

## Appendix 4 – Glossary

**Anadromous fish** – Salmon and steelhead are the species that spend part of their lives at sea and return to their natal stream to spawn.

**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.

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

**Climate Zone** – term used in this report to indicate a zone of characteristic precipitation. **Rain + snow zone** (500 to 5000 feet elevation) includes elevations predominated by rainfall or mixed rain and snow in the winter wet season: **snow zone** (over 5000 feet elevation) is predominated by snowfall in the winter wet season.

**Custodial Maintenance** – Maintenance level in which priority maintenance activities address immediate needs such as correcting safety problems, preventing culvert failure, and maintaining proper surface drainage. Work items that can be postponed, such as brush clearing, scheduled culvert and sign replacement, grading for user comfort, and condition inventories are deferred until they are more urgently needed.

**de Minimus** - Emissions below which air quality conformity determination is exempt.

**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.

**Design Style** – term used in this report to refer to the predominant surface drainage characteristics of a road segment. **Old style** roads are predominantly of a confined drainage design, characterized by an insloped running surface, inboard ditches and outboard berms. **New style** roads are predominantly of an unconfined drainage design, characterized by an outsloped running surface, and with minimal inboard ditches and outboard berms

**Hydrologically connected** – a road segment is hydrologically connected if its surface drainage enters a stream channel directly without first passing through a vegetated buffer. Examples: 1) insloped roads with

ditches that drain into a stream channel; 2) outsloped, rutted road with concentrated runoff that is conveyed by an erosion channel that connects to a stream

**Intermittent Stream** – A channel with intermittent or ephemeral flow that has evidence of annual scour or deposition.

**Key Watershed** – A 5<sup>th</sup> field watershed designated under the Northwest Forest Plan for special management to contribute to anadromous salmonid conservation. Key Watersheds have highest priority for watershed restoration.

**Maintenance Level 1** - These roads are closed. Some intermittent use may be authorized. When closed, they must be physically closed with barricades, berms, gates, or other closure devices. Closures must exceed one year. When open, it may be maintained at any other level. When closed to vehicular traffic, they may be suitable and used for non-motorized uses, with custodial maintenance. Surface maintenance is only performed for purposes of drainage control and minimizing erosion.

**Maintenance Level 2** - Roads open for use by high-clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is discouraged and the surface is not maintained for this use. Traffic is minor administrative, permitted or dispersed recreation. Non-traffic-generated maintenance is minimal. Surface maintenance is only performed for purposes of drainage control.

**Maintenance Level 3** - Roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities. Typically low-speed, single-lane with turnouts and native or aggregate surfacing. The road surface is maintained to provide the passage of low-clearance vehicles (i.e., passenger cars).

**Maintenance Level 4** - Roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate speeds. Most are double-lane and aggregate surface. Some may be single-lane. Some may be dust abated. The road surface is maintained to provide the passage of low-clearance vehicles (i.e., passenger cars).

**Maintenance Level 5** - Roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. Normally double-lane, paved facilities, or aggregate surface with dust abatement. This is the highest standard of maintenance. The road surface is maintained to provide the passage of low-clearance vehicles (i.e., passenger cars).

**Resident fish** - A fish that spends its entire life in a stream or lake and does not have an ocean life phase.

**Road Construction (new)** – Activity that results in the addition of forest classified or temporary road miles (36 CFR 212.1).

**Road Decommissioning** – that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7703).

**Road Maintenance** – The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective (FSM 7712.3).

**Road Reconstruction** – Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road as defined below: a) **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; b) **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 (36 CFR 212.1).

**Serpentine** – a soft metamorphic rock of igneous origin usually a greasy or silky dull greenish color.

**Stream channel** – any natural channel that carries either perennial flow or intermittent flow that has evidence of annual scour or deposition.

**Unclassified Roads** – 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 (36 CFR 212.1).

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**Watershed, 5<sup>th</sup> Field** – 5<sup>th</sup> field watersheds range in size from 40,000 to 250,000 acres. They are subdivided into 6<sup>th</sup> field watersheds.

**Watershed, 6<sup>th</sup> Field** – 6<sup>th</sup> field watersheds range in size from 10,000 to 40,000 acres. They are subdivided into 7<sup>th</sup> field watersheds.

**Watershed, 7<sup>th</sup> Field** – 7<sup>th</sup> field subwatersheds range in size from 3,000 to 10,000 acres.

**Wet Weather Use Regime** – Whether or not a road receives significant traffic when it is wet and subject to rutting. **Restricted** refers to situations in which traffic is restricted during wet weather by either administrative means (such as a gate), or by natural features (such as being made inaccessible by snow more or less continuously

throughout the wet season). ***Unrestricted*** refers to situations in which traffic is not so restricted during the wet season.

**Ultramafic** – ultrabasic rocks of volcanic origin, such as basalt and greenstone.