ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

Acronyms

Acronyms may be used in the place of long, commonly-used terms as a way to shorten the length of the document. This list attempts to identify and define acronyms commonly used in Forest Service documents.

AMS	Analysis of Management Situation
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DFC	Desired Future Condition
DF1	Douglas-fir on Moist Sites
DF2	Douglas-fir on Dry Sites
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAWS	Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale
ECA	Equivalent Clearcut Acres
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Environmental Management System
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FIA	Forest Inventory and Analysis
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FS	Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
GA	Geographic Area
GF	Grand Fir

HRV	Historic Range of Variation
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
INFISH	Interim Inland Native Fish Strategy
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IWM	Integrated Weed Management
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit
LMP	Land Management Plan
LP	Lodgepole Pine
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MMCF	Million Cubic Feet
MRDA	Multi-Resource Development Area
MWMT	Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRI	National Rivers Inventory
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Resource Values
PACFISH	Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds
PP	Ponderosa Pine
RCA	Riparian Conservation Area
RMO	Road Management Objective
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
SAF	Subalpine Fir
SOCI	Species of Concern/Interest
TEPS	Threatened, Endangered, Proposed/Petitioned, and Sensitive Species
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

TSPQ	Timber Sale Program Quantity
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of Interior
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WFU	Wildland Fire Use
WP	Western White Pine
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WUG	Western Utility Group

Glossary

Adaptive Management: A type of natural resources management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, evaluation, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches based upon scientific findings and the needs of society.

Anadromous Fish: Fish that hatch in fresh water, migrate to the ocean, mature there, and return to fresh water to reproduce; for example salmon and steelhead.

Animal Unit Month: The amount of forage needed by one mature 1,000 pound cow and her suckling calf for one month.

Areas of Consistent Snow Compaction: An area of consistent snow compaction is an area of land or water that during winter is generally covered with snow and gets enough human use that individual tracks are indistinguishable. In such places, compacted snow is evident most of the time, except immediately after (within 48 hours) snowfall. These can be areas or linear routes, and are generally found in or near snowmobile or cross-country ski routes, in adjacent openings, parks and meadows, near ski huts or plowed roads, or winter parking areas. Areas of consistent snow compaction will be determined, in lynx analysis units and high elevation areas, based on the area or miles of designated routes used from 1998, 1999 or 2000.

Arterial Roads: A forest road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways.

Assessment Unit: A water body whose attainment status is reported in the Integrated Report. An Assessment Unit must be named and located based on the National Hydrology Dataset (NHD).

Balds: Natural treeless communities located on well-drained ridge top sites

Basal Area per Acre: The total area of the cross section of a tree stems, including the bark, generally at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground).

Base: The fundamental assumptions from which something is begun, developed, calculated or explained.

Beneficial Use: Any of the various uses of water that are recognized in state water quality standards, including, but not limited to, aquatic life, recreation, water supply, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics.

Best Management Practices: Practices determined by the State of Idaho Division of Environmental Quality to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources.

Big Game: Large wild animals that are hunted for sport and food. This hunting is controlled by state wildlife management agencies.

Breaklands: Steep lands adjacent to major rivers and streams.

Candidate Species: Those plant and animal species for which the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has enough scientific information to support proposing them for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); those species have no legal protection under the ESA.

Classified Road: Road 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.

Climax Species: The species of vegetation that would grow on an area if there were no disturbances for long periods of time.

Coastal Disjunct: Plant species whose presence on the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests is marked by separation from other populations found in western Oregon and Washington

Collector Roads: A forest road that serves smaller land areas than an arterial road. Usually connects forest arterial roads to local forest roads or terminal.

Communications Sites: Areas or locations designated for the operation of equipment which reflect, transmit, and/or receive radio, microwave, and cellular telephone signals, for long-distance transmission or local pickup of programming.

Connectivity: The arrangement of habitat that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape. Patches of similar habitats are either close together or connected by linkages of appropriate vegetation or live stream channels. Landscapes are “connected” if there are static patterns (e.g., landforms, soil distributions, contiguous forest cover) or dynamic processes (e.g., dispersal, fire) that link them in some way. A particular landscape may have radically different degrees of connectivity with respect to different processes. Connectivity is the opposite of fragmentation.

Conserve: For biological or physical resources “conserve” means to maintain ecosystem functions, processes or components so that they remain within their range of desired conditions.

Design Criteria: Technical and scientific specifications that must be met to create an acceptable project.

Desired Condition: The social, economic, and ecological attributes toward which management of the land and resources of the plan area is to be directed. Desired conditions are aspiration and are not commitments or final decisions approving projects and activities, and may be achievable only over a long time period.

Developed Recreation: Recreation activities that occur at a facility and result in concentrated use of an area (e.g. a campground or downhill ski resort).

Direct Economic Effects: Production changes associated with changes in demand for the good itself; it is an initial impact to the economy.

Disturbance: The effect of an event that alters the structure, composition or function of terrestrial or aquatic habitats. Natural disturbances include drought, floods, wind, fires, grazing and insects and pathogens. Human-caused disturbances include actions such as timber harvest, livestock grazing, road construction and the introduction of invasive species.

Down Wood: Tree stem or branch that is dead and has fallen to the ground, not in a standing position.

Ecosection: An ecological unit in the National Hierarchical Framework that has similar geomorphic process, stratigraphy, geologic origin, drainage networks, topography, and regional climate.

Ecosystem: A naturally occurring, self-maintained system of living and non-living interacting parts that are organized into biophysical and human dimension components.

Ecosystem Diversity: The variety and relative extent of ecosystem types, including their composition, structure and processes within all or part of an area of analysis.

Ecosystem Integrity: The extent to which the interrelationships among and within ecosystems remain intact so that the number and variety of living organisms can be maintained.

Ecosystem Sustainability: The ability to sustain diversity, productivity, resilience to stress health, renewability, and/or yields of desired values, resource uses, products, or services from an ecosystem while maintaining the integrity of the ecosystem over time.

Eligibility (for Wild and Scenic Rivers): An evaluation of river features to determine which river segments qualify to be studied for possible addition to the Wild and Scenic River system. The river segment must be free-flowing and it must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable (ORV) scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, ecological or other value.

Endangered Species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range other than a species of the class Insecta determined to be a pest, the protection of which would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to humankind.

Entrainment: The incidental trapping of fish and other aquatic organisms in the water, for example, in waters being diverted for irrigation or similar purposes.

Environmental Management System: The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices,

procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving reviewing, and maintaining the environmental policy of the planning unit.

Equivalent Clearcut Area: This generally refers to a model, which generates an index of cumulative disturbance by considering disturbance type, extent, and recovery over time. Although the model has many limitations, it provides an index of vegetative disturbance that can be used to compare the existing condition of different watersheds, and the potential impacts among land management alternatives.

Even-aged: A forest in which most of the trees are approximately the same age.

Exceedence: The violation of the pollutant levels permitted by environmental protection standards.

Facility: Structures needed to support the management, protection, and utilization of the National Forests, including buildings, roads, trails, bridges, communication system components and other constructed features.

Fire Regime: The season, intensity and frequency of fire in a given area over a period of time.

Fire Regime Condition Class: A classification of the amount of departure from the natural fire regime.

Fire Use Plan: A written plan that describes where and under what conditions, a natural fire is allowed to burn without being suppressed.

Fish Habitat: The aquatic environment and the immediately surrounding terrestrial environment that afford the necessary biological, chemical, and physical support systems required by fish species during various life history stages.

Floodplain: The level or nearly level land with alluvial soils on either or both sides of a stream or river that is subject to overflow flooding during periods of high water level. (Note: An active floodplain commonly has newly deposited fluvial sediments, recently rafted debris suspended on trees or vegetation, or recent scarring of trees by material moved by floodwaters.)

Forest Diversity: Refers to the variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. It also refers to ecological structures, functions, and processes at all of these levels.

Forest Inventory and Analysis: A nationwide, all landownership, forest inventory. Plots are located on a grid and revisited every ten years.

Fragmentation: The breaking up of contiguous areas into progressively smaller patches of increasing degrees of isolation.

Grand Fir Mosaic: A patchwork arrangement of grand fir/wild ginger habitat types, coneflower or bracken fern, and alder glades located in an elevation range of 4,000 to 5,800 feet above sea level and found primarily on the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests. Reforestation after disturbance can be problematic, and some sites may convert to persistent coneflower or alder openings.

Ground Water: Any water of the state which occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated geological formation of rock or soil.

Guidelines: Direction that enables forest employees to develop projects that achieve desired conditions and objectives. Guidelines are not commitments or final decisions approving projects and activities in the plan area.

Habitat: A place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter and other environmental conditions for an organism, community or population of plants or animals.

Heritage Resources: Heritage resources include sites, structures or objects used by prehistoric and historic residents or travelers. They are non-renewable resources that tell of life-styles of prehistoric and historic people.

Hibernaculum: Winter residence or any natural covering for protecting organisms during the winter. This term is often used for bat wintering and roost areas, which may include caves, mine adits or loose tree bark.

Hiding Cover: Vegetation capable of hiding 90% of an adult elk or deer from a human's view at a distance equal to or less than 200 feet.

Hydrological Unit Code: A way of identifying all of the drainage basins in the United States in a nested arrangement from largest (regions) to smallest (cataloging units such as streams).

Indirect Economic Effects: The secondary impact caused by changing input needs of directly affected industries (e.g., additional input purchases to produce additional output)

Induced Economic Effects: Effects caused by changes in household spending due to the additional employment generated by direct and indirect effects.

Influence Zone: The spatial extent of direct and indirect road or motorized trail-associated disturbances that causes habitat changes in some way that alters wildlife behavior or results in damaging contact with the animal.

Intermittent Service Roads: Assigned to service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed 1 year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resource to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns. Planned road deterioration may occur.

Invasive Species: Fish, wildlife or plants that have been introduced into an environment in which they did not evolve, usually has no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread.

Inventoried Roadless Areas: To identify and evaluate potential wilderness areas in the National Forest System, forests inventory roadless areas. Potential wilderness areas qualify for placement on the inventory if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. They contain 5,000 acres or more.
2. They contain less than 5,000 acres, but
    a. Due to physical terrain, natural conditions can be preserved.

b. They are self-contained ecosystems, such as an island, that can be effectively managed as a separate unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

c. They are contiguous to existing wilderness, primitive areas, Administration-endorsed wilderness, or potential wilderness in other federal ownership, regardless of their size.

3. They do not contain improved roads maintained for travel by standard passenger-type vehicles, except as permitted in areas east of the 100th meridian.

Landscape Dynamics: Disturbance and temporal progression of forests in a natural, continuous ecological process.

Landslide: Any down-slope mass movement of rock, soil, or debris.

Landslide Prone: Lands that have a higher probability of being subject to landslides. For forest planning, these were identified from combinations of landtypes, aspect, and slope steepness known from past studies to have increased risk of soil movement

Linkages: The area between larger blocks of habitat types where animals can find the security they need to successfully move between those larger habitat blocks with minimal disturbances from roads and motorized trails. These are area specific, used seasonally and not site-specific (e.g., corridors).

Local Roads: A forest road that connects terminal facilities with forest collector, forest arterial or public highways. Usually forest local roads are single purpose transportation facilities.

Locatable Mineral Claims: Locatable minerals on federal lands are classified as into three categories: locatable, leasable, and salable. In general, locatable minerals include both metallic minerals (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic minerals (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) although several factors influence the category into which a mineral falls under various circumstances.

Low-severity Fire: Fire that kills less than 20% of the dominant vegetation (usually trees).

Lynx Analysis Unit: A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect and cumulative effects analyses are performed. An area of at least the size used by an individual lynx (about 25-50 square miles).

Maintain: For biological or physical resources “maintain” means to stay within a desired range of conditions or that current conditions remain essentially the same.

Mechanical Treatment: Vegetation treatments done with equipment rather than fire.

Mesic: Areas that are moist, with moderate temperatures.

Mixed-severity Fire: Fire that kills between 20% and 80% of the dominant vegetation (usually trees) Dead trees may be found as individuals or in small to large groups.

Monitoring: The process of collecting information to evaluate if anticipated results of an action are being realized. Categories of monitoring include:

Implementation Monitoring: The monitoring of management actions to determine if they were implemented properly. Implementation monitoring documents the type of action, the location, and whether the action was implemented successfully. It does not require extensive data and is usually a low-cost monitoring activity.

Effectiveness Monitoring: The monitoring of the resulting project products to determine if they were effective in creating the desired change in conditions to meet stated objectives. This monitoring usually requires structured statistical design to detect change and is usually a moderate-cost monitoring activity.

Validation Monitoring: This type of monitoring (or research) attempts to establish "cause and effect" or inferential relationships between physical, biological or social conditions and/or management actions. These studies are complex and technically rigorous, and often require measuring many parameters under a very structured statistical design to detect the variable affecting change.

Status and Trends Monitoring: The purpose of this type of monitoring is to estimate the status of conditions, and to track over time those conditions or indicators. Common examples of trend monitoring are visitor numbers, employment, water quality, and forest products.

Compliance Monitoring: This type of monitoring typically tracks compliance with established laws, rules, or benchmarks. However, compliance monitoring has also been used in reference to post monitoring of implemented projects to see if they are still functioning as they were designed or intended.

Mosaic (Habitat): A variety of habitats (i.e. patches, corridors) arranged across a landscape.

Multi-aged: A forest in which the trees are found in different age classes, with at least three different age classes represented.

Municipal Watershed: A discrete area contributing surface water to a public water system. See Public Water System.

National Forest System: A system of Federally managed units of forest, range, and related land consisting of national forests, national grasslands, experimental forest and range areas administered by the USDA Forest Service.

Native Species: A plant or animal species that is indigenous to a particular area.

Non-native Species: Organisms that are introduced to an ecosystem (not indigenous) which are capable of surviving and reproducing without human intervention.

Off-Highway Vehicle: An off-highway vehicle (OHV) is a motorized vehicle capable of traveling off the "normal" highway system. Such vehicles include 4x4's, dirt bikes, motorcycles, trail bikes, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) like three- or four-wheelers.

Outstandingly Remarkable Value: The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act defines these values as those characteristics that make the river worthy of special protection. Outstandingly Remarkable Values can include scenery, recreation, fish and wildlife,

geology, history, culture, and other similar values. In order to be considered the value must (1) be river related or river dependent and (2) be rare, unique, or exemplary in a regional or national context. The region is defined as the national forest in this revision project.

Patch: Ecosystem elements (e.g., areas of vegetation) that are relatively homogeneous in composition and structure and differs from what surrounds them. Patch size, shape and orientation play an important ecological role that can affect animal use, resource availability and security.

Potential Classification: For eligible Wild and Scenic rivers, "potential classification" is the tentative classification of the eligible river segment as either wild, scenic, or recreational based on the amount of access by roads and the amount of development along the river segment.

Potential Vegetation: The plant communities that would become established without modern human interference.

Prescribed Fire: A management ignited fire that burns under specified conditions where the fire is confined to a predetermined area and produces the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

Prospectus: A description of past program performance history and anticipated performance over the next three to five years. The prospectus includes strategies and priorities, objectives, performance monitoring, and risks to performance.

Public Water System: Public water systems are divided into three main groups:

> **Community**: A public water system that regularly serves year-round residents (i.e., a system that serves people at their homes; examples include systems that serve towns or subdivisions).
>
> **Non-community, Non-transient**: A public water system that serves at least 25 of the same people, four or more hours per day, for four or more days per week, for 26 or more weeks (i.e., a system that serves always serves the same people, but not at their homes; examples include systems that serve ranger stations or businesses).
>
> **Non-community, Transient**: A public water system that does not serve at least 25 of the same people, four or more hours per day, for four or more days per week, for 26 or more weeks (i.e., a system that serves different people all the time; examples include systems that serve campgrounds or rest areas).

Range of (Natural) Variation: Ecological conditions, and the spatial and temporal variation in these conditions, that are relatively unaffected by people.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum: A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes—primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural and urban.

Primitive: A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification for areas characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and 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.

Semi-primitive motorized: A ROS classification for areas characterized by predominately natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of 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. Motorized use of roads with predominately natural surfaces and trails suitable for motorcycles is permitted.

Semi-primitive Non-motorized: A ROS classification for areas characterized by predominately natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. 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. Motorized recreation use is not permitted. Primitive roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis.

Recreation River: In the National Wild and Scenic River System, a river or river segment that is readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along their shorelines, and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Redundant: Provide more than one example of the elements/natural landscape (e.g. presence of multiple occurrences of specific ecological conditions such that all occurrences can not be eliminated by a catastrophic event.)

Reforestation: The re-establishment of a forest, either by natural regeneration or by planting.

Representative: Provide representative examples of the natural landscape (e.g. a full array of ecosystem types and proportional occurrence compared to historic.)

Research and Inventory Needs: Stream and road crossing inventories by subbasin.

Research Natural Area: The Forest Service Research Natural Area program maintains a representative array of natural ecosystems as baseline areas for research and monitoring.

Resilient: Take into account environmental variation due to ecological processes. (e.g. presence of conditions that will allow for characteristic disturbance processes and not lead to uncharacteristic processes.)

Restore: For biological or physical resources “restore” means to repair reestablish or recover ecosystem functions, processes or components so that they are moving toward or within their range of desired conditions.

Riparian: Related to, living, or located in conjunction with a wetland, on the bank of a river or stream but also at the edge of a lake or pond. (Note: The riparian community significantly influences, and is significantly influenced by, the neighboring body of water

Riparian Conservation Area: Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific guidelines.

The followings RCA widths apply where watershed analysis[1] has not been completed. Establishment of RCAs required completion of watershed analysis to provide the ecological basis for the change. However, RCAs may be modified by amendment in the absence of watershed analysis where stream reach or site-specific data support the change. In all cases, the rational supporting RCA widths and their effects would be documented.

Category 1 – Fish bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100 year floodplain, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

Category 2 – Permanently flowing non-fish bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100 year floodplain, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

Category 3 - Ponds, lakes, reservoirs and wetlands greater than 1 acre: RCAs consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest.

Category 4 – Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less that 1 acre: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum, the RCAs must include the area from the edges of the stream channel or wetland, to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.

Road: A motor vehicle travel way over 50 inches wide unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, non-classified or temporary. A road may be open year-round or seasonally, or closed.

[1] Generally acceptable watershed analysis procedures includes the six-step process outlined in Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale; Federal Guide for Watershed Analysis. 1995. Version 2.2, USDA Forest Service, Portland Oregon, 26 p.

Road Decommissioning: Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state. This may involve conversion of some decommissioned roads to trails.

Road Maintenance Level: The upkeep of the entire forest road system including surface and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures, and such traffic control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization. Road maintenance is classified in terms of the following levels:

> **Level** 1: Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities.
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> **Level 2**: Assigned to roads open for public or permitted use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration.
>
> **Level 3**: Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities.
>
> **Level 4**: Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience
>
> **Level 5**: Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. Normally paved.

Road Reconstruction: Activity that results in a road improvement or road realignment of an existing classified road.

Rosgen Channel Types: A stream channel classification based upon fundamental principles of river systems and identified by its author Dave Rosgen.

Salvage/Sanitation Harvest:

Security: The protection inherent in any situation that allows wildlife to remain in a defined area despite an increase in stress or disturbance associated with hunting season or other human activities. The components of security may include but are not limited to vegetation, topography, road networks, general accessibility, hun6ting season timing and duration and landownership. Habitat security is area-specific (not site-specific).

Self-sustaining Populations: Populations that are sufficiently abundant, interacting, and well-distributed in the plan area, within the bounds of their life history and distribution of the species and the capability of the landscape, to provide for their long-term persistence, resilience, and adaptability over multiple generations.

Seral Species: Species that start growing in natural succession soon after a disturbance (fire or logging).

Snag: A standing dead tree or stump that provides habitat for a broad range of wildlife species

Species: Any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature.

Species of Concern: Species for which the responsible official determines that management actions may be necessary to prevent listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Species of Interest: Species for which the responsible official determines that management actions may be necessary or desirable to achieve ecological or other multiple-use objectives.

Stand-replacing Fire: Fire that kills over 80% of the dominant vegetation (usually trees).

Subalpine: High elevation, cold lands that are below upper treeline.

Succession: The natural process, following a disturbance, in which one community of plants gradually replaces another, in response to changing environmental conditions.

Surface Water: The water exposed to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

System Roads: A classified forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The term “national forest system roads” is synonymous with the term “forest development roads.”

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

Threatened Species: Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.

Timber Sale Program Quantity: The expected annual timber sale volume offered for sale.

Total Maximum Daily Load: It is the sum of the waste load allocations for point sources, non-point sources, natural background, and a margin of safety. A TMDL specifies the amount of a pollutant that needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards set by the state. TMDL is used in the process to attain water quality standards that 1) identifies water quality problems and contributing pollutant sources; 2) allocates pollution control responsibilities among sources in the watershed; 3) provides a basis for taking actions needed to restore a water body.

> **§303(d)**: Refers to section 303 subsection "d" of the Clean Water Act, which requires states to develop a list of water bodies that do not meet water quality standards (a "§303(d) list"). This section also requires TMDLs be prepared for listed waters. Both the list and the TMDLs are subject to EPA approval.
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> **§305(b)**: Refers to section 305 subsection "b" of the Clean Water Act, which requires that each state prepare a report every two years that describes the quality of that state's surface water (referred to as a "§305(b) report") and submit that report to EPA.

Trail: A pathway for purposes of travel by foot, stock, skis, snowshoes or trail vehicles (e.g., all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, over-the-snow machines). A trail may be open year-round or seasonally or closed to certain activities.

Transfer Payment: Payment of money from a government or organization to an individual, a group or another order of government with no good or service directly required in return.

Unclassified Roads: Any feature that looks like a road on the ground or in an aerial photograph is tracked as an unclassified road until field review determines exactly what it is. Some of these turn out to be skid trails or other non-road features. Many are actually roads, most often temporary roads built for short-term access to a harvest unit.

Ungulate: Hoofed, herbivorous mammal that live in herds. Hoofs are usually adapted for running on firm, open ground. (deer, elk, bighorn sheep, etc.)

Uplands: Mid-elevation moderate climate lands.

Volcanic Ash Cap/Ash Cap: Volcanic ash deposited and incorporated into existing soils. In the north-central Idaho area, the ash cap provides water-holding capacity, nutrients, and soil-stabilizing properties.

Watershed Condition: The state of the watershed based on physical and biogeochemical characteristics and processes (such as hydrologic, geomorphic, landscape, topographic, vegetative cover, and aquatic habitat), water flow characteristics and processes (such as volume and timing), and water quality characteristics and processes (such as chemical, physical, and biological) as they affect water quality and water resources.

Water Table: The upper surface of groundwater. That level or elevation, measured from a datum, where the water is at atmospheric pressure and below which the soil is saturated with water.

Weeks Law: A 1911 law (amended in 1924) that authorizes the federal government to purchase land for stream-flow protection, and to maintain the acquired lands as National Forests.

Wetland: A transitional area between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that is inundated or saturated for periods long enough to produce hydric soils and support hydrophytic vegetation.

Wilderness Area: Areas that are without development and maintained roads and are substantially intact natural ecosystems. Only Congress can designate an area to become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wildland Fire: Naturally ignited fires in wildlands (as opposed to areas with human development, such as homes or other buildings).

Wildland Fire Use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in pre-defined geographic areas.

Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.

Wildlife Security: Any combination of vegetation, topography or space that limits human disturbance during critical periods (i.e. reproduction, winter stress, hunting season). Controls on means/methods and/or timing of human and/or land ownership may be necessary to provide secure habitats.

Wild River: In the National Wild and Scenic River System, a river or river segment that is generally inaccessible (no roads) except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines that are essentially free of development.

Winter Range: The area, usually at lower elevations, used by animals (usually ungulates such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep) during the winter months.