treatments, grazing livestock, and a variety of other resource management activities which can determine the health of the forest. Also of concern is the health of the forest ecosystem as a whole: vegetation, wildlife, watersheds, soil, and fish habitat can all be affected by proper and improper management of roads.

A detailed study of the wide-spread impacts of declining forest health on the Malheur, Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests is documented in the Blue Mountains Forest Health Report (William R. Gast, et. al., 1991), which identifies seven strategies for addressing the forest health issue. Three are applicable to Access and Travel Management:

Issue 3 Utilize fire and silvicultural means to restore and maintain forest health in the Blue Mountains within the framework of the desired future conditions described in the forest plans.

Issue 4 Improve coordination of Forest Service land management activities between adjacent landowners and other government agencies to insure that forest health concerns are addressed.

Issue 5 Promote integrated resource analysis to insure adequate consideration of forest health needs in terms of biological diversity, long-term productivity, watershed values, insect and disease management, and cumulative effects on a landscape scale.

The ability to implement these strategies was considered in alternative design, specifically with respect to administrative use. Roads which are designated for closure, but are determined necessary to achieve the salvage and rehabilitation objectives may be closed by means which reasonably allow administrative and permitted access. Salvage and rehabilitation projects would also be a means of achieving the final closure objective following completion of those activities.

(8) Access for Fire Suppression

Access for potential suppression activities was considered in alternative design. Roads which are designated for closure, but determined necessary for potential suppression needs, would be closed by means which allow reasonable access for fire suppression.

Roads closed with an earthen barricade could be reopened in an emergency using a dozer or similar equipment.

(9) Noxious Weeds

A District-wide survey of noxious weeds was completed in 1991. A list of weeds and a map of known populations found on the Heppner Ranger District is maintained at the District office. At this time, populations appear to be confined to areas near or along roads. Because soil-disturbing activities can increase the spread of undesirable or exotic plants, mitigation measures were developed to minimize or avoid such an effect. These mitigation measures are listed on pages 23-31 of Chapter 2.

Hand pulling of noxious weeds was conducted in the summer of 1991 and eliminated plants in 98 percent of the known populations on the District. However, since seeds already in the soil can remain alive for years, treatment would need to continue. The Umatilla National Forest Noxious Weed Management Plan contains additional information on noxious weeds and can be obtained at the District office in Heppner or the Supervisor's office in Pendleton.

(10) Access for Disabled & Senior Citizens

This concern was considered throughout the planning process of Access and Travel Management. A group of local citizens participated in over 20 public meetings; each of these citizens represented a special interest, one of which was for disabled & senior citizens. The key issue of *Road-oriented Recreation* includes this issue and by measuring the amount of road-oriented activities available, it also shows access opportunities for disabled or senior citizens. Roads of varying road standards that access a variety of landscape types District-wide have been designated as open, either yearlong or seasonally. Vehicles are allowed to drive up to 300 feet off of these open roads for access to dispersed recreation areas. Many closed roads will be available for OHV use, and this plan does not restrict non-motorized access.

(11) Yearlong Access on Bull Prairie Road

This double lane paved road provides access from State Highway 207 into Bull Prairie Lake Recreation Area. Before the road was asphalt surfaced, yearlong access had

been allowed as with any other open road. After the asphalt surface was constructed, the road remained open yearlong for a while, but vehicles using tire chains began damaging the new surfacing. Because this became costly to repair, the District closed the road during the winter months.

During an Access and Travel Management public working group meeting in the winter of 1991, this concern was discussed. People who were traveling State Highway 207 could no longer visit the site without driving a great distance out of their way while the road was closed. Considering both this and the mild winters of recent years, the District decided to open the road yearlong and close it only as conditions become undesirable.

(12) Access to Private Land

This issue was considered during the planning of Access and Travel Management. This interest was specifically represented by one member of the Public Working Group. Forest Service roads that access private lands were carefully considered and, in most alternatives, every effort was made to allow for access to those lands. Roads not under Forest Service jurisdiction, such as state and county roads, were considered open unless closed by those governments. Alternatives were designed to maintain the current management (open, seasonal, or closed) of cost share roads.

(13) Access for Snowmobiles/OHVs From Blake Ranch

Every alternative provides snowmobile and OHV users some form of access to the District from Blake Ranch. In alternatives B, C, and D, access for OHV users is limited to designated routes through Summer Range. Linking OHV and snowmobile routes between the Heppner Ranger District and North Fork John Day Ranger District was considered, but no opportunities were identified at the time of this document.

(14) Access for Personal Uses

Firewood gathering, berry picking, Christmas tree cutting, mushroom gathering, and other personal uses are connected to the key issue of *Road-oriented Activities*. Measurements for this key issue will also indicate the opportunities for various types of personal uses. In cases of heavy demand, these amenities are further

controlled and monitored through special use permits and are also covered by the key issue of *Administrative Use*.

(15) Minimal Access Available to Areas Not Managed for Timber

Many of the roads that the Forest Service manages on the Heppner Ranger District were constructed for the purposes of timber management, and more roads do exist in land managed for timber. However, many roads were not constructed, but were created by forest users driving overland year after year. This situation is common on scab flats. The Access and Travel Management planning process did not focus on closing roads of either nature. A wide variety of road standards accessing all types of landscapes District-wide have been designated as open, either yearlong or seasonally. These may vary from two lane paved roads to wheel tracks that wind out through rocks and sagebrush on the scab flats.

(16) OHV/Passenger Vehicle Safety Conflict

Safety is a concern when these types of traffic are mixed. Every alternative was designed to insure that in no case were OHV's and passenger vehicles designated on the same road at the same time. According to state law, it is illegal to drive an OHV on an open road unless it is liscensed and meets other highway safety requirements. This plan is not intended to supercede any existing federal, state, or local laws.

(17) Road Jurisdiction/Maintenance

Roads on Forest Service Land, but under state or county jurisdiction, were considered open unless closed by those governments. Management of these roads is the responsibility of those governments and will not be affected by this document. Use of Forest Service roads by those agencies while managing roads under their jurisdiction on Forest Service land will be subject to the provisions of this document.

For the most part, cost share roads were designated as open yearlong. Only those cost share roads that are currently closed or seasonal were considered closed or seasonal in alternative design. Current management of these roads will continue until a revision of the cost share agreement has been signed.

(18) Management of Roads Not Shown on Maps

It is recognized that at this time, the most up-to-date map of the Heppner Ranger District does not show all roads that actually exist on the ground. Some of these roads are over-grown and are no longer driven; however, many are still in use. Generally, these roads were either created by vehicles driving overland, or constructed as temporary roads for a timber sale, but were never closed. Unless a road is identified as open (or seasonal) under this document, it will be considered closed. As these roads are discovered, a determination will be made as to whether it should be designated as an open or seasonal road. Amendments to road designations will be made periodically and recorded on a Road Management Objective form (see Appendix B).

(19) Access Management May Affect the Well-Being of Local Communities

Closing roads and denying land managers, contractors, and permittees access to commodities on Heppner Ranger District may cause an increase in the cost of forest resources, including but not limited to timber and associated by-products and livestock grazing. The degree to which these costs would increase would be directly related to the type of access (motorized or nonmotorized) that available to these users. It is possible that a large amount of access restrictions could cause activities such as timber harvest or livestock grazing to become too costly; local mills, ranchers, and associated businesses could close. However, such access is considered administrative use and is treated differently than access for the general public under this plan. Effects of contractor and permittee access and the well-being of local communiies is addressed in the key issue of *Administrative Use*.

(20) Access to Minerals and Oil Claims

This concern refers to closing or obliterating existing roads to mineral or oil claims. However, mineral operators are entitled to Forest access in connection with mineral operations (36 CFR 228.12) access to a claim by road, trail, bridge, etc. will not be constructed or improved, nor shall any other means of access, including but not limited to OHV's, be used until the operator has received written approval from an authorized Forest Service Officer. Prior to obtaining written approval from an authorized Forest Service Officer, operators of

mineral or oil claims will be required to abide by the provisions of this document. Non-motorized access to mineral or oil claims is not affected.

Certain considerations must be addressed in every environmental analysis and resulting projects. These are:

CONSUMERS, CIVIL RIGHTS, MINORITY GROUPS, AND WOMEN

Although National Forest roads provide access to consumer goods and job opportunities, no quantitative output, lack of output, or timing of output associated with Access and Travel Management would affect the civil rights, privileges, or status quo of consumers, minority groups, and women.

PRIME FARMLAND, RANGELAND, AND FORESTLAND

Management of access and travel on the Heppner Ranger District will not affect the current land class.

WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

Moist wetland-type patches occur within the Heppner Ranger District. These areas will be avoided and/or excluded from road obliteration or other major soil disturbances resulting from road closure. Other means will be utilized as provided in General Water Quality Best Management Practices, (USDA, Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region, 11/88). These protection measures are judged to meet the intent of Executive Order 11990.

There are no inland or coastal floodplains meeting the intent of Executive Order 11988 within the District. Riparian areas would be protected as provided for streams (Class I through Class IV) in General Water Quality Best Management Practices.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

Site-specific surveys of threatened, endangered and sensitive plants will be completed prior to any ground disturbance. The survey will be completed in an appropriate phenologic window for determining such species' existence on the Heppner Ranger District. All seeps, springs, bogs, and other wet areas which can provide habitat for some threatened, endangered, and

sensitive plant species would be protected. Habitat for sensitive plants and animals would be managed to ensure that the species do not become threatened or endangered through Forest Service actions [Forest Plan page 4-90].

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Because of known land use by Native Americans on and adjacent to the District, information has been shared with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation and the Yakima Indian Nation throughout the environmental analysis process. These three Indian Nations are presently being contacted for a personal presentation in order to gather comments on the proposed alternatives. Through conversations with Native American groups, some roads may be kept open or opened on a seasonal basis to provide access to cultural traditional properties such as resource use areas, cemeteries, and religious places. This will be done in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Register Bulletin 38 and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979.

As road closure projects develop from the Access and Travel Management program, cultural resource reviews will be completed prior to project implementation. Cultural resource surveys will examine installation of physical barriers on those roads where closures will require new construction of gates, guardrail barricades, earthen barricades, or subsoiling of road segments or removal of culverts to reinforce closures. Every effort will be made to avoid conflicts between cultural resources and road closure projects. All projects would be managed to comply with 36 CFR 800 and Forest Service Manual 2360. Requirements for consultation with State Historic Preservation Officer would be followed before, during, and after a project. Confidentiality of cultural resource site locations will be maintained according to 36 CFR 296.18. In the event that any previously undetected and/or subsurface cultural resources are located, all project activities would cease in that area until further analysis could be conducted by the Forest Archeologist. This shall be done in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2361.23 and timber sale contract clause C6.24 (when road closure activities are performed as part of a timber sale contract).

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE EFFECTS

Irreversible commitment of resources refers to a loss of future options with nonrenewable resources. If a road with aggregate surfacing were to be obliterated, an irreversible loss of the aggregate would occur; there would be no way to recover that rock after obliteration had taken place. Otherwise, there would be no irreversible effects to roads from road obliteration projects under this plan.

Irretrievable commitment of resources refers to loss of production of renewable resources. There may be a loss of road-oriented recreation for some forest users, depending on which alternative is selected. This plan would call for the obliteration of some roads, and actually return roadbeds to resource production. If a road had been obliterated and was later needed for resource management, it could be used again if reconstructed. The amount of reconstruction required would depend on the extent to which it was obliterated.

No unavoidable adverse effects, over and above those addressed in the EIS for the Forest Plan [Forest Plan FEIS page IV-232], have been identified.

CHAPTER 4: LIST OF AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

The Heppner Ranger District obtained public involvement through:

* publishing of notices in the East Oregonian and the Heppner Gazette-Times
* news articles in the Heppner Gazette-Times
* poll of hunters and dispersed recreationists using the Heppner Ranger District. Questions covered both recreation management and motorized vehicle access. Refer to the analysis file for actual responses.
* public invitation to Open Houses on March 28 and November 14, 1991 at the Heppner Senior Citizens Center. This was advertised through newspaper advertisements and posters displayed at local gas stations and the post office.
* public meetings held in the town of Heppner on the following dates: January 15, 1991, January 29, 1991, and March 30, 1992. The January 29 meeting resulted in the selection of 11 individuals to form a Public Working Group which would represent the main interests detailed in the January 15 meeting and work further on the project.
* Public Working Group (list of names on page 83) which met 23 times to review the project, assist in development of Alternative C, and consult on other aspects of the project. Comments from the Public Working Group were also considered by the IDT during development of alternatives B and D (Alternative A representing "No Action").
* telephone conversations and personal meetings

A list of publics contacted is in the project analysis file at the District office. Comments resulting from these contacts were incorporated into the project design. Letters and documentation of contacts is located in the project analysis file.

Following are several lists of participants who contributed in the design, analysis, and preparation of this document in the form of technical assistance, information, and/or personal views:

TABLE 3: INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM

NAME	POSITION	YEARS	DEGREE
Don Finley	IDT Leader/ District Engineer	25	
Janel Lacey	Writer/Editor	2	B.S. Forest Resource Management
Al Scott	District Wildlife Biologist	11	B.S. Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Les Moscoso	Recreation Forester	5	B.S. Recreation Management
Ralph Walker	District Silviculturist	15	B.S. Resource Conservation Certified Silviculturist in Regions 5 and 6
Candi Eighme	Fuels Technician	8.5	
Kent Bowers	Civil Engineer P.E.	4	B.S. Civil Engineering Licensed Professional Engineer
Warren Plocharsky	Small Sales Forester/Law Enforcement	30	B.S. Forest and Wildlife Management
Jim Van Winkle	Range Technician/ Wildlife Biologist	10	B.S. Wildlife Science
Don Kenison	Reforestation Technician	27	

TABLE 4: PUBLIC WORKING GROUP

NAME	SPECIAL INTEREST
Kit George	Motorized Recreation
Mike Vejraska	Senior and Disabled Citizens
Bob Van Schoiack	Grazing Permitees
Dean Robinson	Nonmotorized Recreation
Don Stoeber	Snowmobiles/OHVs
Ed Tanarsky	Timber Management - Kinzua

Dave Pranger	Morrow County Soil and Water Conservation/Noxious Weed Control District
Gene Hale	Blake Ranch
Lee Palmer	Private Landowners
Ray French	Other Road Agencies
Bob Krein	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Russ Morgan	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

TABLE 5: CONSULTANTS

NAME	POSITION
Bob Bowen	GIS Coordinator
Tonya Bowers	Public Relations/Clerical
Roger Williams	Former District Ranger
Barney Lyons	Acting District Ranger

LIST OF REFERENCES

ADMINISTRATIVE USE

Don Kenison, District Reforestation Technician
Larry Aragon, District Tree Improvement Forester
Candi Eigme, District Fuels Technician
Les Moscoso, District Recreation Forester
Al Scott, District Wildlife Biologist

BIG GAME

Canfield, J.E. 1991. "Applying Radiotelemetry Data to Timber Sale Effects Analysis in the Harvey-Eightmile Drainages in West-Central Montana". ELK Vulnerability - a symposium. Montana State University, Bozeman, MT. April 10-12, 1991.

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Hillis, J. Michael, Michael J. Thompson, Jodie E. Canfield, et. al. 1991 "Defining Elk Security: The Hillis Paradigm". Elk Vulnerability - a symposium. Montana State University, Bozeman, MT. April 10-12, 1991.

Hurley, Mark A. and Glen A. Sargeant 1991. "Effects of Hunting and Land Management on Elk Habitat Use, Movement Patterns, and Mortality in Western Montana". Elk Vulnerability - a symposium. Montana State University, Bozeman, MT. April 10-12, 1991.

Lyon, L.J. 1983. "Road Density Models Describing Habitat Effectiveness for Elk". Journal of Forestry. 1981 pp. 592-595.

Lyon, L.J., T.N. Lonner, J.P. Weigand, C.L. Marcum, et. al. 1985. Coordinating elk and timber management. Final report, Mont. coop. elk-logging study. Mont. Dept. Fish, Wildl. Parks, Bozeman. 53 pp.

Perry, Charles, and Robert Overly. 1977. Impact of roads on big game distribution in portions of the Blue Mountains of Washington, 1972-1973. Wash. Game Dept. Appl. Res. Sect. Bull 11, 39 p. Olympia.

Thomas, J.W. (Tech. Editor). 1979. Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests - the Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington. Agric. Handbook No. 553. U.S. Forest Service.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Mike Helvey, North Fork John Day District Engineer
Nelson Geraths, Forest Maintenance Supervisor
John Heddle, Forest Contract Officer Representative
Joani Bosworth, Forest Public Affairs Assistant
Warren Plocharsky, Heppner District Law Enforcement Official
Don Finley, Heppner District Engineer

NOXIOUS WEEDS

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Pacific Northwest Region. 1989. Noxious Weed Management Plan, Umatilla National Forest.

RECREATION

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Pacific Northwest Region. 1990. Land and Resources Management Plan, Umatilla National Forest.

The Pennsylvania Trails Program. Division of Outdoor Recreation. Bureau of State Parks. June, 1980. Nonmotorized Trails/An Introduction to Planning and Development.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Pacific Northwest Region. 1991. Recreation Opportunity Guide, Umatilla National Forest Supervisor's Office.

WATERSHED AND FISHERIES

Rick Van Der Zweep, District Hydrologist.

GLOSSARY

A

Access
Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use; a way of approach.

Access Management
The management and distribution of Forest Users.

Access Management Plan
The development of travel management policies that consider the development, maintenance, and protection of all Forest resources.

Activity
Actions, measures, or treatments that are undertaken that directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain Forest and rangeland outputs, or achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Forest Service activity definitions, codes, and units of measure are contained in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11).

Administrative Use
Work activities performed by Forest Service employees, permittees, and contractors on "closed roads" or within closed areas.

Alternative
One of several policies, plans, ways, or projects proposed for decision making.

Anadromous Fish
Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into streams to spawn. Salmon and steelhead are examples.

Analysis Area
A delineated area of land subject to analysis of (1) responses to proposed management practices in the production, enhancement, or maintenance of forest and rangeland outputs and environmental quality objectives, and (2) economic and social impacts. (FSM 1905)

Appropriated Funds
Monies authorized by an act of Congress which permit Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments out of the U.S. Treasury for specified purposes.

Archeology
The scientific study of the physical characteristics of cultural resources undertaken to describe, examine, and interpret former ways of life and their remains.

Arterial Road (Forest)
A road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel effiency rather than specific resource management service. It is usually developed and operated for longterm land and resource management purposes and constant service.

B

Barricade
A traffic control device constructed with the intent to continually block a road to use.

Best Management Practices (BMP)
Methods, measures, or practices (including technological, economic, and institutional considrations) selected by an agency to meet its nonpoint source control needs. BMP's include, but are not limited to, structural and nonstructural controls and and operation and maintenance procedures. BMP's can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of polutants into receiving waters (40 CFR 130.2).

Big Game
Large animals that are normally hunted for sport. On the Heppner Ranger District, these include Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and Pronghorn Antelope.

Big Game Summer Range
A range, usually at higher elevation, used by deer and elk during the summer season. Summer ranges are usually much more extensive than winter ranges.

Big Game Winter Range
A range, usually at lower elevation, used by migratory deer and elk during the winter months; usually more clearly defined and smaller than summer ranges.

C

Capital Investment
An input that increases the stock of natural or manmade resources (assets) needed to mainain or increase the flow of outputs in the future. Benefits resulting from capital investsment are normally recouped in a time period in excess of 1 year.

Clean Air Act
The 1963 Clean Air Act legislation as adopted by Cogress and amended in 1967, 1969, 1974, and 1977.

Closed Road
An intermittent service road in maintenance level I that is closed to all vehicular traffic for more than one year. The closure may be ordered under 36 CFR 261, in which case the road is signed with a standard "Road Closed" sign.

Roads on which motorized traffic has been excluded by means other than an order such as guardrail barricade, earthen barricade, blockage, or by obscuring the entrance. A closed road is still an operating facility on which motorized traffic has been removed yearlong and remains on the Forest Road Transportation System.

Closure
An administrative order restricting either location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
A codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Collector Roads (Forest)
These roads serve smaller areas than a Forest Arterial Road, and are usually connected to a Forest Arterial Road or public highway. Collects traffic from Forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term and multi-resource service needs, as well as travel efficiency. May be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.

Compaction
The packing together of soil particles by forces exerted at the soil surface, resulting in increased soil density.

Concern
A point, matter, or question that that has been raised and must be addressed in the planning process.

Constant Service Road
A long-term road developed and operated for continuous or annual recurrent service.

Cultural Resources
Physical remains of districts, sites, structures, buildings, networks, or objects used by humans in the past. They may be historic or prehistoric, archeological, or architectural in nature. Cultural resources are fragile and are nonrenewable.

Cumulative Effects
The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

D

Dispersed Recreation
A general term referring to recreation use outside a developed recreation site that includes activities such as scenic driving, hunting, backpacking, and any recreation in primitive environments.

E

Ecosystem
An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, marsh, watershed, and lake ecosystems.

Effects

Environmental consequences resulting from a proposed action. Included are direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place; and indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance, but which are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Effects and impacts as used in this statement are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, stuctures, and functioning of affected ecosytems), aesthetic quality, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health; whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects also may include those resulting from actions that may ahve both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial (40 CFR 1508.8).

Endangered Species

Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of it's range as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Analysis

An analysis of alternantive actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, incorporting the physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design arts and their interactions.

Environmental Assessment

The concise public document required by the regulations for implementing the procedural requitements of the National Environmental Policy Act. (40 CFR 1508.9,2)

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

A statement of the environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it. It is required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review. It is a formal document that must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.

Erosion
(1) The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as graviation creep; or (2.) detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

F

Fisheries Habitat
Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish populations.

Floodplain
The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters (including debris cones and flood-prone areas of offshore islands) including , at a minimum, those areas subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (100 recurrence).

Forest Development Transportation System
Those facilities including forest development roads, trails, and airfields in the transportation network and under Forest Service jurisdiction.

Forest Service Handbook (FSH)
For Forest Service use, directives that provide detailed instructions on how to proceed with a specialized phase of a program or activity.

Forest Service Manual (FSM)
A system of manuals which provides direction for Forest Service activities.

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 developments of its resources.

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 principal basis from which objectives are developed.

Guideline
An indication or outline of policy or conduct that is not a mandatory requirement (as opposed to a standard, which is mandatory).

H

Habitat
The place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

Habitat Effectiveness Index (HEI)
A relative value of habitat conditions for Rocky Mountain elk expressed as a percentage based on the potential of the habitat type to provide cover, the quality of existing cover, and the miles of road open to motorized vehicle traffic.

Historic
Refers to the period of time for which there are written records (after European contact). In Region 6, the historic era begins roughly 1800 A.D. with the first explorers who kept journals.

Historic Property
Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in the National Register, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes artifacts, records, and remains located within or associated with these properties.

Historic Site
Site associated with history, tradition, or cultural heritage of national, state, or local interest.

I

Indicator Species
A selected wildlife species (or group of species) which is presumed to indicate the habitat needs of other species.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT)
A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem.

Irretrievable
: A term that applies to the loss of production, harvest, or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a wintere sports site. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.

Irreversible
: A term that describes the loss of future options. Applies primarily to the effects of use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors, such as soil productivity, that are renewable only over long periods of time.

Issue
: A point, matter, or question of public discussion or interest to be addressed or decided through the the planning process.

Intermittent Service Road
: A road developed and operated for periodic service and closed for more than one year between periods of use.

J

Jurisdiction
: The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a road may be derived from fee title, an easement, or some other similar method.

K

Knutson-Vandenberg Act (KV)
: Legislation authorizing the collection of money from timber sale receipts for reforestation, stand improvement, or mitigation projects on timber sale areas.

L

Long-Term Road
A road which is developed and operated for long-term land management and resource utilization needs, and which may be operated for constant or intermittent service.

Local Road (Forest)
A forest road which connects terminal facilities with forest collector, forest arterial, or public highways. Usually, forest local roads are single purpose transportation facilities.

M

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

Management Area
The land on which a certain management strategy is applied.

Management Direction
A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

Management Indicator Species
A species selected because its welfare is presumed to be an indicator of the welfare of other species using the same habitat. A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area.

Management Strategy
Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a management area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

Mitigation
Mitigation includes: (1) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the effected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (5) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing sustitue resources of environments. (40 CFR Part 1508.20)

Mitigation Measures
Action to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify adverse impacts of management practices.

Monitoring
A process to collect significant data from defined sources to identify departures or deviations from expected plan outputs.

Motorized Access
Open to all motorized vehicles.

Motor Vehicles
Any vehicle which is self-propelled including passenger vehicles, OHV's, and snowmobiles. Also includes any vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries, but not operated on rails.

Multiple Use
The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land, for some or all of these resources or related services, over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output (36 CFR 219.3).

N

National Register of Historical Places
A register of cultural resources of national, state, or local significance maintained by the Department of the Interior.

Noxious Weed
Those plants which pose a threat to multiple use (i.e., recreation, wildlife, aesthetics, watersheds, soils, agriculture, etc.) on National Forest System Lands and on adjacent agricultural lands.

O

Objective
A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to preestablished goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

Obliterated Road
A road over which travel has been and will continue to be denied, the entrance obscured, and the wheel tracks or pathway is no longer continuous and suitable for travel. It includes roads obliterated by natural processes such as revegetation or other natural occurences, and for which the drainage is not in need of further attention. An obliterated road has been returned to the resource management purposes established for that area. Obliteration by natural processes may be supplemented by artificial methods to obtain vegetative cover within ten years after the last activity as required by the National Forest Management Act. The obliterated road will be removed from the Forest Development Transportation System.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)
Any motorcycle, moped, three-wheeler, four-wheeler, or other motorized off-highway recreation vehicle that travels on two or more low-pressure tires and has a saddle for the operator.

Open Roads
Roads where motorized vehicle use is permitted yearlong. A road open to motorized vehicles does not mean in all cases that the road is usable by all classes of motorized vehicles; some roads are designed and maintained for use of high clearance vehicles only while others are maintained for use by low clearance vehicles.

P

Passenger Vehicle
Any four (or more) wheeled vehicle with an enclosed or open-air area where the driver and passengers are seated including but not limited to jeeps, pickups, and sedans.

Permittee
One who holds a permit to perform a special activity such as grazing livestock, commercial mushroom gathering, or firewood cutting on national forest lands.

Personal Use
Normally used to describe the type of permit issued for removal of wood products (firewood, post, poles, and Christmas trees) from national forest land when the product is for home use and not to be resold for profit.

Prehistoric
A time period before written records for an area back to when first entered by human beings. The time of human existence studied primarily by archeologist.

Prescribed Burning
The skillful application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, etc. that allows confinement of the fire to a predetermined area and produces the intensity of heat and rate of spread to accomplish planned benefits to one or more objectives of silviculture, wildlife management, grazing, or hazard reduction.

Primitive Recreation
Those types of recreational activities associated with unroaded land-e.g., hiking, backpacking, cross-country travel.

Project
An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, timing, activities, outputs, effects, and time period and responsibilities for executions.

Public Working Group
A group of local citizens that represent local interests who have worked with the Forest Service throughout the Access and Travel Management planning process.

R

Recreation Opportunity
The availability of choices for user to participate in the recreational activities they perfer within the settings they perfer.

Regulated Use
Active form of facility management utilizing regulations and appropriate enforcement to secure and ensure compliance with management direction.

Regulations
Refers to the Code of Regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act, 36 CFR, Part 219.

Renewable Resources
Resources that can be used indefinately, when the use rate does not exceed the ability to renew the supply.

Resource
Anything which is beneficial or useful including animals, plants, minerals, fossils, cultural remains, a location, people, a view, an experience, etc. Resources, in the context of land use planning, vary from commodities such as timber and minerals to scenic view points, recreation opportunities, or cultural resources.

Restricted Use
A passive form of facility management relying on (1) voluntary user compliance with signs provided at or on the facility, or (2) commercial user compliance with contractual requirements outlined therein.

Riparian
Pertaining to areas directly influenced by water. Riparian areas usually have visible vegetation or physical characteristics reflecting this water influence. Streamsides, lake borders, or marshes are typical riparian areas.

Riparian Areas
A geographically delineated area with distinctive resource values and characteristics that is compromised of aquatic and riparian ecosystems. This includes floodplains, wetlands, and all areas within a horizontal distance of at least 100 feet from the normal line of high water of a stream channel or from the shoreline of a standing body of water.

Road Density
The number of miles of roads per square mile of land.

Roadless Area (Inventoried)
An area generally at least 5,000 acres in size, or adjacent to an existing Wilderness and undeveloped.

Road Maintenance Level
Defines the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road, consistent with road management objectives and maintenance criteria.

Level 1: Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. The closure period is one year or longer. Basic custodial maintenance is performed.

Level 2: Assigned to roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration.

Level 3: Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfrot and convenience are not considered priorities.

Level 4: Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds.

Level 5: Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. Normally, these roads are double-lane and paved, or aggregate surfaced with dust abatement.

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

Road Management Plan
A document which provides information to determine the proper mix of development, traffic management, and maintenance of the existing road system to best serve resource objectives.

S

Salvage
The removal of recently-dead trees.

Scoping Process
A process in conjunction with Environmental Analysis which identifies issues and concerns which are within authority of the Forest Service to resolve.

Seasonal Roads
Roads where public, commercial, and Forest Service motorized vehicle use is permitted, but for only certain periods during the year. When a seasonal road is open, it is managed as an open road. When the road is not open, it is treated as a closed road with respect to use. Maintenance activities will be that dictated by the maintenance level of the road while open.

Sediment
Solid material of any size, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, and is being transported from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice, or has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.

Sensitive Species
Those species that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and official listing as endangered or threatened species, that are on an official state list, or that are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management to prevent their being placed on Federal or State lists.

Sensitivity Level (Recreation)
A particular degree or measure of viewer interest in scenic qualities of the landscape.

Short-Term Facility
A facility developed and operated for a limited period of time which will cease to exist as a transportation facility after the purpose for which it was constructed is completed, and the occupied land is reclaimed for natural resource purposes.

Site Productivity
Production capability of specific areas of land to produce defined outputs such as cubic feet/acre/year, etc.

Silviculture
The art and science of controlling the establishment, composition, and growth of forests to meet the desired future conditions and management objectives.

Snowmobile
Self-propelled vehicles that: 1) are capable of traveling over ice or snow, 2) use endless belt tread or cleats in contact with surface as means of propulsion, 3) are steered wholly or in part by skiis, sled-type runners, or endless track, and 4) are not registered as a vehicle other than as a snowmobile.

Standards and Guidelines
Principles specifying conditions or levels of environmental quality to be achieved.

Stream Channel
Any channel which carries water flow during some part of the year including permanent, intermittent, and ephemeral streams.

Suitability
The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.

T

Temporary Road
Those roads needed only for the purchaser's or permittee's use. The Forest Service and the purchaser or permittee must agree to the location and clearing widths. Temporary roads are used for a single, short-term use, e.g., to haul timber from landings to Forest development roads, access to build water developments, etc.

Threatened Species
A plant or wildlife species officially designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildflife Service as having its existence threatened in a localized area, such as state or province or lesser area, because its habitat is threatened with destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment or because of over-exploitation, disease, predation, or other factors.

Tiering
Refers to the coverage of general matters in broader environmental impacts statements (such as National program or policy statements) with subsequent narrower statements or environmental assessments (such as regional or basin-wide program statements, or ultimately, site-specific statements) incorporating, by reference, the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement subsequently prepared. (40 CFR 1508.28)

V

Vegetative Management
Activities designed primarily to promote the health of the crop forest cover for multiple-use purposes.

W

Water Quality
The biological, physical, and chemical properties of water to make it suitablr for given specified uses.

Wetlands
Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support a pervalence of vegetative or aquative life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Under normal circumsatances, the area does or would support a pervalence of vegetative or aquatic life.

Wheel Tracks
Any set of two parallel wheel marks on the ground which have been established foror used by motorized vehicles with four wheels and of a width exceeding 40-inches.

Wildfire
Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved Prescription.

APPENDIX A -
FOREST PLAN MANAGEMENT AREA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

FOREST PLAN MANAGEMENT AREA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

RECREATION

4-47 Provide Forest recreationists with freedom of choice in selecting sites, areas, routes, and activities to meet their recreation needs.

4-48 Maintain recreation as an important component of access management.

4-50 Limit motorized vehicles to roads, trails, and areas which are designated for use in the Umnatilla National Forest Motorized Access and Travel Management Plan.

Access roads to developed sites should be operated and managed to permit passenger car traffic.

Ensure that off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is managed to protect other resources, promote safety of users and minimize conflicts with other uses.
Use OHV prohibitions only where needed to minimize disturbance of wildlife , provide a range of recreation opportunities, or to protect the soil and water resources.

A1 NONMOTORIZED DISPERSED RECREATION

Goal - Provide nonmotorized recreation opportunities in an area characterized by a predominantly natural or natural appearing environment with minimum sights and sounds of human activity.

Desired Future Condition (DFC)

4-95 Little or no evidence of motorized use, restrictions, and controls will exist. Existing wheel tracks and primitive roads will revert to natural conditions or be used as trails.

Management Areas Standards and Guidelines (S&G)

4-95 Access will be mostly for remote walk-in or horseback activities in an area generally free of roads. Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use will not be permitted. (Exception--snowmobile access route from Cutsforth Park area to Kelly Prairie is permitted.)

4-96 No roads will be developed. Existing wheel tracks will be closed to motor vehicle use and converted to trails

A3 VIEWSHED 1

Goal - Manage the area seen from a primary travel route, use area, or water body, where forest visitors have a major concern for the scenic qualities as a natural appearing landscape.

DFC

4-100 Recreational opportunities will be mostly road oriented.

S&G

4-100 Provide the opportunity for mostly road oriented activities.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is allowed. OHV use may be limited to designated roads, trails, and areas.

4-103 New roads and trails will be permitted and will be located, designed, and constructed to be mostly unnoticeable from the main travel route.

A4 VIEWSHED 2

Goal - Manage the area seen from a travel route, use area, or water body where some forest visitors have a major concern for the scenic qualities as a natural appearing to slightly altered landscape.

DFC

4-106 Recreation opportunities will be mostly road oriented.

S&G

4-106 Provide the opportunity for mostly road oriented activities.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is allowed. OHV use may be limited to designated roads, trails, and areas.

4-109 New roads and trails will be permitted and will be designed and constructed to meet the partial retention and modification visual quality objectives.

A5 ROADED NATURAL

Goal - Provide dispersed recreation opportunities in an area characterized by a predominantly natural to near natural appearing environment with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment.

DFC

4-111 Recreation opportunities of all types will be abundant and available throughout the area, with emphasis on motorized use and some trail and cross country opportunities in a natural appearing environment.

S&G

4-111 Provide for molstly road oriented opportunites and for walk-in or horseback activites in a natural to slightly altered environment.

Trail and associatd facility construction, reconstruction, and maintenance shall be permitted including trails for OHV use.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is permitted. Motorized use may be limitted to trails and roads; snowmobile use is acceptable on an area-wide basis.

4-115 New roads shall be permitted and will be designed and constructed to blend with the natural characteristics of the landscape.

A6 DEVELOPED RECREATION

Goal - Provide recreation opportunities that are dependent on the development of structural facilities for user conveniences where interaction between users and evidence of others is prevalent.

DFC

4-117 Recreation facilities such as roads, buildings, ski lifts, loading/unloading ramps, boat docks, bulletin boards, picnic tables, campsites, and others shall be evident in moderate to heavily modified sites.

S&G

4-119 OHV use will be restricted to the roads and trails within the developed sites and managed to minimize conflicts between users.

4-120 A wide spectrum of transportation facilities (ranging from high-standard, double-lane paved roads to low-standard, single-lane dirt roads and trails) to developed sites can be constructed, utilized, operated, and maintained.

4-120 Access roads should be managed to encourage passenger car traffic, normally at Traffic Service Level A.

C1 DEDICATED OLD GROWTH

Goal - Provide and protect sufficient suitable habitat for wildlife species dependent upon mature and/or overmature forest stands, and promote a diversity of vegetative conditions for such species.

DFC

4-144 Vehicle use is also normally restricted, but will occur on designated routes (roads and trails) to access other parts of the Forest.

S&G

4-144 Access will be mostly for walk-in or horseback opportunities on roads closed to motorized use, with some open road opportunities.

Motorized vehicle use will be restricted to only those designated routes (roads and trails) necessary to cross the area and/or provide for activites occuring in adjacent management areas.

Roads and trails are permitted but will be limited to the number and miles necessary to meet surrounding area objectives , while minimizing impacts to wildlife in the old growth units.

Most roads (and areas) in dedicated old growth units should be closed; restrict motorized vehicle use to designated open roads and trails.

Most roads (and areas) in dedicated old growth units should be closed; restrict motorized vehicle use to designated open roads and trails.