

Chapter Five

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Chapter 5

Glossary and Literature Cited

GLOSSARY

A

Access	See public access.
ADM	Administrative
Activity	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and range land outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
Affected Environment	The biological and physical environment that will or may be changed by actions proposed and the relationship of people to that environment.
Alternative	One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decisionmaking.
Anadromous Fish	Fish which spend much of their adult life in the ocean, returning to inland waters to spawn; eg., salmon, steelhead.
Aquatic Ecosystem	A stream channel, lake, or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur therein.
Arterial Road	A NFS road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways. These roads are generally maintenance level 4 or 5.
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle. ATV's are vehicles with three or more wheels that are less than 50 inches in width measured at their widest point, with a saddle-style seat that is straddled by the operator and steered with handlebars.

B

Best Management Practices (BMPs)	The set of standards in the Forest Plan which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met. BMPs can take several forms. Some are defined by State regulation or memoranda of understanding between the Forest Service and the States. Others are defined by the Forest interdisciplinary planning team for application Forestwide. Both of these kinds of BMPs are included in the Forest Plan as forestwide standards. A third kind is identified by the interdisciplinary team for application to specific management areas. A fourth kind, project level BMPs, is based on site specific evaluation, and represents the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific evaluation, and represents the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific area involved in the project. These project level BMPs can either supplement or replace the Forest Plan standards for specific projects.
Big Game	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
Big Game Summer Range	Land used by big game during the summer months.
Big Game Winter Range	The area available to and used by big game through the winter season.
Biological Evaluation	An assessment required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to identify any threatened, endangered, or sensitive species which is likely to be affected by a proposed management action, and to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed action on the species or their habitats.
Biological Potential	The maximum possible output of a given resource, limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP, BMPs	Best Management Practice(s)
BO	Biological Opinion

Browse Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animals feed; in particular, those shrubs which are utilized by big game animals for food.

C

Capability The potential of an area of land and/or water to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under a specified set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, practices such as silviculture, or protection from fires, insects, and disease.

Cavity A hollow in a tree which is used by birds or mammals for roosting and reproduction.

CEQ Council on Environmental Quality

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CNF Clearwater National Forest

CNFP CNFP Clearwater National Forest Plan

Channel Morphology The study of the channel pattern and the channel geometry at several points along a river channel, including the network of tributaries within the drainage basin. Also known as fluviomorphology; stream morphology.

Channel Type A system developed by hydrologist Dave Rosgen To classify and characterize similar stream channels. Water surface gradient and substrate particle size are the primary stream features used. Other features include bankfull width, width to depth ratio, entrenchment ratio, and floodprone width.

Closed Roads Roads developed and operated for limited use. Public vehicular traffic is restricted except when they are operating under a permit or contract or in an emergency.

Closure The administrative order that does not allow specified uses in designated areas or on Forest development roads or trails.

Collector Road	A NFS road that serves smaller areas than an arterial road and that usually connects arterial roads to local roads or terminal facilities. Provides service to smaller land areas than an arterial road. These roads are generally maintenance level 3, but can be level 2 or 4.
Commodities	Resources with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce, such as timber, range, forage, and minerals.
Consumptive Uses	Uses of a resource that reduce the supply. Examples of consumptive uses are irrigation, domestic and industrial water use, grazing, and timber harvest.
Corridor	A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its borders.
Cost	The negative or adverse effects or expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical, or environmental in nature.
Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)	An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.
Cover	Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, or to protect themselves from weather conditions, or in which to reproduce.
CRB	Columbia River Basin
Critical Habitat	Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitat does not include the entire geographic area which may be occupied by a Threatened or Endangered species.
Cultural Resources	The physical remains of human activities, such as artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc., and the conceptual content or context, such as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events as a sacred area of native peoples, etc., of an area.

Cumulative Effect	The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other actions. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Areas

D

DAW Forest Products lands	In 1996 the Clearwater N.F. acquired 25,067 acres of former DAW Forest Products lands in the upper North Fork Clearwater River under the Beaver-Cedars Land exchange.
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
Desired Future Condition; DFC	Desired Future Condition; a desired condition of the land to be achieved sometime in the future.
Developed Recreation	Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.
Direct Effects	Effects on the environment which occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.
Dispersed Recreation	That portion of outdoor recreation use which occurs outside of developed sites in the unroaded and roaded Forest environment; i.e., hunting, backpacking, and berry picking.
Disturbance	Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement; also any other activity that may tend to disrupt the normal movement or habits of a particular wildlife species. At the landscape scale, a disturbance would be a force, such as wildfire, disease, or large scale vegetation management, which can significantly alter existing ecosystem conditions.
Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement; Draft EIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement. A detailed written statement as required by Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act.

E

EAU Elk Analysis Unit

Economic Efficiency The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs (benefits) and effects when all costs and benefits that can be identified and valued are included in the computations. Economic efficiency is usually measured using present net value, though use of benefit cost ratios and rates of return may sometimes be appropriate.

Ecosystem A complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; a marsh, watershed, or lake, for example.

Effects (or Impacts) Physical, biological, social, and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from natural events or management activities. Effects can be direct, indirect, and/or cumulative.

EHE EHE Elk Habitat Effectiveness

EIS Environmental Impact Statement

Endemic Term applied to populations of potentially injurious plants, animals, or viruses that are at their normal, balanced, level, in an ecosystem in contrast to epidemic levels. Plant and animal diseases which are prevalent in or peculiar to a certain locality.

Elk Hiding Cover Vegetation, primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.

Elk Security Area An area elk retreat to for safety when disturbance in their usual range is intensified, such as by logging activities or during the hunting season. To qualify as a security area, there must be at least 250 contiguous acres that are more than 1/2 mile from open roads.

Endangered Species Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and listed as such by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Energy Limited Streams	An energy limited stream is generally a low energy, meandering type system with a large source of sediment in the bed and banks. They tend to be more sensitive than supply limited systems to excess sediment deposition. They recovery slowly if at all from sediment depositing events.
Environment	The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.
Environmental Analysis	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long term environmental effects which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.
Environmental Assessment	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact; (2) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental policy Act when no Environmental Impact Statement is necessary; and (3) facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.
Environmental Impact Statement; EIS	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact; (2) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary; and (3) facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary. Also see DEIS, FEIS.
EO	Executive Order
Ephemeral	A depression in the topography that carries surface water during peak rainfall events.
Epidemic	Plant and animal diseases which rapidly build up to highly abnormal and generally injurious levels.
Erosion	The wearing away of the lands's surface by water, wind, ice, or other physical processes. It includes detachment, transport, and deposition of soil or rock fragments.
ESA	Endangered Species Act

Essential Habitat Areas with essentially the same characteristics as critical habitat but not declared as such. These habitats are necessary to meet recovery objectives for endangered, threatened, and proposed species.

F

FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement

Final Environmental Impact Statement; Final EIS Final Environmental Impact Statement. The final version of the public document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (see Draft Environmental Impact Statement).

Floodplain Low land and relatively flat areas joining streams, rivers, and lakes which are periodically inundated by overbank flows of water.

Forage All browse and nonwoody plants available to livestock or wildlife for feed.

Foreground (Visual Distance Zone) A term used in visual management to describe the area immediately adjacent to the observer, usually within 1/4 to 1/2 mile.

Forest Land Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improve roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.

Forest Plan Clearwater national Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, September, 1987.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 An act of Congress which requires the assessment of the nation's renewable resources and the periodic development of a national renewable resources program. It also requires the development, maintenance and, as appropriate, revision of land and resource management plans for National Forests.

Forest Type A classification of forest land based on the live tree species present.

FP Forest Plan

FR	Federal Register
FS	Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
Fuels	Includes both living plants and dead, woody vegetation that are capable of burning.
Fuels Management	Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service

G

Geographic Information System; GIS	Geographic Information System. A computer program for manipulating landscape configuration data.
Geomorphic Threshold	The percent increase of sediment over normal or natural conditions which may result in unstable channel conditions in a stream system.
GFA	General Forest Area

H

Habitat	A place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.
Habitat Effectiveness	The measure of how open roads affect utilization of habitat by elk.
Habitat Type	An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.
Hiding Cover	Trees of sufficient size and density to conceal animals from view at 200 feet. See Cover.
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code

Hydrologic Recovery The process of revegetation of a disturbed area which returns the site to predisturbance levels of water runoff and timing of flow.

I

ICBEMP Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

IDAPA Idaho Administrative Procedures Act

IDEQ Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

IDFG Idaho Department of Fish and Game

IDL Idaho Department of Lands

IDPR Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

IDT IDT Interdisciplinary Team

Indicator Species Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important. See Management Indicator Species.

Indigenous Having originated in and being produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment.

Indirect Effects Indirect effects are caused by the action and occur later in time or further removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Interdisciplinary Team;
ID Team Interdisciplinary Team. 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. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.

INFISH Inland Native Fish Strategy (July 28, 1995)

INFRA Infrastructure Database (the database of record for Forest Service roads and trails)

Invasive Species Any non-native plant, which when established are or may become destructive and difficult to control by ordinary means of cultivation or other control practices such as spotted knapweed and yellow star thistle

Inventoried RARE II Roadless Areas	Those lands identified as roadless during the RARE II Roadless Evaluation, updated for the effects of recent manage, if any. Also see Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.
Inventory Data	Recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations of forest resources such as soil, water, timber, wildlife, range, geology, minerals, and recreation, which is used to determine the capability and opportunity of the forest to be managed for those resources.
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
Irretrievable	Foregone or lost production, harvest, or use of renewable natural resources. For example, when fire destroys a tree plantation, the effect is irretrievable but the loss of site productivity as measured by the presence of trees is not irreversible.
Irreversible	The removal of resources such that they cannot be produced gain. This applies most commonly to nonrenewable resources such as minerals or cultural resources, or to resources such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long periods of time. Loss of renewable resources can also be irreversible as in the replacement of a forest with a road.
Issue	A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System lands.

K

Key Wildlife Habitat Components	Areas or features of the forest which are of particular importance for maintaining overall wildlife habitat. These areas and features include moist areas, wallows, meadows, parks, critical hiding cover, thermal cover, migration routes, and staging areas.
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L

Land Allocation	The assignment of a management emphasis to particular land areas to achieve the goals of the issues, concerns, and opportunities identified during the planning process.
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Landtype; Landtype Association; LTA	Landtype Association. An area of land classified on the basis of geomorphic attributes. An understanding of geologic processes, as reflected in land surface form and features, individual kinds of soil, and the factors which determine the behavior of ecosystems (i.e., climate, vegetation, relief, parent materials, and time) is used as the basis for this classification system.
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit
Local Road	A NFS road that connects a terminal facility with collector roads, arterial roads, or public highways and that usually serves a single purpose involving intermittent use. These roads are usually maintenance level 1 or 2.
Long Term Effects	Those effects which generally occur after the maximum 15 year life of the Forest Plan.

M

MA	Management Area
MA A2	Elk Creek Falls. A special dispersed recreational area on the Palouse District. This area is managed for non-motorized use, primarily hiking, picnicking, and scenic viewing.
MA A3	Dispersed Recreational Areas. These occur in large blocks of undeveloped land (or smaller areas contiguous to wilderness or other undeveloped lands). These areas are managed for a variety of dispersed recreation. Big-game summer range and livestock grazing are provided where compatible with recreational and visual values.
MA A4	Travel Corridors Along Designated Roads and Trails. Maintain or enhance natural scenic qualities and dispersed recreation. Big-game summer range and timber are managed to meet key values.
MA A5	Administrative and Recreational Sites. These sites include ranger stations, work centers, lookouts, an emergency airfield, and developed recreational sites including campgrounds, picnic areas, and visitor information sites.

MA A6	Travel Corridors Along Historic Travelways. These include the Lolo Trail, Lewis and Clark Trail, Nee-Mee-Poo Trail, and Lolo Motorway. Historic and scenic values are maintained. Timber, range, and wildlife management practices are modified to maintain key values. These areas provide visitor information sites and dispersed recreation.
MA A7	Middle Fork-Lochsa Recreation River Corridor. This area is managed for dispersed recreation protection and enhancement of the river environment, specifically water quality and visual resources. Provide for big-game habitat and timber management when compatible with the key values.
MA B1	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Manage the Clearwater portion of this wilderness according to the Wilderness Act; i.e., protect wilderness values and provide primitive recreation.
MA B2	Recommended Wilderness Areas. Protect wilderness characteristics. Two of the seven areas are contiguous to recommended wilderness on the Idaho Panhandle National (Mallard-Larkins) and Lolo (Hoodoo) National Forests.
MA C1	Key Big-Game Summer Range. Maintain optimum big-game (mostly elk) habitat conditions through vegetative manipulation where needed but without road construction. Provide livestock grazing where compatible with elk use and high quality dispersed recreation.
MA C3	Big-Game Winter Range. Located generally on steep breaklands on south exposures supporting browse stands. Critical soils. May be suitable also for dispersed recreation. Occurs in conjunction with C4, C1, C6 and A3 lands.
MA C4	Big-game Winter Range. Located generally on steep breaklands on north aspects supporting mixtures of browse and trees. Manage for browse and timber production.
MA C6	Critical Watersheds with High Fishery Stream Values. Other resource management activities and uses permitted when compatible with fishery stream values. Generally highly suitable for dispersed recreation.

MA C8S	Big-Game Summer Range. Where applicable, high fishery stream values are also included. Manage for elk primarily (moose in the Elk Summit area) and protection of water quality through modified timber management and restrictive road closures. Provide livestock grazing and dispersed recreation where compatible with primary values.
MA E1	Timber Producing Land. Manage for healthy timber stands to optimize potential timber growing. Timber production to be cost effective and provide maximum protection of soil and water quality. Big game, primarily elk, to be managed through limited road closures. Dispersed recreation and livestock grazing will be provided, if compatible with timber management goals.
MA E3	Timber-Producing Land on Steep and/or Unstable Ground. Manage timber without or with very limited and restricted roads to the extent possible utilizing long-line and aerial harvest methods. Develop trail systems for dispersed recreation where compatible with timber management.
MA M1	Research Natural Areas. Maintain in natural and undeveloped condition. Also existing and proposed special areas managed for their botanical, archeological, historical, or geological features. Manage special qualities for public enjoyment.
MA M2	Riparian Areas. These are located mostly along perennial streams. Management practices such as timber harvesting, grazing, and recreation are provided to the extent they protect and enhance riparian values (old growth, aquatic ecosystems, water quality, and fishery and wildlife habitats).
MA US	Unsuitable for Timber Management. These areas include non-forest and low productive forest lands incapable of producing crops of industrial wood and lands with apparent regeneration limitations. Manage for soil and watershed protection.
Maintenance Level	Maintenance levels define the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road.
Management Area	An aggregation of capability areas which have common management direction and may be noncontiguous in the forest. Consists of a grouping of capability areas selected through evaluation procedures and used to locate decisions and resolve issues and concerns.

Management Concern	An issue, problem, or condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.
Management Practice	A technique or procedure commonly applied to forest resources, resulting in measurable outputs or activities.
Management Prescription	Management practices and intensities selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.
Mine	A mining claim on which the claimant has gained title to all property rights; the land is no longer public domain, and is private property.
Mining Claims	A geographic area of the public lands held under the general mining laws in which the right of exclusive possession is vested in the locator of a valuable mineral deposit. Includes lode claims, placer claims, mill sites and tunnel sites.
Mitigation	Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
Management Direction	A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions and the associated standards and guidelines for attaining them.
Management Indicator Species	A plant or animal which, by its presence in a certain location or situation, is believed to indicate the habitat conditions for many other species.
Middleground (Visual Distance Zone)	That part of the seen landscape which extends from 1/4 to 1/2 mile, to 3 to 5 miles, from the observer.
MIS	Management Indicator Species
Model	A theoretical projection in detail of a possible system of natural resource relationships. A simulation based on an empirical calculation to set potential or outputs of a proposed action or actions.

Modification	A visual quality objective in which management activities may visually dominate, but harmonize with, the original characteristics landscape. Under Maximum Modification, human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.
Monitoring	An examination, on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices, to determine how well objectives have been met and a determination of the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.
Motorcycles	All two-wheeled motorized vehicles, including motorcycles and trail cycles.
MVUM	Motor Vehicle Use Map

N

National Environmental Policy Act; NEPA Process	National Environmental Policy Act. An act to declare a national policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere, and stimulate the health and welfare of man, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality. An interdisciplinary process, mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act, which concentrates decisionmaking around issues, concerns, alternatives, and the affects of alternatives on the environment
National Forest Management Act	A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that require the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.
National Forest System	All National Forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domains of the United States; all National Forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010-1012); and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as part of the system.

National Recreation Trails	Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the national system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.
National Register of Historic Places	A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical value. The Register includes place of local and State significance as well as those of value to the nation as a whole.
Natural Sediment Production	The amount of sediment produced in a watershed prior to any management activities such as roads or harvest. Natural, or baseline, sediment is a function of parent material, soil type, degree of weathering, glacial influences, etc.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; NTU	A method of measuring turbidity in a water sample by passing light through the sample and measuring the amount of light that is deflected.
NF	NF National Forest
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest system
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
No Action Alternative	An alternative where no management activities would occur beyond those currently under way. The development of a No Action Alternative is requested by regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1502.14). The No Action Alternative provides a baseline for estimating the effects of other alternatives.
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPT	Nez Perce Tribe
NRLMD	Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction
NS	No Suggestion Received

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

O

Objective A specified statement of measurable results to be achieved within a stated time period. Objectives reflect alternative mixes of all outputs of achievements which can be attained at a given budget level. Objectives may be expressed as a range of outputs.

Off-Highway Vehicle Off Highway Vehicle. Vehicles such as four and three wheelers, motorcycles, and bicycles which are designed to operate on primitive roads and trails, or to navigate cross country where there are no constructed travelways.

Off-Route Exceptions Under the Clearwater NF Travel Plan, motorized travel off of designated routes would be prohibited for all but over-snow vehicles. The exceptions would include off-route motorized travel in certain areas and under certain conditions for purposes of camping or parking, and it would be permissible to pull off the route to allow other traffic to pass. See Chapter 2, Actions Common to All Action Alternatives, Off-Route Exceptions.

OHV Off-Highway Vehicle

Operator Any person who is in physical control of a motorbike, all-terrain vehicle, or snowmobile.

Opportunity A proposal that is considered in developing alternative activities, projects, or programs where an option exists to invest profitably or to improve or maintain a present condition.

Optimum The greatest level of production that is consistent with other resource requirements as constrained by environmental, social and economically-sound conditions.

ORV Off-Road Vehicle. Please see “Off-Highway Vehicle.”

OSA Open Seasonally to All Vehicles

OSS Open Seasonally to Small Vehicles

Outfitters and Guides	An outfitter is an individual or legal entity that is licensed by the appropriate state as an outfitter. Outfitting includes the provision of equipment, supplies, livestock, and materials. Guiding includes the provision of assistance such as supervision, protection, education, training, transportation, interpretation, and guiding services. It includes such personal services as leading, teaching, cooking, packing, or otherwise assisting recreationists in their pursuit of a natural resource based outdoor recreation experience.
Owner	Every person holding record title to a motorbike, all-terrain vehicle, or snowmobile and entitled to the use or possession thereof, other than a lienholder or other person having a security interest only.
OYA	Open Yearlong to All Vehicles
OYM	Open Yearlong to Motorcycles
OYS	Open Yearlong to Small Vehicles

P

P	Primitive
PACFISH	The Decision Notice/Decision Record, Finding of No Significant Impact, and Environmental Assessment for the interim strategies for managing anadromous fish producing watersheds in eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California. Published by the USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management in 1995.
Parking	Parking is allowed within 1 vehicle length of a designated route.
Patented Mining Claim	A patent is a document which conveys title to land. When patented, a mining claim becomes private property and is land over which the United States has no property rights, except as may be reserved in the patent. After a mining claim is patented, the owner does not have to comply with requirements of the General Mining Law or implementing regulations.
PC	Potlatch Corporation
Perennial Stream	A stream which normally flows throughout the year.

PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL	Public Law
Preferred Alternative	The agency's preferred alternative, one or more, that is identified in the impact statement.
Prescription	Management practices selected and scheduled for application on a designated area to attain specific goals and objectives.
Primitive	Very high probability of experiencing solitude, freedom, closeness to nature, tranquility, self reliance, challenge, and risk. An unmodified and natural environment prevails, with low interaction between users. Restrictions and controls are not evident after entry into the area, and access and travel is non-motorized. There is no evidence of vegetation alteration.
Productivity	See Site Productivity
Proposed Action	In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
Public Access	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.
Public Involvement	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information based upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.
Public Issue	A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.
Public Roadway	All portions of any highway which are controlled by an authority other than the Idaho Transportation Department.

R

Range Allotment	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System and associated lands administered by the Forest Service.
Ranger District	Administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.
RARE II	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
Record of Decision	A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision about an alternative assessed in the environmental impact statement chosen for implementation.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum	The framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experiences which are arranged along a continuum or spectrum that is divided into seven classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded modified, roaded natural, rural, and urban.
Recreation Visitor Day	Recreational use of National Forest developed sites or general forest areas which equals 12 visitor hours. A Recreation Visitor Day (RVD) 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. 1 person in a campground for 24 hours equals 2 RVD's.
Regional Guide	A document developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and established management standards and guidelines for National Forest System lands of a given Region to the national forest within a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.
Revegetation	The reestablishment and development of plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of man; eg., reforestation, range reseeding.

Right-Of-Way	Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction operation, maintenance, and termination of a project facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land.
Riparian Areas	Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of aquatic and riparian ecosystems, 100-year floodplains and wetlands. They also include all upland areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the edge of perennial streams or other perennial water bodies.
RMO	Resource Management Objective
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-Way
R	Rural
RN	Roaded Natural
RNA	Research Natural Area
Road Management	The combination of both traffic and maintenance management operations. Traffic management is the continuous process of analyzing, controlling, and regulating uses to accomplish National Forest objectives. Maintenance management is the perpetuation of the transportation facility to serve intended management objectives.
Roaded Natural	The opportunity to affiliate with other users in developed sites is available with some chance for privacy. Self-reliance on outdoor skills is only moderately important, and there is little challenge or risk. The area is a mostly natural-appearing environment as viewed from sensitive roads and trails. Interaction between users at campsites is of moderate importance. There are some obvious on-site controls of users, access and travel is conventional motorized including sedans and trailers, recreational vehicles, and some motor homes. Vegetation alterations are done to maintain desired visual and recreation characteristics.
Roadless Area	An area of National Forest which (1) is larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller, is contiguous to a designated wilderness area or primitive area, (2) contains no roads, and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion into the wilderness preservation system.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation	A comprehensive process instituted in June 1977 to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to develop alternatives for both wilderness and other resource management. The second roadless area review and evaluation was conducted on public lands in 1977. This inventory has been updated for this analysis to exclude any area affected by recent development and no longer considered roadless.
Rotation	The planned number of years between the formation of generation of trees and their harvest at a specified stage of maturity.
Rural	These areas are characterized by recreation sites that can be used by large numbers of people at one time. High quality and quantity recreation use characterize these areas. While natural conditions usually do not dominate the activity centers, scenic values are often a critical element of the landscape as seen from the middleground and background from such areas. Surrounding scenic values are usually managed, regulated, and numerous but also in harmony with nature. Numerous recreation facilities may be clustered in these areas. Facilities are designed for user comfort to accommodate large groups, and are surrounded by highly intense motorized use and organized parking. The on-site vegetation is often in a managed state. Generally, transportation routes consisting of State and Forest Service paved routes are the primary means of recreational user access within the area. Trails may be surfaced in areas of concentrated use. There may be areas, trails or roads within this ROS (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum) class where motorized use is prohibited or restricted to enhance recreation experiences or to protect public safety or resources.
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day
RYA	Restrict Yearlong to All Vehicles

S

SBW	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
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Scoping	The procedures by which the Forest Service determines the extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action; i.e., the range of actions, alternatives and impacts to be addressed, identification of significant issues related to a proposed action, and establishing the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed.
Security Area	Any area which, because of its geography, topography, and/or vegetation, will hold elk during periods of stress. For this project, a security area is defined as a block of dense forested cover at least 250 acres in size and located at least 1/2 mile from any roads open to motorized traffic during the general hunting season.
Sediment	Any material, carried in suspension by water, which will ultimately settle to the bottom of streams.
Sediment Delivery Efficiency	A term describing how efficiently sediment is transported within a given portion of a stream.
Sediment Yield	The amount of material eroded from the land surface by runoff and delivered to a stream system.
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	There is a high quality of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, challenge, and risk. It is a natural-appearing environment with low interaction between users. There are a minimum of on-site controls, and access and travel are non-motorized. Vegetation alterations are widely dispersed and not obvious.
Semi-Primitive Motorized	There is a moderate opportunity for solitude, tranquility, and closeness to nature. There is a high degree of self-reliance, challenge, and risk in using motorized equipment. The area is predominantly natural-appearing, and there is a low concentration of users, but often evidence of other users on the trails. There are minimum site controls, and restrictions are present but subtle. Vegetation alterations are very small in size and number widely dispersed and not obvious.
Sensitive Species	Species (plants or animals) with special habitat needs that may be influenced by management programs.
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
Site Productivity	The production capability of specific areas of land.

Skid Trails	A travelway through the woods formed by loggers dragging (skidding) logs from the stump to a log landing without dropped a blade and without purposefully changing the geometric configuration of the ground over which they travel.
Slash	The residue left on the ground after felling and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning.
Snag	A standing dead tree used by birds for nesting, roosting, perching, courting, or foraging for food and by some mammals for escape cover, denning, and reproduction.
Snowmobile	Any self-propelled vehicle under one thousand pounds unladen gross weight, designed primarily for travel on snow or ice or over natural terrain, which may be steered by tracks, skis, or runners.
Soil Productivity	The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber and forage, under defined levels of management. It is generally dependent on available soil moisture and nutrients and length of growing season.
SPM	Semi-Primitive Motorized
SPNM	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized
Stand	A plant community of trees which possess uniformity in vegetation type, age class, vigor, size class, and stocking class and one which is distinguishable from adjacent forest communities.
Standard	An objective requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against; a guiding principle.
Stream Order	A measure of the position of a perennial stream in the hierarchy of tributaries. First order streams are unbranched streams; they have no tributaries. Second order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more first order streams. Third order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more second order streams; they are considered third order until they join another third order or larger stream.

Subnivean	A zone that is in or under the snow layer. It can form when latent heat from the ground melts a thin layer of snow above it, leaving a layer of air between the ground and the snow. Subnivean animals include small mammals such as mice, voles, shrews, and lemmings that must rely on winter snow cover for survival. These mammals move under the snow for protection from heat loss and predators
Successional Stage	A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.
Suitable Forest Land	Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.13) 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 (as provided in CFR 219.14), and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.
Supply Limited Stream	A supply (sediment) limited stream has more energy available during a typical year than there is sediment in the stream channel available to be moved. The excess energy leads to a resilience that enables the system to recover and cleanse itself if extreme sediment loads are not delivered in a short period of time.
SWCP	Soil and Water Conservation Practices (see Appendix D)
System Road; Forest System Road	A road that is part of the Forest development transportation system, which includes all existing and planned roads, as well as other special and terminal facilities designated as Forest development transportation facilities.

T

Temporary Roads	Roads which are constructed for a one time or short term use which are not expected to be utilized in the future. These roads will be obliterated after the need is past.
Terrestrial	Living or growing on land; not aquatic.
Thermal Cover	Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.

Threatened Species	Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all of a significant portion of its range and one that has been designated as a threatened species in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior.
Timber	A general term for the major woody growth of vegetation in a forest area.
Timber Base	The lands within the Forest that are suitable for timber production.
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
Topography	The configuration of land surface including its relief, elevation, and the position of its natural and man made figures.
Trailhead	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at terminus of a trail.
Turbidity	Sediment or foreign particles stirred up or suspended in water.

U

Undefined (UND) Roads	Some routes had a TravCode of "UND" in Alternative A. Alternative A is based on the 2005 Travel Guide supplemented by NEPA decisions since the guide was published, error corrections, and some system roads that should have been included. For roads added to the system after 2005, such as the former DAW lands, the TravCode was listed as UND since no travel decision had been made. UND also includes some additional routes that were suggested as part of the Travel Planning process, roads that have long been overgrown and are not travellable with vehicles, and storage trails that are still considered part of the trail system but have not been maintained and are generally not travellable with vehicles.
Understory	Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

Unsuitable Timber Land Lands not selected for timber production are Step II and Step III of the suitability analysis during the development of the Forest Plan due to (1) the multiple use objectives for the alternative preclude timber production, (2) other management objectives for the alternative limit timber production activities to the point where management requirements set for thin 36 CFR 219.27 cannot be met, and (3) the lands are not cost efficient over the planning production. Land not appropriate for timber production shall be designated as unsuitable in the Forest Plan.

USC United States Code

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

USDI United States Department of the Interior

USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

UTV Utility Type Vehicle

Utility Type Vehicle Any recreational motor vehicle other than an ATV, motorbike or snowmobile as defined in this section, designed for and capable of travel over designated unpaved roads, traveling on four (4) or more low-pressure tires of twenty (20) psi or less, maximum width less than seventy-four (74) inches, maximum weight less than two thousand (2,000) pounds, or having a wheelbase of ninety-four (94) inches or less. Utility type vehicle does not include golf carts, vehicles specially designed to carry a disabled person, implements of husbandry as defined in Section 49-110(2), Idaho Code, or vehicles otherwise registered under title 49, Idaho Code.

V

Viewshed A total landscape as seen from a particular viewpoint.

Visual Quality Objectives; VQOs The degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.

Visual Resource The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

W

Wallow	A depression, pool of water, or wet area produced or utilized by elk or moose during the breeding season.
WATBAL	A computer model that analyzes and predicts effects of activities on water quality and quantity.
Watershed	The total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point.
Wilderness Character	Wilderness character attributes are: Natural Integrity, Apparent Naturalness, Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude, and Opportunities for Primitive, Unconfined Recreation. These features were evaluated using capability analyses as conducted in 1978 using the Wilderness Attribute Rating (WAR) System and in 2005 using the Area Capability Assessment (ACA) Process. These analysis techniques rate wilderness character attributes as identified by the 1964 Wilderness Act.
WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

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