

**Forest Service Handbook  
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**Forest Service Handbook 6609.15 – Standards for Data and Data Structures Handbook  
Chapter 20 – Standard Terms and Definitions**

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**Approved by:** F. Dale Robertson, Chief

**Date approved:**

**Responsible Staff:**

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**Digest:** Following is an explanation of the changes throughout the directive by section.

**6609.15:** Establishes a new Handbook, FSH 6609.15, Standards for Data and Data Structures Handbook. Chapter 10, Database Naming Standards, is reserved. Chapter 20 covers Standard Terms and Definitions for the integrated data environment.

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## **21.24 - Constructed Features (Developed Sites) Theme**

The Constructed Features Developed Sites theme organizes information about sites developed for specific purposes, often with a combination of constructed facilities (for example, ski areas, campgrounds, nurseries, solid waste facilities, water/wastewater treatment plants, mines/quarries, airports, Ranger Stations, and so forth). It includes the Campground and Ski Area features.

### **21.24a - Constructed Features (Developed Sites) Features**

Campground.

Ski Area.

### **21.24b - Constructed Features (Developed Sites) Attributes**

Constructed (Developed Sites) features have one or more of the following attributes:

Access. Type of disabilities for which a given site or area is designed to be accessible.

1. Valid Values.

Accessible to All Disabled  
Hearing Impaired  
Mobility Impaired  
Not Accessible to Disabled  
Visually Impaired

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Big Pine Campground is accessible to mobility impaired.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Date of Site Development. The date the site was constructed or installed.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Calendar year.

3. Example. 1945.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff. Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Design Capacity. Maximum number of people who can obtain given kinds of recreation experiences within the constraints of resource capabilities. Design capacity indicates the maximum practical recreation opportunity supply if the site was filled to maximum capability.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units.

People at One Time (PAOT)

Skiers at One Time (SAOT)

3. Example. 350 PAOT's in Summerdale Campground, 3,000 SAOT's in Brighton Ski Area.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1982. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Users Guide. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 37 p.

Developed Site, Special Place, Occupancy Location Or Area Name or Number. Unique identifier used to describe the recreation developed site, special place, occupancy location, or area.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Lots of Fun campground, Occupancy Location # 10 in Wilderness X.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Developed Site, Special Place, Occupancy Location Or Area Size. Total or gross area within the recognized boundary of the site, special place, or area. This should be the area within the approved site plan boundary in the case of a site. Include lands in other ownerships when they are an integral part of a site partially on National Forest System lands.

On ski areas and similar special use permit sites, include all acreage within the permit area boundary. Facilities such as nordic ski trails that simply originate at the ski area should be listed separately.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Acres.
3. Example. 240 acres.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Developed Site Type. Designated places developed for recreation activities and which may include facilities for specific uses.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Boating Site	Site developed primarily to accommodate boating activities. May include marinas, docks, anchorages, ramps, parking, toilets, and safety-related facilities.
Campground, Family Type	Site with camp units designed to accommodate overnight use by individuals and single families.
Campground, Group Type	Site with camp units designed to accommodate overnight use by organizations, organized groups, and groups of families.
Fishing Site	Site developed primarily to accommodate day-use fishing from dock or shore. Facilities may include parking lot, toilet, fish cleaning station, water, trails, dock, and so forth.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Hotel, Lodge, Resort	Sites with structures designed primarily to accommodate overnight use. Includes cabins, hostels, motels, yurts, and other shelters for visitors. Where day-use facilities are included in the same building, identify site to agree with primary purpose which development is intended to serve.
Information Site	A developed location where general orientation, directions, or regulatory information is provided for the public. May have incidental interpretive facilities but generally nothing that would tend to hold the visitor for more than a few minutes. May include an Information Station building.
Interpretive Site	Site primarily designed and managed to provide interpretive programs, services, and facilities for forest visitors. May include a major visitor center building managed year round or during peak use seasons or a smaller scale facility open seasonally. Facilities may include toilets, self-guided trail, signs, displays or demonstration areas.
Observation Site	An overlook or vista point designed primarily to accommodate visitors viewing scenery or specific forest-related resources and activities. Improvements may include parking, signing, and protective facilities. May have toilet, water, and similar facilities for the convenience and safety of forest visitors. Observation sites heavily oriented to provide interpretive services may be more appropriately recorded as an interpretive site.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Organization Site	A self-contained camp designed primarily for organized group recreation use. Lodging, meals, social, and education opportunities incidental to the enjoyment of recreation in a forested environment are usually provided. Virtually all facilities and structures on site are Forest Service owned.
Other Recreation Concession Sites	Sites where improvements are provided commercially for the comfort and convenience of recreation visitors not logically covered in other more specific codes. Examples are, automobile service stations, cafes, stores, and restaurants or cafeterias not a part of a hotel, lodge, or resort operation.
Other Winter Sports Site	Site developed primarily to accommodate snow-based activities, other than downhill skiing. Facilities and services may be provided to accommodate activities (on or off-site) such as tobogganing, sledding, ice skating, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, tubing, and so forth. Must include parking, safety, and sanitation facilities. Where appropriate, slopes or trails are maintained on a periodic basis.
Picnic Ground, Family Type	Site developed primarily for day-use picnicking by individuals or single families.
Picnic Ground, Organized - Group Type	Site developed primarily for day-use picnicking by organizations, organized groups, and groups of families.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Playground, Park, Specialized Sport Site	Site on National Forest land developed and managed to accommodate general or specific recreation activities not identified by other kinds of codes. Often located near population centers, developed under permit, and operated by others. Examples are city or county parks, playgrounds, golf courses, fairgrounds, gun or archery ranges, and so forth.
Recreation Residence Sites	Privately built and owned structures authorized under special use permit, usually in approved sites.
Rest Area	Site primarily designed and managed for the comfort of forest visitors - may provide limited information for the visiting public. Usually consists of a restroom and may have limited picnic facilities.
Ski Area	Site designed primarily to accommodate downhill (alpine) skiing. Must include developed ski runs, uphill transfer devices, sanitary facilities, and provisions for public safety.
Swimming Site	Site developed primarily to accommodate swimming. Improvements may include parking lot, beaches, bathhouse, and other facilities or services for sanitation and safety.
Trailhead	Site developed primarily to accommodate transfer from roads to trail system use. Improvements may include parking lot, toilet, unloading ramp (horse or RV), hitchracks, corrals, water, and so forth.

2. Units. Not Applicable.



3. Example.

Developed Site: Campground, Family Type.

Undeveloped Occupancy Location: Occupancy Location # 10 in Wilderness X.

Special Place: Seneca rock climbing area.

Area: North Fork Area.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Facility Ownership. Primary owner of facilities, such as buildings, roads, tables, and so forth, at a site or area.

1. Valid Values.

Forest Service  
Other

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Forest Service.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Fees for Services. Daily, annual, or other fees charged for entrance, occupancy, services or facilities by the Forest Service, concessionaire, or any other cooperating manager.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Dollars.

3. Example. \$5.00/Campground site.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Length of Linear Developed Site/Special Place/Location/Area. The segment length of trails, rivers, streams, Scenic Byway, Wild and Scenic River, National Scenic Trails, or other linear recreation sites locations or areas. Segments are defined by management objectives and measured on slope distance.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Miles and tenths of miles.
3. Example. 6.2 miles of "Scenic" segment on the Selway Wild and Scenic River.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Method of Travel. Methods of travel which can be used to access a developed site, place, occupancy location, or area.

1. Valid Values.  
Air  
Foot  
High Clearance Vehicle  
Horse  
Passenger Car  
Trail Vehicle  
Water
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Site X can be traveled to by foot and by water.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Services Available. Services available for public use at a site, special place or area. These are services provided by the Forest Service or others, either free or for a fee.

1. Valid Values.  
Bike Rental  
Boat Docks  
Boat Launch  
Boat Rental  
Boating

Cafe-Snack Bar  
Disabled Accessible Fishing  
Disabled Accessible Stoves, Grills  
Disabled Accessible Tables  
Disabled Accessible Toilets  
Disabled Accessible Trails  
Firewood  
Fishing  
Gasoline  
Groceries  
Horse Rental  
Host  
Ice  
Individual Site Electrical Hookups  
Individual Site Water Hookups  
Individual Trailer Waste Hookups  
Information Center  
Interpretive Programs  
Laundry  
Potable Water  
Public Human Waste Disposal  
Public Solid Waste Disposal  
Reservations Available  
Showers  
Stoves, Grills, Fireplaces  
Swimming  
Tables  
Toilets  
Trailer-boat Waste Disposal  
Other - Field Unit Defined

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Boat Rental.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Site Operator. Party responsible for a site/area/special place. Operator has responsibility for administration, operation, facility maintenance, and public services on the site.

1. Valid Values.

Contractor

Forest Service

Special Use Permit holder

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Special-Use Permittee, Forest Service.
4. Source for Data Standard. FSH 2309.11, Recreation Information Management Handbook.

Special Restrictions. Constraints placed on a site/location area/special place for resource protection, user safety, or density control (reservation system).

1. Valid Values. Presence or absence of restrictions, yes or no.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Reservation System present.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Use Season. Period of time that sites, areas, special places, or occupancy locations are available for public use. Operated and Potential Use Seasons are recognized.

1. Valid Values.  
  
Operated Use Season Dates  
Potential Use Season Dates
2. Units. Months and days.
3. Example. If use season is yearlong, dates are 1/1 to 12/31.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

## 21.25 - Recreation Setting Theme

The Recreation Setting theme organizes information about the aesthetic environment and potential and actual recreation experiences. It includes the Recreation Composites, Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Class, Special Places, and Visual Condition Classes Features.

### 21.25a - Recreation Setting Features

Recreation Composites. Areas managed as a whole to provide a desired mix of recreation experiences (for example, the Metolius River Corridor, Maroon Valley, Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area).

ROS Class. Areas of land classified in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum according to general potential or recreation activities and opportunities (for example, Primitive, Roded, Natural).

Special Places. Places of special significance to a segment of the public for which there is no administrative or legislative designation (for example, spiritual sites, user-developed hunting camps).

Visual Condition Classes. The classification of areas according to existing visual quality conditions.

### 21.25b - Recreation Setting Attributes

Recreation Setting features have one or more of the following attributes:

Activity Type. Actions or opportunities in a variety of settings that allow recreationists to attain a desired experience.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Aerial Trams and Lifts	Riding aerial devices to view scenery on, or gain access to, National Forest lands. Includes alpine sliding and other off-season riding of ski lifts and trams at winter sports sites. Includes winter use of trams and lifts for skiing access under winter sports.
Aircraft, Motorized	Flying or riding in powered wing or rotor aircraft to gain access to National Forest lands or waters for recreation purposes.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Aircraft, Nonmotorized	Using hang-gliders, parachutes, winged gliders, balloons or similar airborne structures that are launched, landed, or otherwise dependent on the characteristics of National Forest lands for people to participate in the sport.
Attending Talks and Programs	Attending presentations (either indoors or outdoors) designed to provide the recreationist with a more complete and clear understanding of the local environment. Includes slide and motion picture programs.
Automobile Travel	Driving or riding in motorized vehicles with at least four wheels. Includes all common passenger-carrying vehicles such as cars, pick-ups, vans, and campers.
Bicycle	Riding nonmotorized vehicles with three wheels or less.
Boat, Powered	Driving or riding in small pleasure craft, houseboats, airboats, and similar craft for pleasure. Includes the activity of launching boats at boating sites.
Camping, Auto	Night use (approximately 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m.) by persons camping in temporary shelters carried on or incorporated in the transportation vehicle. Includes camping in station wagons, vans, pickup campers, recreation vehicles (RV's), buses, trucks, and so forth. Record 12 visitor-hours (1 recreation visitor day (RVD)) for each person using such shelter for all or most of the night-time period.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Camping, General Day	All nonspecific daytime use, general leisure, and activities relating to camping in temporary shelters. This is basically time spent in the proximity of camp not readily defined in other activity codes.
Camping, Tent	Nonsnow night use by persons camping in tents, lean-to's, shelters, or other accommodations that are not part of a vehicle. Includes all camping with no formal shelter (for example, sleeping bag).
Camping, Tent or Snow Shelter	Winter tent camping in snow conditions.
Camping, Trailer	Night use by persons camping in temporary shelters towed behind the transportation vehicle. Includes travel trailers and fold-out or pop-up tent trailers.
Canoeing	Riding in canoes, kayaks, and other lightweight craft propelled with paddles. Includes launching.
Cross-Country Skiing, Snowshoeing	Skiing on dispersed areas or developed sites using Nordic (cross-country) skiing equipment or snowshoes. Includes all associated activities such as eating, sightseeing, and resting enroute.
Diving	Skin and scuba diving (includes snorkeling) for the purpose of viewing, photographing, hunting, or exploring underwater areas.
Fishing, Anadromous	Fishing for anadromous fish in fresh water.
Fishing, Cold Water	Fishing in waters where conditions will support trout species.
Fishing, Ice	Fishing through ice on frozen bodies of water.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Fishing, Salt Water	Fishing in oceans and estuaries.
Fishing, Warm Water	Fishing in waters where conditions will not support trout species, but are sufficient for species such as bass, perch, and catfish.
Games and Play	Playing games such as cards, checkers, tag, hide and seek; throwing frisbees; playing catch; dancing; or using playground equipment.
Gathering Forest Products	Noncommercial and permitted harvesting of products as a recreation activity. Includes cutting Christmas trees; mushrooming; firewood cutting; picking fruits, nuts, and berries; gathering greenery for wreaths; and so forth.
General Information	Other informational or interpretive activities. Includes maintaining brochures and receiving general orientation. Includes hiking and walking; horseback riding; general day camping; tent camping; picnicking; cross-country skiing; snowshoeing; hunting, big game hunting, small game hunting, and upland birds hunting; fish, birds, and wildlife study; hobby and education nature study; and mountain climbing. See preceding use categories for definitions of these use activities.
Hiking and Walking	Foot travel (including jogging) for pleasure or access. Includes sightseeing while traveling, and rest or leisure stops that are not significant enough to report as specific activities.
Horseback Riding	Using animals for mounted travel irrespective of the type of animal ridden.
Hunting, Big Game	Hunting for and harvesting big game such as deer, elk, moose, and bear.



<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Hunting, Small Game	Hunting for and harvesting small game such as rabbit, squirrel, and opossum, including noncommercial harvest of fur bearers.
Hunting, Upland Birds	Hunting for and harvesting upland birds, pigeons, turkey, and so forth.
Hunting, Waterfowl	Hunting for and harvesting waterfowl.
Ice and Snow Craft (Including Snowmobiles)	Using tracked, propeller-driven, or spiked-wheel motorized equipment specifically designed for ice and snow travel.
Ice Skating	Includes all activities related to skating on frozen surfaces.
Individual Sports	Golf, tennis, archery, target practice, horseshoes, and similar sports.
Listening to Audio Programs	Listening to audio programs with no other media present.
Motorcycles/Scooters	Driving or riding motorized vehicles with less than four wheels.
Mountain Climbing	Climbing in areas recognized by skilled climbers as offering special opportunities for this activity. If climbing skills and equipment are not required, report as hiking.
Nature Study (Hobby, Education)	Includes rockhounding, caving, photography, and collection of plants, insects, driftwood, or fossils. Also includes, study of natural history, archaeology, and vocational study of the earth, its geology, history, peoples, and flora and fauna.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Nonconsumptive Fish and Wildlife	Use for the specific purpose of watching, photographing, and/or studying fish and wildlife in their natural environment.
Organization Camping, General Day	All nonspecific daytime use, general leisure, and activities occurring on organization sites that cannot be readily defined in another activity.
Organization Camping, Night	Overnight use of organization camps. Count 12 visitor-hours (1 recreation visitor day (RVD)) for each occupant between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.
Other Watercraft (Rowing, Rafting)	Riding in nonmotorized watercraft such as rowboats, rafts, innertubes. Includes launching.
Picnicking	Eating meals in a forest environment for pleasure and relaxation. (Incidental meals eaten while participating in other major activities such as hunting, fishing, and hiking should be considered part of those activities.)
Recreation Cabin Use	Includes day and night use of permitted recreation residences or Forest Service-owned cabins. Report one person present for 24 hours as 2 recreation visitor days (RVD's).
Resort and Commercial Public Service, General	All nonspecific daytime activities and general leisure at hotels, lodges, resorts, and other public service sites (that is, stores, restaurants, filling stations, and so forth).
Resort Lodging	Overnight use of hotels, lodges, motels, hostels, cabins, and so forth. Record 12 visitor-hours (1 recreation visitor day (RVD)) for each person using shelter between approximately 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. the following day.
Sailing	Riding in sailboats, prams, or other wind-propelled watercraft. Includes launching.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Skiing, Downhill	Skiing on developed sites or dispersed areas using alpine (downhill) skiing equipment. Includes all associated activities such as eating, resting, waiting, and use of uphill devices (lifts, tows, helicopter, snowmobile tow, and so forth). Report nonskiers under appropriate activities; that is, Viewing, Snow Play, and Off-season Use of Lifts.
Sledding, Tobogganing, Tubing	Taking part in these activities on prepared slopes maintained for the activity.
Snow Play	Includes a wide variety of winter sports activities which usually take place on unprepared and undifferentiated slopes. Includes coasting and sliding on sleds, platters and innertubes; snow sculpture; snowballing; and general play.
Specialized Landcraft (ORV's)	Driving or riding in vehicles with wheels (at least four), tracks, or other suspension systems designed specifically for off-road use. Includes swamp and dune buggies, tracksters, and similar specialized vehicles.
Swimming and Waterplay	Swimming, jumping, and diving into the water, beach play, sunbathing, and related activities. Includes bathing in hot springs, competitive swimming events, and use of floating devices.
Team Sports	Participating in team activities such as football, baseball, volleyball, and so forth.
Tour Boat, Ship, Ferry	Travel on commercial watercraft operating as tour boats or providing service primarily for visitors to view scenery or gain access to National Forest lands.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Touring, Guided	Touring, other than by foot, where interpretation is provided by a guide other than a commercial outfitter or packer.
Touring, Unguided	Touring, other than by foot, where interpretation is provided by means of interpretive signs media.
Train and Bus Touring	Riding in buses, trains, cog railways, and similar mass transit vehicles carrying people on, or to, National Forest lands for recreation purposes.
Trapping	Trapping of animals for sport and commercial purposes.
Viewing Activities (Spectator)	Viewing other people participating in a wide variety of activities on National Forest lands. Typical examples are spectators viewing winter sports activities, boating activities, hang gliders, mountain climbers, or organized games. Also includes viewing of other Forest-related activities which may enhance or broaden the visitors recreation experience, such as watching timber harvest or road construction activities, slash disposal operations, cattle drives, fire-fighting, and smokejumping.
Viewing Interpretive Exhibits	Viewing prepared exhibits (either indoors or outdoors) designed to provide the recreation visitor with information, interpretation and/or appreciation of National Forest environments.
Viewing Interpretive Signs	Viewing interpretive signs designed to enhance the visitor's knowledge and appreciation of the environment. These signs are generally installed at sites or areas off major interpretive sites.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Viewing Scenery	Viewing outstanding scenes, landscapes or other natural features from observation points, turnouts, vista points, or other areas where visitors generally stop for a period of time.
Viewing Works of Humankind	Visiting and/or viewing human-made features such as dams, bridges, buildings, and fish hatcheries on National Forest lands.
Walking, Guided	Pedestrian travel where interpretation is provided by a guide.
Walking, Unguided	Pedestrian travel where interpretation is provided by means of interpretive signs media.
Waterskiing and Other Water Sports	Waterskiing, ski jumping, kiting, platter-riding, surfing, and similar activities which take place outside of boats.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Camping, General Day.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Recreation Demand. Present or future demand for a given recreation activity.

1. Valid Values.

Activity Occasions Expected

Use Expected

Visits Expected

2. Units.

Activity Occasions

Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's)

Visits

3. Example. Demand in 1995 for camping is expected to be 10,000,000 RVD's.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class. Framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The setting, activities, and opportunities for experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
P	Primitive
R	Rural
RN	Roaded Natural
SPM	Semi-primitive, motorized
SPNM	Semi-primitive, non-motorized
U	Urban

2. Units. Acres or Sites.
3. Example. Summerdale Campground as Roaded Natural.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1982. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Users Guide. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 37 p.

Recreation Use. Public visits to a National Forest site, special place, location, or area to engage in recreation activities.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Activity Occasion	A visit to a specific location within a National Forest, such as a campground, a wilderness, or a Wild and Scenic River, or visit (one person) engaged in a specific recreation activity such as camping, hiking, or horseback riding. There may be multiple activity occasions on a single visit.
Occupancy Rate	Average daily percentage of family units, group units, or occupancy location which are occupied by recreationists, measured across the use season.
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	Recreational use of sites, or areas of land or water, which aggregates 12 visitor hours. May consist of 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of continuous or intermittent recreation use by individuals or groups.
Visit	An occasion for a single person for recreation participation on a National Forest, including the time the person first enters the Forest until the person last exits to return to a permanent or temporary residence.

3. Example.

11,529 RVD's  
3,230 Visits  
2,000 activity occasions for horseback riding  
3,230 Visits  
41% Occupancy Rate

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Time Period Use Occurs. Time period that a site, Special Place, location or area is available for a specific type of use/activity.

1. Valid Values. Range of Dates or Time Period.
2. Units.
  - Hours
  - Days
  - Weeks
  - Months
3. Example. The Bootleg campground is available for full camping use July 1 to August 30. Bootleg campground is open for camping for 60 days each summer.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Water Proximity. Distance to water bodies closest to a recreation site/area/special place.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Miles and tenths of miles.
3. Example. Silver Creek 15.2 miles from Summerdale Campground.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

## **21.26 - Historic/Prehistoric Theme**

The Historic/Prehistoric theme organizes information about material evidence from past life and cultures. It includes the Cultural Properties feature.

### **21.26a - Historic/Prehistoric Feature**

Cultural Properties. Sites managed for their cultural significance (for example, pueblo ruins, historic cabins, battlegrounds).



## 21.26b - Historic/Prehistoric Attributes

The Historic/Prehistoric feature, Cultural Properties, has one or more of the following attributes:

Cultural Property Clearance. Area of the project for which the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHIPO) has concurred with the finding of "No Effect" to cultural properties. Includes areas where SHIPO has delegated authority to the Forest Service.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Acres.
3. Example. 843 acres were cleared in the Bison Timber Sale project.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

ID Number. Unique alphanumeric assigned to each cultural site.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. 35UMI65.
4. Source for Data Standard. Smithsonian Institution Trinomial Numbering System.

National Register Status. Status of a Cultural Site with regard to National Register categories.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Eligible	Meets National Register criteria.
Potentially Eligible	Has not been evaluated against the National Register criteria.
Not Eligible	Does not meet National Register criteria.

Value

Meaning

Undocumented

Location of cultural property is known or suspected but has not been recorded or verified.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Eligible.

4. Source for Data Standard. Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, section 60.4.

Project Effect. Effect a project will have on cultural properties.

1. Valid Values.

Adverse Effect

No Adverse Effect

No Cultural Resource Properties Found

No Effect

Not Applicable - Used when documentation is for purposes other than compliance

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. The Bison timber sale will have No Effect.

4. Source for Data Standard. Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, section 800.5.

Project Name. Name assigned to specific cultural resource project.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Mesa Ruins Cultural Resource Restoration Project.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Project Type. Term describing major activity at a cultural property.

1. Valid Values. Local names for activities.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Bison jump, railroad logging.
4. Source for Data Standard. Accepted regional literature.

Protection Status. Management activity applied to a cultural property.

1. Valid Values.

Avoidance  
Fencing  
No Management Action  
Patrols - Specific Law Enforcement Action  
Road and Area Closures  
Signing  
Stabilization

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Ashcroft Townsite is Patrolled.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Site Condition. Current physical condition of the Cultural Resource Site. Current condition can change over time.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Collapsed	Architectural features present but not standing.
Disturbed Buried	Disturbed sub-surface cultural property.
Disturbed Surface	Disturbed surface cultural property.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Eroded/Weathered	Site that has suffered some degree of natural deterioration.
Intact Buried	Undisturbed sub-surface cultural property.
Intact Surface	Undisturbed surface cultural property.
Partially/Fully Excavated	Impact from authorized research activity.
Vandalized/Site Destruction	Site disturbed by human agents.

2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Site X is Intact Buried.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Site Name. Name assigned to a specific Cultural Resource Site.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Not Applicable.
3. Example. Joseph Timber Sale Cultural Resource Inventory.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Site Size. Area inventoried at a given cultural resource site.

1. Valid Values. Not Applicable.
2. Units. Acres.
3. Example. 30 Acres.
4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

Type of Investigation. Major type of activity undertaken for specific Cultural Resource Site.

1. Valid Values.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Data recovery/Mitigation	Documentation of excavation.
Documentation/Other Mitigation Evaluation	Documentation of previous determinations. Eligibility determination for National Register.
<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Intensive Survey	100 percent inventory.
Interpretation	Documentation of public interpretation of cultural property.
Intuitive Sample	Inventory of area generally believed to contain cultural properties.
Nomination	Nomination to National Register.
Protection	Documentation of activities which protect a cultural property.
Reconnaissance	Overview/literature search.
Stabilization	Documentation of activities which prevent deterioration of cultural property.
Statistical Sample	Inventory of area selected according to some statistical procedure.

2. Units. Not Applicable.

3. Example. Evaluation.

4. Source for Data Standard. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness Management Staff; Geographic Information Systems Team. 1990. Washington, DC.

## **21.27 - Socio-Economic Theme**

The Socio-Economic theme organizes information about human population, such as size, growth, composition, lifestyles, and employment characteristics. It includes the Statistical Summary Areas feature.

### **21.27a - Socio-Economic Feature**

Statistical Summary Areas. Demographic, social, and economic characteristics of an area (for example, census tracts, standard metropolitan areas, states, counties).

### **21.27b - Socio-Economic Attributes**

No attributes unique to this theme were identified.