**skidding:** A term for moving logs by dragging from stump to roadside, deck, or other landing.

**slash:** The residue left on the ground after harvesting, sanitation operations, windstorm or fire. It includes unutilized logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, tops, branches, leaves, etc.

**snag:** A dead or partially dead (more than 50 percent) hardwood or pine tree which is used by many species for perching, feeding, or nesting.

**soil productivity:** The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber, forage, etc., under defined levels of management. It is generally dependent on available soil moisture and nutrients and length of growing season.

**southern pine beetle:** One of the many species of pine bark beetles that are present in the forest at all times. When environmental and forest conditions become favorable, the beetle populations can increase and cause substantial timber losses over extensive areas in a relatively short period of time.

**Southern Region:** The Forest Service organizational unit consisting of thirteen Southeastern states and Puerto Rico.

**special interest area:** Areas supporting some unique biological element(s) such as novaculite glades, acid seeps, etc., that have been or will be protected.

**special use authorization:** A permit, term permit, or easement that allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land.

**special-use permits:** Special uses are permits issued by the Forest Service for various land uses.

**SPECTRUM:** A computer modeling tool to model alternative resource management scenarios applied to landscapes through time in support of strategic and tactical planning. This includes scheduling vegetation manipulation activities to achieve ecosystem management objectives; modeling resource effects and interactions within management scenarios; and exploring tradeoffs between alternative management scenarios in support of decision-making.

**spring:** A water source located where water begins to flow from the ground due to the intersection of the water table with the ground surface. Generally flows throughout the year. Springs that are the source of perennial or intermittent streams are included in the Riparian Corridor.

**stand improvement:** A term comprising all intermediate cuttings made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of even-aged, two-aged, or uneven-aged stands.

**stand:** A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit.

**standard:** A principle requiring a specific level of attainment, a rule to measure against.

**stocking:** The degree of occupancy of land by growing stock trees, measured by basal area or number of trees per unit area and spacing compared with a minimum standard: which varies by tree size and species or species group: to the occupancy that is required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land.

**stream:** A water course having a distinct natural bed and banks; a permanent source which provides water at least periodically; and at least periodic or seasonal flows at times when other recognized streams in the same area are flowing.

**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 for timber production:** National Forest System land allocated by a Forest Plan decision to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis. *Regulated basis* means a systematic relationship between tree growth and timber harvest such that a specific timber volume objective level can be sustained indefinitely.

**suitable:** Land that is to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.

**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.

## T

**targets:** Assignments made to the Forest by the Regional Forester. A statement used to express planned results to be achieved within a stated period of time.

**temporary road:** A road authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation, not intended to be part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management.

**ten (10)-year entry:** This is the average length of time between regeneration harvests. This is considered only an average, with actual entries allowed to vary from 8 to 12 years. Entry is defined as when the timber is sold.

**tentatively suitable:** Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and (a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (b) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; (c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be attained within 5 years after final harvest; and (d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities.

**terrestrial:** of, or pertaining to, land as distinct from water.

**thinning:** A cutting made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or to 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. Designated as a threatened species in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior.

**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. For purposes of forest planning, timber production does not include the production of fuelwood or harvests from unsuitable lands. (36 CFR 219.3, 1982 rule)

**timber stand improvement:** A term comprising all intermediate cuttings made to improve the composition, constitution, condition, and increment of a timber stand.

**timber:** A general term applied to tree stands that provide a wood fiber product, specifically sawed lumber five by five inches or more in width and depth.

**topography:** The configuration of a land surface including its relief, elevation, and the position of its natural and human-made features.

**trail:** A general term denoting a way for purposes of travel by foot, stock or trail vehicle. (A trail vehicle is one which is 40 inches or less in width and is designated for trail use.)

**trailheads:** The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.

**transportation system:** All roads needed to manage and administer the Forest resources. A road network.

**trespass:** The invasion of the property or rights of another without owner's consent.

**two-aged stand:** A stand composed of two distinct age classes that are separated in age by more than 20 percent of rotation.

## U

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

**uneven-aged management:** The manipulation of a forest for a continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of age or diameter (size) classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Managed uneven-aged forests are characterized by trees of many ages, or sizes intermingled singly or in groups. Trees are harvested singly or in small groups with the process of regeneration of the desirable species occurring either continuously or at each harvest. Each harvest usually includes thinning and cultural treatments to promote growth and maintain or enhance stand structure. The basic method for control (regulation) is some expression of volume (such as basal area), stand structure, and maximum tree size.

**uneven-aged:** a stand of trees in which the individual trees originated over a long period of time and, thus, differ widely in age; a regeneration system designed to produce such a stand.

**unsuitable forest land (not suited):** Forest land that is not managed for timber production because (a) the land has been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (b) the land is not producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood; (c) technology is not available to prevent irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; (d) there is no reasonable assurance that lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final harvest, based on existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience; (e) there is at present, a lack of adequate information to responses to timber management activities; or (f) timber management is inconsistent with or not cost efficient in meeting the management requirements and multiple-use objectives specified in the Forest Plan.

## V

**viable population:** Population of plants or animals that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area.

**viewshed:** The total landscape seen, or potentially seen, from all or a logical part of a travel route, use area, or waterbody.

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

## W

**water bars:** A change in the grade of a roadbed, trail surface, or fire line used to divert water off the surface to prevent it from eroding ruts and possibly carrying sediment to a stream.

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

**wetlands:** 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.

**wild and scenic river:** A river or section of river designated as such by congressional action under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of Oct. 2, 1968, as supplemented and amended, or those sections of a river designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which it flows. A river can be classified under the following three categories:

**wild river:** Free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, and within watersheds or shorelines that are essentially primitive.

**scenic river:** Free of impoundments but accessible by roads, and within watersheds or shorelines that are still largely primitive and undeveloped.

**recreational river:** Readily accessible by roads, with some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

**wilderness:** Area designated by congressional action under the 1964, 1975, 1980 and 1983 Wilderness Acts. Wilderness is defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness areas are protected and managed to preserve their natural conditions, which generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of human activity substantially unnoticeable; have outstanding opportunities for solitude or for a primitive and confined type of recreation; include at least 5,000 acres or are of sufficient size to make practical their preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition; and may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

**wildland fire:** Any non-structural fire on wildlands other than one intentionally set for management purposes. Confined to a predetermined area. Not to be confused with "fire use," which includes prescribed fire.

**wildland-urban interface:** The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

**wildlife habitat improvement:** The manipulation or maintenance of vegetation to yield desired results in terms of habitat suitable for designated wildlife species or groups of species.

**wildlife stand improvement (WSI):** Habitat improvements involving the manipulation of either the overstory or understory crown canopy which benefit wildlife, fish, or threatened and endangered animals and plants.

**wildlife:** All non-domesticated mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians living in a natural environment, including game species and non-game species. Animals, or their progeny (i.e., feral animals: including horses, burros, and hogs), that once were domesticated, but escaped captivity, are not considered wildlife.

**withdrawal:** An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.

**withdrawn:** National Forest System lands segregated or otherwise withheld from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws.

**woodlands:** an open stand of trees with crowns not usually touching (generally forming a 25 to 60 percent cover).

X

**xeric:** Pertaining to sites or habitats characterized by decidedly dry conditions.

# Glossary of Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$       Microgram(s) per cubic meter

## A

ADA      Americans with Disabilities Act  
AGFC      Arkansas Game and Fish Commission  
AQI      Air Quality Index  
AQRV      Air Quality Related Values  
ARPA      Archaeological Resources Protection Act  
ASQ      Allowable Sale Quantity  
AUM      Animal Unit Month

## B

BA      Basal Area  
BMP      Best Management Practice

## C

CAA      Clear Air Act  
CCF      Hundred Cubic Feet  
CFR      Code of Federal Regulations  
CSU      Controlled Surface Use  
CUS      Control of Undesirable Species

## D

DBH      Diameter at Breast Height  
DEIS      Draft Environmental Impact Statement

## E

EF      Experimental Forest  
EIS      Environmental Impact Statement  
EPA      Environmental Protection Agency

## F

FEIS      Final Environmental Impact Statement  
FIA      Forest Inventory and Analysis  
FY      Fiscal Year

**H**

HMA Habitat Management Areas

**I**

IMR Implementation Monitoring Review

IPM Integrated Pest Management

**M**

MA Management Area

MIS Management Indicator Species

**N**

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NF National Forest

NFMA National Forest Management Act

NFS National Forest System

NRA National Recreation Area

**O**

ODWC Oklahoma Department of Wildlife and Conservation

OHV Off-Highway Vehicle

ONF Ouachita National Forest

**P**

PET Proposed, Endangered, or Threatened Species

PETS Proposed, Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive Species

**R**

RCW Red-cockaded Woodpecker

RD Ranger District

RNA Research Natural Area

ROS Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

ROW Right-of-Way

**S**

SERA Syracuse Environmental Research Associates

SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer

SIO Scenic Integrity Objective

SMA	Streamside Management Area
SMS	Scenery Management System
SPB	Southern Pine Beetle
SPM	Semi-Primitive Motorized
SPNM	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized

## **T**

THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
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## **U**

USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of Interior
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **W**

WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
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Plant Conference Call, June 4, 2003. Ozark NF, Attendees: Mike Brod, Theo Witsell, Scott Simon, discussion on list of species for the Ozark-St. Francis NF.

Plant Meeting, August 25, 2003 in Hot Springs, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks, Mike Brod, and Jeff Holmes, entered final data into the database.

Plant Meeting, July 15, 2003. in Hot Springs, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks, Mike Brod, worked on entering species info into database.

Plant Meeting, July 18, 2003. in Hot Springs, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks, Mike Brod, worked on species document as references for the database.

Plant Meeting, July 23, 2003. in Hot Springs, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks, Theo Witsell, reviewed each species and its associated targets.

Plant Meeting, July 8, 2003. in Hot Springs, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks, Scott Simon, Betty Crump, Jeff Holmes, assigned species to targets and revised some key factors.

Plant Meeting, June 17, 2003 in Hector, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks and Mike Brod, reviewed the database and began developing a process for organizing data.

Plant Meeting, June 23, 2003 in Hot Springs, AR Attendees: Susan Hooks, Mike Brod, Jeff Holmes, Betty Crump, Steve Osborne began work on targets, key factors and indicators.

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# Index

## A

air quality, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 180, 224, 225, 249, 251, 271, 282, 283  
allowable sale quantity, 2, 7, 8, 19, 22, 228, 233, 234, 235  
alternatives, iii, viii, ix, 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 44, 46, 47, 48, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, 181, 191, 193, 201, 202, 208, 221, 223, 265, 266, 279, 281, 282, 284, 285

## C

cumulative effects, 11, 23, 26, 42, 49, 59, 60, 61, 62, 68, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 115, 128, 138, 139, 141, 144, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 168, 176, 178, 180, 181, 191, 192, 206, 208, 211, 221, 235, 245, 250, 253, 254, 256, 260, 267, 276, 277, 280, 282

## D

demand, 11, 48, 53, 55, 57, 66, 69, 93, 113, 141, 165, 187, 193, 204, 208, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 221, 226, 232, 245, 255, 267, 269, 271, 278, 295, 297, 330

## E

economic, 7, 182, 186, 188, 278, 285, 369  
economy, 182, 185, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193  
ecosystem health, v, vi, viii, ix, 4, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 128, 173, 202, 203, 221, 253, 271

## F

forest health, 11, 16, 20, 141, 155, 169, 170, 172, 173, 176, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 234, 265, 266, 269, 270

## G

grazing, 43, 44, 48, 49, 57, 206, 254, 255, 256, 284  
groundwater, 54, 55, 56

## H

herbicide (*also see pesticide*), 47, 60, 178

## M

management area, vi, vii, viii, 2, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16  
management indicator species, 13, 65, 66, 92, 94, 113, 119, 142, 164, 165, 168, 303  
military use, 282  
minerals, 43, 44, 48, 191, 206, 258, 272, 284

## N

non-native invasive species, 173, 175, 176

## O

off-highway vehicle, viii, ix, 3, 6, 9, 13, 21, 44, 48, 59, 60, 137, 193, 194, 195, 213, 214, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 260, 272  
oil and gas, iii, ix, 2, 27, 212, 236, 240, 241, 245, 248, 249, 252, 254

## **P**

payments to counties, 191, 192, 200  
pesticide (*also see herbicide*), 16, 93, 137, 155  
preferred alternative, 13  
prescribed burning, viii, 11, 13, 15, 16, 32, 33, 41, 42, 47, 73, 112, 137, 144, 145  
prescribed fire, v, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 31, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 60, 109, 112, 113, 120, 121, 122, 125, 137, 143, 154, 157, 158, 169, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 204, 209, 260, 261, 265, 266, 270, 276, 282, 283  
present net value, 204  
purpose and need for action, 1

## **R**

recreation, vii, 4, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 191, 195, 196, 202, 203, 204, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 258, 266, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277  
recreation opportunity spectrum, 216  
roadless area, 268, 269  
roads, 6, 16, 17, 18, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 202, 203, 207, 209, 210, 211, 260, 266, 271, 283, 284

## **S**

scenery, 260  
selected alternative, iii ix, 12, 13, 156, 158, 221, 241, 252, 284  
sensitive species, 32, 33, 71, 73, 83, 146, 160, 164, 225, 272  
significant issues, viii, 1, 3, 4, 10  
smoke, 10, 16, 18, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 177, 178, 180, 203, 209, 265, 282  
social, 182, 278, 285, 369  
soils, 23, 24, 25, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 173, 256, 258, 261, 262  
species viability, 3, 13, 17, 65, 69, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94  
suitable use, viii, 6, 9, 221, 222

## **T**

threatened or endangered species, vii, 4, 10, 14, 58, 71, 72, 75, 80, 83, 92, 146, 148, 151, 164, 165, 168, 171, 178, 250, 251, 265, 272  
timber, vii, 14, 19, 195, 204, 227, 266  
transportation, 6, 22, 211

## **W**

water quality, 58  
watershed, 6, 23, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 262  
wild and scenic river, iii, vii, ix, xii, 8, 10, 12, 14, 58, 81, 145, 213, 219, 223, 227, 228, 229, 238, 252, 264, 270, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284  
wilderness, iii, v, viii, ix, 2, 5, 9, 15, 194, 202, 203, 207, 209, 213, 215, 221, 222, 263, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 283, 284