

Appendix EE

Glossary of Terms

Terms

The following definitions and/or descriptions clarify terminology used in the Forest Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. References are cited within parentheses and can be found at the end of the Glossary. Where a reference is cited, it served as the primary source of the definition/description for that particular term. Where no reference is cited, the definition/description was developed for this Plan Revision from a variety of sources.

The descriptions and definitions are in alphabetical order.

[A]

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV)—An engine-driven device which has a net weight of 900 pounds or less, which has a width of 48 inches or less, which is equipped with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and which is designed to travel on 3 or more low-pressure tires. This also includes motorcycles that are designed to operate on two wheels, weigh 900 pounds or less, have a width of 48 inches or less, are equipped with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and may or may not be street legal. (Ref. 4)

ATV Route—Forest road that has been posted open for ATV use.

ATV Trail—Forest trail that has been posted open for ATV use (May be seasonal or year-round).

ATV Connector—Designated road or trail intended to establish connection or thoroughfare between two existing ATV routes or trail systems.

ATV Trail System—Contained loop or series of loops, possibly with varying degrees of difficulty or challenge.

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 plan. (Ref. 3) That time period is ten years for the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests' Plan. This allowable sale quantity (ASQ) is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity."

ALTERNATIVE—One set of possible solutions to the collection of management problems being considered in plan revision. A number of Alternatives, which address the individual management problems to varying degrees, are identified and evaluated for their effects on people and the environment. Every Alternative addresses each of the management problems to some degree.

ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS (AMAs)—A generalized term for the set of Management Areas 2B, 3B, 4B and 4C that both: 1) employ innovative silvicultural prescriptions and other creative strategies to increase the restoration of key elements of ecosystem structure, function and composition; and 2) provide for a continued flow of goods and services, including wood products. The AMA's are located where the existing habitat presents the best opportunities for restoring or maintaining these ecosystem elements. (Ref. 5)

AMERICAN MARTEN OCCUPIED AREAS—An area where sufficient information (i.e. survey evidence) is available to show that martens occur and persist over time.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO) – This organization consists of professionals from each of the states' highway and transportation departments and is responsible for highway engineering standards.

ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION (AMS)—Using the Resource Assessments and the existing Forest Plans as background, the analysis of the management situation documents:

- Existing Forest Plan direction for a particular resource concern;
- Speculates on the expected results should the existing direction continue;
- Evaluates the kinds of problems which may occur should the existing direction continue;
- Discusses whether or not these problems need to be resolved and determines the potential to resolve them in a Plan Revision; and, if the Plan Revision can resolve the problems, the AMS
- Proposes a range of reasonable solutions to consider.

[B]

BENCHMARKS—(benefits, costs, and values) define the maximum and minimum levels of output. These limits take into account land capability, projected resource demands, and cost efficiency. The benchmark process demonstrates the Forests' ability to respond to timber harvesting issues and management concerns represented in the problem statements.

BASAL AREA—The cross-section area of a tree stem, including bark, in square feet commonly measured at breast height (4.5 feet above ground). It is a parameter often used in silvicultural equations and/or models for determining growth and yield of forest stands.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY—The variety of life forms and processes within an area. Included in the consideration of diversity are genetic variation, number and distribution of species, and the ways in which the variety of biologic communities interact and function. (Ref. 22)

BOG—Wetland ecosystem characterized by acid conditions, an accumulation of peat, and dominance of sphagnum moss. (Ref 1)

BOREAL FOREST—In Wisconsin, mature stands of this forest community are dominated by white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*), often mixed with white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), balsam-poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Mountain-ash (*Sorbus* spp.) may also be present. Common understory herbs are large-leaved aster (*Aster macrophyllus*), bluebead lily (*Clintonia borealis*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), and bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*). Most Wisconsin stands are associated with the Great Lakes, especially the clay plain of Lake Superior, and the eastern side of the northern Door Peninsula on Lake Michigan. Most ecologists today agree that this community type, although resembling the boreal forests of Canada, is a distinct geographic variant of its northern namesake. (Ref 29 and 30)

BUDGET CONSTRAINTS—Those actions and commitments that put limitations on budgets for one or many fiscal years.

BUFFER ZONE—Area surrounding a treatment area, trail, road, or landform that protects the area (or areas outside of it) from what occurs outside of it (or within it).

[C]

CANDIDATE RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (CRNA)—An area that has high potential for designation as a research natural area, and is being recommended for protection until it has undergone formal evaluation and it has been decided whether to designate it as an RNA (this authority rests with the Regional Forester, with concurrence of the Research Station Director) or to manage the area under another management area prescription. (Ref. 6)

CANOPY—The collective tree crowns in a forest situation forming a layer over the forest floor. A canopy may consist of several layers, depending upon the structure of a particular forest stand.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND—Forest land that is producing, or is capable of producing, crops of industrial wood, and:

1. Has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Chief of the Forest Service;
2. Existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions; and
3. 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 harvesting. (Ref. 7)

CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED WILDERNESS—An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which:

1. Generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
2. Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
3. Has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and
4. May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

A Wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. (Ref. 8)

CONNECTIVITY—Condition in which the spatial arrangement of land cover types allows organisms and ecological processes (such as disturbance) to move across the landscape. Connectivity is the opposite of fragmentation. (Ref. 9)

CROSS-COUNTRY ATV USE—The use of ATV's off of established trails, roads or routes.

CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT—(CFR 36 § 219.16 (a) (2) (iii)) In accordance with the established standards, assure that all even-aged stands scheduled to be harvested during the planning period will generally have reached the culmination of mean annual increment of growth. Mean annual increment shall be based on expected growth, according to management intensities and utilization standards assumed in

paragraphs (a)(2)(i)(ii) of this section and on forest type and site quality (the standards referred to require compliance to the RPA Program and regional guide). Mean annual increment shall be expressed in cubic measure. Alternatives which incorporate exceptions to these standards shall be evaluated if it is reasonable to expect that overall multiple use objectives would be better attained.

[D]

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION—A portrayal of the land and resource conditions, which are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

DESIRED NON-NATIVE SPECIES—Species that were not here prior to settlement or are non-native strains of species native to the area. They are deemed desirable because they are game species, wildlife-viewing species, species of cultural significance, or species fulfilling a beneficial ecological function (such as biocontrol agents). Examples from the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests include brown trout and rainbow trout.

DISCOUNT RATE—(FEIS Soc/Econ Analysis section)—An interest rate used in economic or financial analysis to represent the time value of money.

[E]

ECOLOGICAL REFERENCE AREA—Candidate or designated research natural area, special management area, or old growth and natural features complex providing benchmark conditions for monitoring and research, refugia for rare species, and/or ecological conditions otherwise unavailable across the landscape.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY—A prediction of economic vulnerability. For example, if the majority of local employment is with one or two firms, or if the majority of local firms sell to only one or two buyers, the economy is said to be highly dependent on the economic health of those few firms.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY—A term used to describe how well inputs are used to achieve outputs when all inputs (activities) and all outputs (including market and non-market) are identified and valued.

ECONOMIC IMPACT AREA (EIA)—The local area that is studied to determine the kind of economic affects that could occur.

Northern Wisconsin Economic Impact Area (NWEIA)—An EIA that includes the following counties in Wisconsin: Ashland, Bayfield, Forest Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, Taylor, and Vilas. In Michigan, Dickinson and Iron counties are included.

Wisconsin Paper and Pulp Economic Impact Area (WPPEIA)—An EIA that includes the following counties in Wisconsin: Brown, Calumet, Marathon, Outagamie, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Winnebago, and Wood.

Northern Minnesota Economic Impact Area (NMEIA)—An EIA that includes the following counties in Minnesota: Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis. Includes Douglas County in Wisconsin.

ECOSYSTEM—A community of living plants and animals interacting with each other and with their physical environment. A geographic area where it is meaningful to address the interrelationships with human social systems, sources of energy, and the ecological processes that shape change over time. (Ref. 22)

ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION—The process of reestablishing the structure, function, and/or composition of ecosystems, or some portion thereof. (Ref. 22)

ELEMENT OCCURRENCE—Population of a species or an example of a natural community or natural feature occurring at a specific, ecologically appropriate location. (Ref 27)

ENDANGERED—In danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. (Ref 28)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES—The consequences incurred to the environment or ecosystem, positive or negative, that a particular project could inflict.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE—Fair treatment for people of all races, cultures, and incomes, regarding the development of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

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. 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 is harvested. (Ref. 10)

EXISTING COMMON VARIETY MINERAL SOURCES—All known common variety mineral material sources that are either active, inactive, or reclaimed pits and known undeveloped sources (undisturbed) as listed on the Chequamegon and Nicolet pit inventories dated 03/28/03. These Inventories are expected to be included in the Annual Forest Plan Monitoring and Implementation Guide.

EXPENDITURE—The money given in exchange for goods and services (i.e. the costs of 'doing business').

EXPORT VALUE—(FEIS Soc/Econ Analysis section) Value of goods and services sold to buyers outside of the study area.

[F]

FEN—Wetland that is only slightly acidic, dominated by sedges, and in which peat accumulates. (Ref 26)

FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY—A term used to describe how well inputs are used to achieve market valued outputs when all market valued outputs and the associated inputs are identified and valued.

FOREST PLAN—The Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) is a document that guides all natural resource management activity and establishes management standards and guidelines for a National Forest, embodying the provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the 1976 National Forest Management Act.

FOREST PLAN REVISION—A formal modification of an existing Forest Plan to address changes in the natural, social and economic environment, new information about resources on and off National Forests, and new scientific and/or managerial knowledge which shed new light on the assumptions of the existing Plan.

FOREST ROAD—A road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (Ref. 21)

FOREST SERVICE REVENUE—The income received by the Forest Service for the exchange of goods and services (including labor services).

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE (4WD)—A full-sized vehicle with four-wheel drive, which is registered with the state and is legal to operate on public highways. Any Sport

Utility Vehicle would fall in this class, although a 4WD may be a modified vehicle intended primarily for off-highway use.

FRAGMENTATION—The physical division of contiguous areas into progressively smaller patches of increasing degrees of isolation from each other. (Ref. 11)

[G]

GOAL—A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principle basis from which objectives are developed. (Ref. 2)

GUIDELINE—A required course of action or level of attainment that promotes the achievement of Forest Plan goals and objectives, but which can be adjusted or modified if site-specific project conditions warrant a deviation. Guidelines are developed when:

1. Professional expertise is needed to address resource management questions;
2. Site conditions are variable; and
3. They contribute to the achievement of goals.

A project-level analysis and a signed decision (by the responsible official) are required in order to deviate from an established guideline.

[H]

HABITAT—The environment in which an organism (plant or animal) lives. (Ref. 22)

HABITAT TYPE—A system that provides a method of site classification using the floristic composition of plant communities (understory species as well as trees) as an integrated indicator of those environmental factors that affect species reproduction, growth, competition, and therefore, community development (Ref 25).

[I]

INPUT-OUTPUT MODELS—An input-output model is a representation of the flows of economic activity between sectors within a region. The model captures what firms and consumers in the region purchase from each other. It describes the structural interdependence of the economy, by showing the final demand for goods and services and the inter-industry transactions required to satisfy that demand. Thus, an input-output model can be used to predict the economy-wide impact (or ripple effects) of a change in just one component of the economy.

INTERIOR FOREST—An area of late successional or old growth forest that is large enough, and of an appropriate shape to provide conditions that minimize predation, parasitism, and microclimate fluctuations associated with forest edges. These interior forest conditions provide critical habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species.

[L]

LAND TYPE ASSOCIATION (LTA)—One of the most basic ecological units for Forest-wide planning; describes areas of common ecosystem characteristics and generally (but not always) numbering in the thousands of acres. LTAs are defined by similarities in general topography, geomorphic process, geology, soil and potential plant community patterns. (Ref. 5)

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN (LAD)—A process for synthesizing information about landscape character, and then building upon this information to describe and depict, spatially and temporally, sustainable landscape patterns. This process involves: developing an inventory of functional representatives of the characteristic landscapes of the Chequamegon-Nicolet; conducting an assessment, or suitability analysis, of the best ecological opportunities for protection, restoration, and traditional forest management, as well as the integration of related ecological issues; and laying out a framework for broad-scale landscape design and planning. (Ref. 5)

LANDSCAPE PATTERN—The spatial arrangement of forest patches composed of different species or successional stages. The term may also be applied to patches of different land uses, such as residential, commercial or agricultural. (Ref. 5) A landscape is a heterogeneous land area composed of a cluster of interacting ecosystems that is repeated in similar form throughout. (Ref. 19)

LEASABLE MINERALS—These include deposits of zinc, copper, gold, coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale, sodium potassium, oil, and natural gas.

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

[M]

MANUFACTURING (FEIS Soc/Econ Analysis section)—In most economic classification schemes, firms will fall into one of the following categories; Agriculture, construction, government, manufacturing, mining services, trade (retail and wholesale), FIRE (finance, insurance, real estate), and TCPU (transportation, communications, public utilities). Manufacturing consists of those firms that make a physical product other than agricultural goods or minerals, gas and oil.

MESIC—Moderately moist.

MINERAL MATERIALS, COMMON VARIETY—Also referred to as Salable Minerals or Mineral Materials, include construction and landscaping materials (cinders, sand, gravel, boulders, loose rock and common clay) and minerals of similar occurrence commonly used as aggregate, rip-rap, ballast, borrow or fill.

MINERAL RIGHTS

FEDERALLY OWNED MINERAL RIGHTS—The U.S. owns the surface and mineral estate. The mineral estate is administered by the USDI Bureau of Land Management. The BLM may issue leases and mineral leasing permits on acquired National Forest System Lands.

RESERVED MINERAL RIGHTS—The Private landowner reserved the mineral estate when they sold their property to the U.S. Private mineral owners exercise of reserved mineral rights are subject to Secretary of Agriculture Rules and Regulations at the time the reservation was made.

OUTSTANDING MINERAL RIGHTS—The mineral and surface estate were separated some time in the past. When the surface estate was sold to the U.S. the mineral estate was a separate estate owned by a 3rd party. Private mineral owners exercise of outstanding mineral rights are subject to State law and terms of the deed.

MONITORING—The process of collecting information to evaluate whether the objectives and anticipated or assumed results of a management plan are being realized, and whether implementation is proceeding as planned. (Ref. 9)

MULTIPLIERS—Multipliers are indices of the effects of the economic changes brought about by existing or proposed industrial and natural resource developments. Their role in an EIS is to represent the degree to which various sectors of an economy are linked to each other as well as the proportion of consumer spending that escapes from a region (i.e. leakage) as the amount spent re-circulates among various sectors.

[N]

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM ROAD—See **ROADS**.

NET PUBLIC BENEFITS—The overall value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) minus all the associated Forest Service inputs and negative effects (costs) for producing primary benefits.

NON-DECLINING EVEN-FLOW—(CFR 36 § 219.16 (a) (1)) For the base sale schedules, the planned sale for any future decade shall be equal to, or greater than, the planned sale for the preceding decade, provided that the planned sale is not greater than the long-term sustained-yield capacity consistent with the management objective of the alternative.

NON-MARKET ACTIVITIES—Activities for which there exists no monetary market.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO REVISE (NOI)—A formal statement by the Forest Service informing the public of the intent to revise the existing Land and Resource Management Plans for the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests. The Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register in June of 1996, and it identified four major topics which would be addressed in the Plan Revision: Access and Recreation Opportunities; Biological Diversity; Special Land Allocation; and Timber Production.

[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 by defining both the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals. (Ref.3) Objectives identify quantities of items within the 15-year Forest Plan time frame. Objectives are action oriented, and specifically describe measurable results or desired conditions.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV)—Any motor vehicle which can be operated cross-country without benefit of a road or trail over land, snow, and other natural terrain, and includes all of the following: multi-track and multi-wheeled vehicles, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), motorcycles and related 2, 3, and 4-wheeled vehicles, amphibious machines (water to land, and back), hovercraft, and any other vehicles that use mechanical power, including 2 and 4-wheel drive (4WD) vehicles that are highway registered, when operated off highways and roads. (Ref. 12) This definition includes snowmobiles.

OLD GROWTH FOREST—A community with dominant trees at or near biological maturity. The age and structure of an old-growth community varies with species and site. Old growth stands are sometimes characterized by a multi-layered, uneven age and size class structure; a high degree of compositional and structural patchiness and heterogeneity; and significant amounts of woody debris and tip-up mounds. (Ref. 13)

OPEN ROAD DENSITY—The linear measure of all roads open to public traffic per unit area, commonly expressed in units of miles of open road per square mile of land.

[P]

PATCH—A structural component of a landscape. Landscapes have three structural components: a matrix – the most connected portion of similar vegetation within the landscape; patches – isolated portions of similar vegetation within the matrix; and corridors – relatively narrow areas that connect patches (Ref 24)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)—This payment to counties is based on the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act (1976) that authorizes compensation to counties in lieu of property taxes that cannot be levied against federal lands within the counties' jurisdiction.

PEATLAND—Area with unconsolidated accumulations of undecomposed or slightly decomposed organic material under excessively wet conditions.

PERMANENT UPLAND OPENING—A specific area where shrubs, forbs, grasses, and/or sedges predominate and which is maintained in the open state either naturally or through active maintenance. A permanent opening would include maintained openings, small barrens communities, frost pockets, and other natural openings.

PINE BARRENS—A savanna-type community that has 0-50% canopy closure (overstory) in the form of clumps or individual trees of jack pine, red pine, oak, and aspen species. These communities have a shrub-grassland underneath dominated by ericaceous (heath) species and contain some prairie species. Fire is the dominant disturbance mechanism, and the stand replacing fire interval is 5-50 years. Pine Barrens are globally rare, and imperiled in the state of Wisconsin. The Jack Pine forest type contains the same tree species as those within Pine Barrens, but the canopy closure is greater. (Ref. 5)

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE—The Alternative selected as best resolving the issues being addressed by the Plan revision. The Proposed Plan is based upon this Alternative

PRESENT NET VALUE (PNV)—Present Net Value expresses a future stream of costs and revenues in current dollar value.

PROBLEM STATEMENT—A concise summary of the management issues/concerns for a particular resource area, as identified in the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). The Problem Statement identifies the specific concerns, and a range of possible solutions. Plan revision alternatives propose various options to resolving the collective set of issues described in the Problem Statements.

[R]

RANGE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY (RNV)—The variability in composition, structure, and dynamics of ecosystems before EuroAmerican influence, including the variation of physical and biological conditions within an area due to climatic fluctuations and disturbances of wind, fire, and flooding. (Swanson et al. 1994)

RECREATION (FEIS Soc/Econ Analysis section)—This category is an expenditure profile that was developed to assess the amount of money visitors to the National Forests will spend using the services provided by the Forest. Activities surveyed included the following: developed camping, picnicking or swimming; mechanized travel (including off-road travel, snowmobiling, bicycling, etc.); trail use (including hiking, back packing, horseback riding, canoeing, kayaking, etc.); winter sports (e.g. skiing and snowshoeing); resort (those who used cabins, lodges, and organized group camp facilities on FS lands); other (all other recreation activities except *hunting* and *fishing*).

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS)—A formal Forest Service process designed to delineate, define, and integrate outdoor recreation opportunities in land and resource management planning. ROS classes are used to describe all recreation

opportunity areas; from natural, undisturbed, and undeveloped to heavily used, modified and developed. ROS designations attempt to describe the kind of recreation experience one may expect to have in a given part of the National Forest. (Ref. 14) The ROS classes, which apply to the Chequamegon-Nicolet, range from Semi-Primitive settings to Rural settings, and this range is described below (Ref. 15):

- **Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)**—This setting is characterized by a predominately natural or natural appearing environment of moderate to large size (generally greater than 2,500 acres). Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Motorized use is not permitted (some administrative use is permitted). Mountain bikes and wheelchairs are permitted. In this setting there is a high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, and self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Management activities mimic natural occurrences. Primitive roads may be present, and structures are rare and isolated.
- **Non-Motorized**—This is a proposed classification, unique to the Chequamegon-Nicolet. It is not an ROS category in and of itself, since it can be applied to any Management Area (except Wilderness); and it can be used to modify any ROS category (except SPNM). In essence, it limits recreation in any such designated area to non-motorized opportunities by closing all access points to motorized public traffic. The intent is to provide non-motorized opportunities in a variety of habitats, successional stages, management emphases and recreation settings.
- **Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)**—This setting is characterized by a predominately natural or natural appearing environment of moderate to large size (generally greater than 2,500 acres). Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Motorized use is permitted on designated roads and trails and off-road (where not restricted). In this setting there is a moderate probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, and self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Management activities mimic natural occurrences. Primitive roads may be present, structures are rare and isolated. ATV, motorcycle and snowmobile motorized use is possible.
- **Roaded Natural Remote (RNR)**—This setting is characterized by a predominately natural or natural appearing environment of moderate size (generally greater than 500 acres). Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Motorized use is permitted on designated roads and trails, and off-road (where not restricted). In this setting there is a moderate probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, and self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Management activities mimic natural occurrences. Primitive roads may be present, structures are rare and isolated. All motorized use is possible.
- **Roaded Natural (RN)**—This setting is characterized by a predominately natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation are possible. Motorized use permitted on designated roads and trails, and off-road (where not restricted). In this setting there is an equal probability of experiencing affiliation with other user groups, and experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of humans. Challenge and risk opportunities associated with more primitive types of recreation are not very important. Natural settings may have modifications, which range from being

easily noticed to strongly dominant. Roads and/or highways present, structures readily apparent.

- **Rural**—This setting is characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people, and are often provided for special activities. Facilities for intensified use and parking are available. Motorized use is permitted on designated roads and trails, and off-road (where not restricted). In this setting the probability for experiencing affiliation with individuals and groups is prevalent, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. Opportunities for challenges, risk taking, and use of outdoor skills are generally unimportant. Management activities and designed roads or highways may dominate the natural landscape. Structures are readily apparent.

RECREATION VISITOR DAYS (RVDs)—This unit of measurement is defined as one 12-hour visit for the purpose of a selected activity on the Forest.

REGIONAL FORESTER'S SENSITIVE SPECIES (RFSS)—A species of plant or animal from one or more Forests or Grasslands that is officially designated as such by one or more Regional Foresters on the basis of: 1) it is declining in numbers or occurrences and there is evidence indicating that it could be proposed for federal listing as threatened or endangered if action is not taken to reverse or stop the downward trend; 2) its habitat is declining and continued loss could result in population declines that lead to federal listing as threatened or endangered if action is not taken to reverse or stop the decline; and/or 3) its population or habitat is stable but limited.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)—"A physical or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural physical and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation may be utilized to maintain the unique feature that the Research Natural Area was established to protect." Research natural areas are part of a national network of ecological areas designated in perpetuity for research and education and/or to maintain biological diversity on National Forest System lands. RNAs are intended for nonmanipulative research, observation, and study. (Ref. 6)

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT—A compilation of background material on the status of a particular resource area, on a local, regional and national scale. The Resource Assessment describes the present condition of a particular resource, and speculates on the future condition of the resource based on current and expected trends.

RESPONSE COEFFICIENTS—Estimates of economic response to increments of demand for goods and services. For example, a common response coefficient predicts the local economic benefits of each \$1,000,000 spent by people coming to an area to watch birds or other wildlife.

ROADS—Motor vehicle travelways over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified or temporary.

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

Temporary Roads—Roads 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.

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

(Ref. 20)

ROAD CLOSURE—Process of closing a National Forest System (NFS) road to public vehicle traffic. Closures are used on NFS roads for the purpose of limiting or prohibiting particular types of travel. NFS roads may be closed to all motorized traffic, or they may be closed to specified types of vehicles and remain open to others (such as snowmobiles or ATV's). Gates may be used as closure devices when the intent is to restrict public traffic but permit administrative traffic, or to restrict traffic periodically or seasonally. Less flexible closure devices, such as berms, rocks, tank traps or downed trees may be used when the intent is to close the road to any vehicle traffic and essentially “mothball” the road until it is needed again some years in the future. Temporary roads may be closed periodically during their period of operation, but will be obliterated when their utility is complete.

ROAD DECOMMISSIONING—Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state.

ROAD DENSITY—The quantity of road mileage per unit area, commonly measured as miles of road per square mile of land area.

ROAD MANAGEMENT—The Forest Service classifies road standards primarily as a function of traffic level and maintenance. The terminology used to describe these classifications includes:

Traffic Service Levels

TSL A—Stable and smooth running surface with few seasonal restrictions, traffic is free-flowing mix of vehicle types.

TSL B—Stable running surface for the predominant traffic during the normal use season. Traffic may be congested during high use periods (logging, recreation), mix of vehicle types.

TSL C—May not have a stable running surface under all traffic or weather conditions; flow may be hampered by limited passing facilities or poor road conditions, may not accommodate all vehicle types.

TSL D—Running surface is rough and irregular, two-way traffic difficult, obstacles or resource activities may block traffic, generally designed for high clearance vehicles.

Maintenance Levels

ML1—Road closed to motorized traffic. This road may be any Traffic Service Level. However, while it is in ML1, it is closed and not receiving any maintenance.

ML2—Road suitable and open for high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration.

ML3—Road open and maintained for prudent passenger car travel. User comfort and convenience are not a maintenance consideration. Most roads single lane with spot surfacing.

ML4—Road open for travel at moderate speeds with moderate user comfort and convenience.

ML5—Road open and provides high degree of user comfort and convenience. Most roads double lane, paved; or aggregate with dust abatement.

ROAD OBLITERATION—Process of removing a road from the landscape. Obliterations are used on system and temporary roads, which are to be removed from service (decommissioned). Obliteration can include removing evidence of any access points; removing any structures from the roadbed (such as culverts, bridges, signs, guide rails, etc.); and restoring wetlands and riparian areas.

[S]

SATELLITE BARRENS—Small patches of pine barrens unconnected to the larger core barrens area.

SATURATED SOIL – Soil is thoroughly wet and cannot support heavy equipment without destruction of soil structure resulting in rutting and compaction.

SAWTIMBER—Trees containing at least one 8-foot sawlog and meeting Forest specifications for freedom from defect. Softwood trees must be at least 6 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH—4.5 feet above the ground), and hardwood trees must be at least 8 inches DBH according to the Nicolet Plan (Ref. 2); or at least 9 inches DBH (for all species) according to the Chequamegon Plan. (Ref. 16)

SCENERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMS)—A systematic approach for determining the relative value and importance of scenery in a national forest. SMS is to be used in the context of ecosystem management to inventory and analyze scenery in a national forest, to assist in establishment of overall resource goals and objectives, to monitor the scenic resource, and to ensure high-quality scenery for future generations. (Ref. 23)

SCENIC INTEGRITY OBJECTIVE (SIO)—The visual objective for management of an area of the Forest, defining its permissible variation from the landscape's valued scenic character. Scenic integrity is the state of naturalness of an area, and is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character. The degrees of deviation are used to describe the existing scenic integrity, and the Forest Plan's scenic integrity objectives. (Ref. 23)

SECTOR—A group of businesses that produce similar products or services.

SELECTED CLASS I, II, and III TROUT STREAMS—The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources classifies all the State's Trout waters using the Trout Stream Classification of Class I, II, or III. The following definitions are taken directly out of Wisconsin Trout Streams, WDNR, pub 6-3600 (2002 update).

CLASS I: These are high quality trout waters, have sufficient natural reproduction to sustain populations of wild trout at or near carry capacity. Consequently, streams in this category require no stocking of hatchery trout.

CLASS II: Streams in this classification may have some natural reproduction, but not enough to utilize available food and space. Therefore, stocking is required to maintain a desirable sport fishery.

CLASS III: These waters are marginal trout habitat with no natural reproduction occurring. They require annual stocking of trout to provide trout fishing.

The term "selected" is used to designate those trout streams which will have the 450 no aspen regeneration zone. These streams were selected based on trout classification, fisheries surveys, habitat surveys, water temp, water quality and habitat improvement investments. Fish and water professionals from the FS and WDNR selected the trout streams that either produced or had the best potential to produce a high quality brook trout dominated coldwater ecosystem.

SHRUB-CARR—Wetland community dominated by tall shrubs.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA (SMA)—National Forest System lands (except Wilderness) that contain outstanding examples of plant and animal communities, geological features, scenic grandeur, or other special attributes. Special Management Areas can be designated administratively or by legislation. SMA's are managed to emphasize recreational and other specific related values. Other uses are permitted within SMA's to the extent that they are in harmony with the purpose for which the area was designated. (Ref. 6)

SPECIES VIABILITY EVALUATION (SVE)—A qualitative process for gathering information on species for which viability may be a concern now or during the next 10-20 years. The process includes identifying at-risk species, compiling literature and unpublished information on those species, and using that information to develop and analyze Forest Plan revision alternatives.

SPECTRUM—A software package developed by the Forest Service's Ecosystem Management staff, in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. The model optimizes management area prescriptions and allocation, and schedules activities and outputs. SPECTRUM chooses among alternative solutions given a set of constraints and an objective such as maximizing income or timber volume. The model evolved from the FORPLAN optimization model that was used in the initial round of forest planning.

STANDARD—A required course of action, or level of attainment that promotes the achievement of Forest Plan goals and objectives. Standards are developed when:

1. Unacceptable impacts are expected (without the standard);
2. They are critical to Forest Plan objectives; and/or
3. Laws or policies do not address a proposed course or when they need further clarification.
4. Standards are mandatory. A Forest Plan amendment is required in order to deviate from an established standard.

SUCCESSION—A series of dynamic changes by which organisms succeed one another through plant community (seral) stages leading to a potential natural community or climax community. In the Plan Revision process, these are generally referred to as early, mid and late successional stages. Stages are transitory in nature, and describe a plant community from its earliest growth condition to a condition of full maturity (Ref. 11) .

SUITABLE FOREST LAND—Lands on a Forest that constitute the land base for determining the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) and which are managed for timber production on a regulated basis. (7)

SUPER CANOPY—Refers to an individual tree position in a forest canopy. A tree crown almost entirely above the main canopy receiving light from all sides. Also called an emergent tree.

SURROGATE BARRENS—A large jack pine habitat managed on a shortened rotation to provide temporary savanna-like conditions. Surrogate Barrens provide for temporary open patches following clearcutting. They can be thousands of acres in size, with patches in the hundreds of acres. With the exception of individual trees left in reserve portions or scattered across each unit, most of the trees in a Surrogate Barrens are harvested. While the clearcut area eventually becomes reforested, by carefully planning and scheduling harvest efforts, at least some of the Surrogate Barrens are always in an open condition. Rotation ages may be shortened in some cases to 35-40 years to maintain some portion of open condition. (Ref. 5)

[T]

TALUS—Rocky slope or pile of rock debris such as at the bottom of a cliff.

THREATENED—Likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Ref 3)

TIMBER STUMPAGE—The value of timber priced at the stump. In other words, it is the value of trees at the point where the Forest Service prepares the timber for harvest. The value added to the timber by harvesting and hauling is excluded because the cost at that stage of production falls upon the timber harvester.

TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT—Multipliers measure three different types of impacts in an economy; the direct effect of a change (+/-) in production in a single sector, the associated indirect (ripple) effect on those sectors of the local economy that provide inputs of goods and services to the directly impacted sector. Finally, an induced effect can be estimated that calculates the impact of consumer spending by employees of the directly and indirectly impacted sectors.

TOTAL ROAD DENSITY—The linear measure of all roads (whether open or closed to vehicular traffic) per unit area, commonly expressed in units of miles of road per square mile of land.

TRAIL—Any corridor on the land intended exclusively as a pathway for travel by foot, stock (i.e. horseback), or trail vehicles—such as bicycles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and motorcycles (dirt bikes). (Ref. 17)

TRAFFIC SERVICE LEVEL (TSL)—See ROAD MANAGEMENT.

25% FUND—This payment to the state and ultimately the counties, is based on the Twenty-Five Percent Fund Act (1908) this Act require the Secretary of the Treasury to allocated 25% of all fiscal year National Forest receipts to the State (or Territory) in which the National Forest is located.

[U]

UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT—The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes. This can be applied to a specific stand of trees or an entire ecosystem. (Ref. 10)

UNSUITABLE FOREST LAND—Forest land not managed for timber production because:

- Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Chief of the Forest Service has withdrawn it from suitability;
- It is not producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood; technology is not available to prevent irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions;
- There is no reasonable assurance based on existing technology and knowledge, that it is possible to restock lands within 5 years after final harvest, as reflected in current research and experience;
- There is, at present, a lack of adequate information about responses to timber management activities; or
- Timber management is inconsistent with or not cost efficient in meeting the management requirements and multiple-use objectives stated in the Forest Plan. (Ref. 7)

[V]

VIABLE POPULATION—A species population that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area. (Ref. 22)

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO)—A resource management objective established by the district manager or contained in a higher-level plan that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area. Five categories of VQO are commonly used: preservation, retention, partial retention, modification, and maximum modification.

[W]

WILDLIFE AND FISH—(FEIS Soc/Econ Analysis section)—This category is an expenditure profile that was done by the USFWS. The activities reported on in this profile are: big game hunting, small game hunting, migratory bird hunting, other game hunting, Great Lakes fishing, other (than Great Lakes) fresh water fishing, salt water fishing, non-consumptive wildlife recreation (observing, feeding or photographing fish and other wildlife).

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