

Appendix G

Glossary of

Travel Management Terminology

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Administrative Unit. A National Forest, a National Grassland, a purchase unit, a land utilization project, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Land between the Lakes, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, or other comparable unit of the National Forest System. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 261.2, FSH 7705, FSM 7705)

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

Area. A discrete, specifically delineated space that is smaller and in most cases much smaller, than a Ranger District. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 261.2, FSM 7705)

Cooperative Road Right-of-Way Agreement. A contractual document that defines the conditions under which the parties agree to do business and incur fiscal obligations in the construction, use, and maintenance of a shared road system. Within the terms of a Cost Share Agreement, easements are exchanged and a Road Maintenance Agreement is developed.

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

Deferred Maintenance. Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period. When allowed to accumulate without limits or consideration of useful life, deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and decrease in asset value. Deferred maintenance needs may be categorized as critical or non-critical at any point in time. Continued deferral of non-critical maintenance will normally result in an increase in critical deferred maintenance. Code compliance (e.g. life safety, ADA, OSHA, environmental, etc.), Forest Plan Direction, Best Management Practices, Biological Evaluations, other regulatory or Executive Order compliance requirements, or applicable standards not met on schedule are considered deferred maintenance. (Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Designated Road, Trail, or Area. A National Forest System road, a National Forest System trail, or an area on National Forest System lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36 CFR 212.51 on a motor vehicle use map (MVUM). (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705)

Forest Road Atlas. The Forest Road Atlas is a key component of the Forest Transportation Atlas and, consistent with the road inventory, includes all classified and inventoried unclassified roads on Shawnee National Forest System lands. The road atlas includes, at a minimum, the location, jurisdiction, and road management objectives for classified roads and bridges, the location of unclassified roads, and management actions taken to change the status of unclassified roads.

Forest Roads. As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 101), any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

Forest Transportation Atlas. A display of the system of roads, trails and airfields of an administrative unit. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705)

Forest Transportation Atlas. The Transportation Atlas is the official repository of transportation facility decisions for the Modoc National Forest. It contains a current record of Forest transportation facilities. The Forest Service Infrastructure database (INFRA) is used for the storage and analysis of information in the Transportation Atlas.

Forest Transportation System. The system of National Forest System roads, National Forest System Trails, and airfields on National Forest System lands. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705)

Forest Transportation System Management. The planning, inventory, analysis, classification, record keeping, scheduling, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, decommissioning, and other operations undertaken to achieve environmentally sound, safe, cost-effective, access for use, protection, administration, and management of National Forest System lands.

Functional Class.

Arterial: Provides service to large land areas. Connects with other arterials or public highways.

Collector: Serves smaller land areas than arterials. Connects arterials to local roads or terminal facilities. Local: Single purpose road. Connects terminal facilities (e.g. campgrounds, log landings, etc.) with collectors or arterials.

INFRA. (Infrastructure Database) is a Forest Service corporate database application that provides for a consistent and accurate inventory, and financial data, of Forest Service physical assets on Forest Service lands.

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

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

changed (*Financial Health - Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms*, July 22, 1998).

Maintenance Level. Designations defined by the Forest Service Handbook (FSH 7709.58 section 12.3) as the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road. Maintenance Levels must be consistent with road management objectives and maintenance criteria.

- **Level 1** Closed more than 1 year – 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. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns. Planned road deterioration may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are “prohibit” and “eliminate.”

- **Level 2** High-clearance vehicles – Roads open for use by high-clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses. Log haul may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either to (1) discourage or prohibit passenger cars or (2) accept or discourage high-clearance vehicles.

- **Level 3** Passenger vehicles – Roads open and maintained for travel by prudent drivers in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are low priorities. Roads in this maintenance level are typically low speeds, single lane with turnouts, and spot surfacing. Some roads may be fully surfaced with either native or processed material. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either “encourage” or “accept.” “Discourage” or “prohibit strategies may be employed for certain classes of vehicles or users.

- **Level 4** Passenger vehicles – Roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced. However, some roads may be single lane. Some roads may be paved and/or dust-abated. The most appropriate traffic management strategy is “encourage.” However, the “prohibit” strategy may apply to specific classes of vehicles or users at certain times.

- **Level 5** Passenger vehicles – Roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These roads are normally double-lane, paved facilities. Some may be aggregate surfaced and dust-abated. The appropriate traffic management strategy is “encourage.”

Minimum Road System. The road system determined to be needed to meet resource and other management objectives adopted in the relevant land and resource management plan, to meet applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, to reflect long-term funding expectations, to ensure that the identified system minimizes adverse environmental impacts associated with road construction, reconstruction, decommissioning, and maintenance (36 CFR 212.5(b)(1)).

Motor Vehicle Use Map. A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a Ranger District of the National Forest System. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures. The rules, policies, and procedures governing agency compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act set forth in 50 CFR parts 1500-1508, 7 CFR part 1b, Forest Service Manual Chapter 1950, and Forest Service Handbook 1909.15. (36 CFR 251.51)

National Forest System Road. A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 251.51, 36 CFR 261.2, FSM 7705, FSH 7709.56.40.5) A classified forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

National Forest System Trail. A forest trail other than a trail which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1, 36 CFR 261.2, FSM 7705, FSM 2353.05, FSH 2309.18.05)

Private road. A road under private ownership authorized by an easement to a private party, or a road that provides access pursuant to a reserved or private right.

Public Road. A road under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public road authority and open to public travel. (23 USC 101(a), 23 CFR 460.2, 23 CFR 660.103, FSM 7705)

Road. A motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705)

Road Construction or Reconstruction. Supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a road. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705)

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

Special Use Authorization. A permit, term permit, lease, or easement which allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land. (36 CFR 251.51, 36 CFR 261.2)

Suitable Timber Land. National Forest system land for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.

Unauthorized Road or Trail. A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 2353.05, FSM 7705)

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