Appendix E
Glossary

Abbreviations:

- **AASHTO.** American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.
- **CFR.** Code of Federal Regulations.
- **EM.** Forest Service Engineering Manual.
- **EO.** Executive Order.
- **FSH.** Forest Service Handbook.
- **FSM.** Forest Service Manual.
- **USC.** United States Code

Administrative unit. A National Forest, a National Grassland, a purchase unit, a land utilization project, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Land between the Lakes, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, or other comparable unit of the National Forest System. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 261.2)

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV). A type of off-highway vehicle that travels on three or more low-pressure tires; has handle-bar steering; is less than or equal to 50 inches in width; and has a seat designed to be straddled by the operator. (FSH 2309.18.05)

Annual Maintenance. Work performed to maintain serviceability, or repair failures during the year in which they occur. Includes preventive and/or cyclic maintenance performed in the year in which it is scheduled to occur. Unscheduled or catastrophic failures of components or assets may need to be repaired as a part of annual maintenance. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Arterial Road (1). A road that provides for relatively high travel speeds and minimum interference to through movement. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Arterial Road (2). A forest road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways. (FSH 7709.54, no longer in print)

Bridge (1). A structure, including supports, erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, a highway, or a railway, having a track or passageway for carrying traffic or other moving loads, and having an opening measured along the center of the roadway

of more than 20 feet between undercopings of abutments or spring lines of arches, or extreme ends of the openings form multiple boxes; it may include multiple pipes where the clear distance between openings is less than half of the smaller contiguous opening. (23 CFR 650.403)

Bridge (2). A road or trail structure, including supports, erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, a road, a trail, or railway, and having a deck for carrying traffic or other loads. (FSM 7705)

Capital Improvement. The construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset, or the significant alteration, expansion, or extension of an existing fixed asset to accommodate a change of purpose. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

CFR. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation.

Collector Road (1). A road that serves predominant travel distances shorter than arterial roads at more moderate speeds. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Collector Road (2). A forest road that serves smaller land areas than an arterial road. Usually connects forest arterial roads to local forest roads or terminal facilities. (FSH 7709.54, no longer in print)

Commercial Use (1). Any use or activity on National Forest System lands (a) where an entry or participation fee is charged, or (b) where the primary purpose is the sale of a good or service, and in either case, regardless of whether the use or activity is intended to produce a profit. (36 CFR 251.51)

Commercial Use (2). Use of National Forest System roads for commercial purposes, including hauling of Federal or non-Federal products from public or private lands; hauling of livestock, other than stock or feed for stock authorized for use on National Forest System lands, where the hauling itself is the commercial purpose; or the transportation of goods, supplies, or patrons of commercial enterprises within the National Forest System that are authorized by contract, agreement, license, or special-use permit. Those providing public services under contract, that is, contract postal services, school busing, package delivery services, and so forth, are not considered commercial uses. The term "Commercial Use" is synonymous with the term "Commercial Hauling" as used in 36 CFR 212.5, 36 CFR 212.9, and 36 CFR 261.54. (FSM 7730.5)

Construction (1). The supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a highway, including bond costs and other costs relating to the issuance in accordance with section 122 of bonds or other

debt financing instruments and costs incurred by the State in performing Federal-aid project related audits that directly benefit the Federal-aid highway program. Such term includes--

(A) locating, surveying, and mapping (including the establishment of temporary and permanent geodetic markers in accordance with specifications of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce);

(B) resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation;

(C) acquisition of rights-of-way;

(D) relocation assistance, acquisition of replacement housing sites, and acquisition and rehabilitation, relocation, and construction of replacement housing;

(E) elimination of hazards of railway grade crossings;

(F) elimination of roadside obstacles;

(G) improvements that directly facilitate and control traffic flow, such as grade separation of intersections, widening of lanes, channelization of traffic, traffic control systems, and passenger loading and unloading areas; and

(H) capital improvements that directly facilitate an effective vehicle weight enforcement program, such as scales (fixed and portable), scale pits, scale installation, and scale houses. (23 USC 101)

Construction (2). The erection, construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Culvert. A conduit or passageway under a road, trail, or other obstruction. A culvert differs from a bridge in that the top of a culvert does not serve as the road surface and is constructed entirely below the elevation of the traveled way. (Handbook of Steel Drainage & Highway Construction Products).

Cyclic Maintenance. Preventive maintenance activities that recur on a periodic and scheduled cycle. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Decommission. Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration and/or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems nor require maintenance. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Deferred Maintenance. Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period. When allowed to accumulate without limits or consideration of useful life, deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and decrease in asset value. Deferred maintenance needs may be categorized as critical or non-critical at any point in time. Continued deferral of non-critical maintenance will normally result in an increase in critical deferred maintenance. Code compliance (e.g. life safety, ADA,

OSHA, environmental, etc.), Forest Plan Direction, Best Management Practices, Biological Evaluations other regulatory or Executive Order compliance requirements, or applicable standards not met on schedule are considered deferred maintenance. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Designated road, trail, or area. A National Forest System road, a National Forest System trail, or an area on National Forest System lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36 CFR 212.51 on a motor vehicle use map. (36 CFR 212.1)

Easement (1). A type of special use authorization (usually granted for linear rights-of-way) that is utilized in those situations where a conveyance of a limited and transferable interest in National Forest System land is necessary or desirable to serve or facilitate authorized long-term uses, and that may be compensable according to its terms. (36 CFR 251.51)

Easement (2). An interest in real property that conveys a right to use a portion of an owner's property or a portion of an owner's rights in the property. (23 CFR 710.105)

Easement (3). An interest in land owned by another party that entitles the holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment. (FSM 5460.5)

Forest Road. A road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System that is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (23 USC 101)

Forest Road or Trail. A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration and utilization or the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (36CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 251.5, 36 CFR 261.2)

Forest Trail. A trail wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (23 USC 101)

Forest Transportation System. The system of National Forest System roads, National Forest System Trails, and airfields on National Forest System lands. (36 CFR 212.1)

Highway. The term ``highway'' includes-- (A) a road, street, and parkway, (B) a right-of-way, bridge, railroad-highway crossing, tunnel, drainage structure, sign, guardrail, and protective structure, in connection with a highway; and (C) a portion of any interstate or international bridge or tunnel and the approaches thereto, the cost of which is assumed by a State transportation department, including such facilities as may be required by the United States Customs and Immigration Services in connection with the operation of an international bridge or tunnel. (23 USC 101)

INFRA. Infra helps the Agency provide an integrated data management tool where Forests can enter, manage, and report accurate information and associated financial data on the inventory of their constructed features - features such as buildings, dams, bridges, water systems, roads, trails, developed recreation sites, range improvements, administrative sites, heritage sites, general forest areas and wilderness.

Jurisdiction (1). The legal right or power to interpret and apply the law. Authority or control. (Webster)

Jurisdiction (2). The legal right to control and regulate the use of a transportation facility. Roads on National Forest lands are under the control of the Forest Service, except for public roads established under the Act of July 26, 1866, private roads, roads for which the Forest Service has granted rights-of-way to private landowners or public road agencies, and roads whose use and rights pre-date the National Forest. Other factors may affect jurisdiction on acquired lands or easements. Review the granting document and obtain appropriate legal opinion for these cases, when necessary. There are roads on the transportation system where the Forest Service has limited rights of use and no jurisdiction over the traffic, such as private road systems and State, county, or township roads. (FSH 7709.59.21)

Jurisdiction (3). The legal right or authority to control, operate, regulate use of, maintain, or cause to be maintained, a transportation facility, through ownership or delegated authority. The authority to construction or maintain such a facility may be derived from fee title, easement, written authorization, or permit from a Federal agency, or some similar method. (23 CFR 660.103)

Local Road (1). A road that primarily provides access to land adjacent to collector roads over relatively short distances at low speeds. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Local Road (2). A forest road that connects terminal facilities with forest collector, forest arterial or public highways. Usually forest local roads are single purpose transportation facilities. (FSH 7709.54, no longer in print)

Low-Volume Road. A road that has an average daily traffic of 400 or less. (AASHTO, 2001, Guidelines for Geometric Design of Very Low-Volume Local Roads)

Maintenance (1). The preservation of the entire highway, including surface, shoulders, roadsides, structures and such traffic-control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization. (23 USC 101)

Maintenance (2). The upkeep of the entire forest transportation facility including surface and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures, and such traffic-control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization. (36 CFR 212.1)

Maintenance (3). The act of keeping fixed assets in acceptable condition. It includes preventive maintenance normal repairs; replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve a fixed asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than those originally intended. Maintenance includes work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, and other legal direction as long as the original intent or purpose of the fixed asset is not changed. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Motor Vehicle. Any vehicle which is self-propelled, other than:

- A vehicle operated on rails; and
- Any wheelchair or mobility device, including one that is battery-powered, that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 261.2)

Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM). A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a Ranger District of the National Forest System. (36 CFR 212.1)

National Forest System. As defined in the Forest Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, the ``National Forest System" includes all National Forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States, all National Forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under title III of the Bankhead-JonesFarm Tennant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010-1012), and other lands, waters or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system. (36 CFR 212.1)

National Forest System Land. All lands, waters, or interests therein administered by the Forest Service. (36 CFR 251.51)

National Forest System Road. A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 251.51, 36 CFR 261.2)

National Forest System Trail. A forest trail other than a trail which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1)

Need (1). A maintenance, capital improvement, or other programmatic or operational requirement which can be satisfied by a single unit of work. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

- **Critical Need.** A requirement that addresses a serious threat to public health or safety, a natural resource, or the ability to carry out the mission of the organization. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

- **Emergency Need.** An urgent maintenance need that may result in injury, illness, or loss of life, natural resource, or property; and must be satisfied immediately. Emergency needs generally require a declaration of emergency or disaster, or a finding by a line officer that an emergency exists. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

- **Health & Safety Need.** A requirement that addresses a threat to human safety and health (e.g. violations of National Fire Protection Association 101 Life Safety Code or appropriate Health Code) that requires immediate interim abatement and/or long-term permanent abatement. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

- **Mission Need.** A requirement that addresses a threat or risk to carrying out the mission of the organization. Needs related to administration and providing services (transportation, recreation, grazing, etc.). Needs not covered by health and safety or natural resource protection. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

- **Non-Critical Need.** A requirement that addresses potential risk to public or employee safety or health, compliance with codes, standards, regulations etc., or needs that address potential adverse consequences to natural resources or mission accomplishment. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

- **Resource Protection Need.** A requirement that addresses a threat or risk of damage, obstruction, or negative impact to a natural resource. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

NEPA. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.

Obliteration (1). To eliminate completely so as to leave no trace. (Webster)

Obliteration (2). The reclamation and or restoration of land to resource production from that of a transportation facility. (FSH 7709.54, no longer in print)

Objective Maintenance Level. The maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and

environmental concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level. (FSH 7709.58, 12.3)

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) (*1*). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross county travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. (36 CFR 212.1)

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) (2). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross county travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain; except that term excludes (A) any registered motorboat, (B) any fire, military, emergency or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes, and any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense purposes, and (C) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract. (EO 116-44 as amended by EO 11989). See also FSM 2355. 01 - Exhibit 01.

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV). Synonymous with off-highway vehicle. (FSM 7709.55 34)

Open to Public Travel (1). The road section is available, except during scheduled periods, extreme weather or emergency conditions, passable by four-wheel standard passenger cars, and open to the general public for use without restrictive gates, prohibitive signs, or regulation other than restrictions based on size, weight, or class of registration. Toll plazas of public toll roads are not considered restrictive gates. (23 CFR 460.2)

Open to Public Travel (2). Except during scheduled periods, extreme weather conditions, or emergencies, open to the general public for use with a standard passenger auto, without restrictive gates or prohibitive signs or regulations, other than for general traffic control or restrictions based on size, weight, or class of registration. (23 CFR 660.103)

Operating Costs for Traffic Monitoring, Management, and Control. Includes labor costs, administrative costs, costs of utilities and rent, and others costs associated with the continuous operation of traffic control, such as integrated traffic control systems, incident management programs, and traffic control centers. (23 USC 101)

Operating Speed. The speed at which drivers are observed operating their vehicles during free-flow conditions. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Operational Improvement. (A) (i)a capital improvement for installation of traffic surveillance and control equipment, computerized signal systems, motorist information systems, integrated traffic control systems, incident management programs, and transportation demand management facilities, strategies, and programs, and (ii) such other capital improvement to public roads as the Secretary may designate, by regulation**;** and (B) does not include resurfacing, restoring, or rehabilitating improvements,

construction of additional lanes, interchanges, and grade separation, and construction of a new facility on a new location. (23 USC 101)

Operational Maintenance Level. The maintenance level currently assigned to a road considering today's needs, road condition, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. It defines the level to which the road is currently being maintained. (FSH 7709.58, 12.3)

Passenger Cars. These include passenger cars of all sizes, sport/utility vehicles, minivans, vans and pickup trucks. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Permit. A special use authorization which provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System land or facilities for specified purposes, and which is both revocable and terminable. (36 CFR 251.51)

Primary Maintainer. The agency or party having primary (largest share) financial responsibility for maintenance. (FSH 7709.58, 13)

Private Road. A road under private ownership authorized by easement to a private party, or a road which provides access pursuant to a reserved or private right. (FS-643, Roads Analysis; Informing Decisions About Managing the National Forest Transportation System, August 1999.)

Public Agency. Any organization with administrative or functional responsibilities which are directly or indirectly affiliated with a governmental body of any nation, State, or local jurisdiction. (23 CFR 635.102)

Public Authority. A Federal, State, county, town or township, Indian tribe, municipal or other local government or instrumentality thereof, with authority to finance, build, operate or maintain toll or toll-free highway facilities. (23 CFR 460.2)

Public Road. Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel. (23 USC 101)

Reconstruction. To construct again. (Webster)

Recreational Vehicle. These include motor homes, cars with camper trailers, cars with boat trailers, motor homes with boat trailers and motor homes pulling cars. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Rehabilitation (1). Minor reconstruction. Non-standard highway-related operation and maintenance activities to provide minor upgrades to a highway. (23 CFR 625)

Rehabilitation (2). Renovation or restoration of an existing fixed asset or any of its components in order to restore the functionality or life of the asset. Because there is no

significant expansion or change of purpose for the fixed asset, the work primarily addresses deferred maintenance. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Repair. Work to restore a damaged, broken, or worn-out fixed asset, component, or item of equipment to normal operating condition. Repairs may be done as annual maintenance or deferred maintenance activities. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Replacement. Substitution or exchange of an existing fixed asset or component with one having essentially the same capacity and purpose. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Restoration. To bring back to an original state. (Webster)

Right-of-Way (1). Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance and termination of a project or facility passing over, upon, under or through such land. (36 CFR 251.51)

Right-of-Way (2). A privilege or right to cross over or use the land of another party for egress and ingress such as roads, pipelines, irrigation canals, or ditches. The right-of-way may be conveyed by an easement, permit, license, or other instrument. (FSM 5460.5)

Road (1). A motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail. (36 CFR 212.1)

Road (2). A general term denoting a facility for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 50 inches width. Includes only the area occupied by the road surface and cut and fill slopes. (FSM 2355.05)

Road Management Objectives. Defines the intended purpose of an individual road based on management area direction and access management objectives. Road management objectives contain design criteria, operation criteria, and maintenance criteria. (FSH 7709.55, 33)

Routine Maintenance. Work that is planned to be accomplished on a continuing basis, generally annually or more frequently. (FSH 7709.58, 13.41)

> **Other than Routine Maintenance.** Work that can be deferred without loss of road serviceability, until such time that the work can be economically or efficiently performed. The frequency of such work is generally longer than a year. (FSH 7709.58, 13.41)

Service Life. The length of time that a facility is expected to provide a specified service. (FSH 7709.56b, 05)

Special Use Authorization. A permit, term permit, lease, or easement which allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land. (36 CFR 251.51)

Subject to the Highway Safety Act (HSA). National Forest System roads that are open to use by the public for standard passenger cars. This includes roads with access restricted on a seasonal basis and roads closed during extreme weather conditions or for emergencies, but which are otherwise open for general public use. (FSM 7705)

Temporary road or trail. A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization that is not a forest road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. (36 CFR 212.1)

Terminal Facility. A transfer point between the transportation network and resources served or between different transportation modes. Typical terminal facilities are vehicle parking areas, boat ramps and docks, trailheads, log transfer facilities, airfields and heliports. (FSH 7709.54, no longer in print)

Traffic Service Level. Describes the significant characteristics and operating conditions of a road. (FSM 7705). See also FSH 7709.56, Chapter 4.

Trail. A route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail. (36 CFR 212.1)

Trailhead. The transfer point between a trail and a road, lake, or airfield. The area may have developments that facilitate the transfer from one transportation mode to another. (FSM 2353.05)

Transportation Facility Jurisdiction. The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement, or other similar method. While jurisdiction requires authority, it does not necessarily reflect ownership. (FSM 7705)

Travel Route. A road, river or trail, that is open for use by members of the general public. (36 CFR 292.21)

Trucks. These include single-unit, tractor-semitrailer combinations and tractor-semitrailer in combination with additional trailers. (AASHTO, 2001, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets)

Unauthorized Road or Trail. A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. (36 CFR 212.1)

Unauthorized roads are categorized into two types and recorded in the SYSTEM linear event in the Infra Travel Routes database. The two types are:

- **Undetermined.** Roads where long term purpose and need has yet to be determined, and

- **Not Needed.** Roads not needed for long-term management of national forest resources as determined through an appropriate planning document. (Travel Routes National Data Dictionary for Roads)

Vehicle. Any device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported, including any frame, chassis, or body of any motor vehicle, except devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. (36 CFR 261.2)