

PROGRAM COMPONENT INDEX AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION HANDBOOK ACTIVITIES INDEX – APPENDIX A

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Appendix A

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Appendix A

Primary Code	Code Description
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Appendix A

Primary Code	Code Description
P01	Fire Management Planning and Analysis
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Surveys and Technical Assistance (S & PF)

T01	Line Mgt
T02	Program Support

APPENDIX B

MANAGEMENT AREAS¹

No.	Description	Analysis Areas	Acres
1	Wilderness	35-46	155,910 ²
2	Verde Wild & Scenic River	34	2,888
3	Ponderosa pine & mixed conifer < 40% slopes	1-9, 11, 12, 57, 59	511,015 ³
4	Ponderosa pine & mixed conifer > 40% slopes	10, 10a, 13, 13a	46,382 ⁴
5	Aspen	14	3,450
6	Unsuitable timber land	15, 16	67,146
7	Pinyon-juniper woodland < 40% slopes	17-19	273,815 ⁵
8	Pinyon-juniper woodland > 40% slopes	20	19,077 ⁶
9	Mountain grassland	25	9,049
10	Transition, grassland & sparse PJ above Rim	26, 27	160,494 ⁷
11	Verde Valley -- desert grass, sparse PJ, cypress, and chaparral	28, 29	169,529
12	Riparian and open water	32, 33	20,490
13	Cinder Hills	31	13,711
14	Oak Creek Canyon	30	5,388
15	Developed recreation sites (public & private) and Fairfield Snow Bowl	22-24, 58	874 ⁸
16	Inner Basin	21	972
17	Special Areas -- RNA's (outside wilderness), Geologic, and Botanic Areas	48-51	4,459

¹ Acres updated to match current geodatabase acres (1,837,288) 12/2007. The following footnotes explain differences in original plan acres, no changes were made with 12/2007 Errata to this historic information. Areas with dual designation (such as RNA's in Wilderness, W&SR in Wilderness) are all accounted for in Wilderness in this table (no double counting). Dual designations are displayed in the Wilderness MA.

² Wilderness acres in plan were 150,180 originally, adjusted to match Wilderness Bill.

³ Acres do not match AA list because 12,233 acres removed from the AA's to make a portion of MA19

⁴ Acres do not match AA list because 321 acres removed from AA's to make a portion of MA19 and 375 acres left over from AA 53 added in here.

⁵ Acres do not match AA list because 44,952 acres removed to make a portion of MA11.

⁶ Acres do not match AA list because 66,699 acres removed to make a portion of MA11

⁷ Acres do not match AA list because 27,279 acres were added from AA's 28/29 to adjust the acres for MA11

⁸ Includes existing and potential developed sites, both public and private (summer homes, organization sites, and concessionaire -- ski area and lodges). Only the acreage of selected potential sites will be included

APPENDIX B (Continued)

MANAGEMENT AREAS

No.	Description	Analysis Areas	Acres
18	Environmental Study Areas	52, part of 53	1,577
19	Mogollon Rim		12,044
20	Highway 180 Corridor	⁹	7,608
21	Dry Creek Basin	NA	5,570
22	Gateway	NA	2,347
23	Lower Oak Creek	NA	754
24	Neighborwoods	NA	15,151
25	Red Cliff	NA	3,979
26	Redrock Frontcountry	NA	5,346
27	Savannah	NA	39,203
28	Schneibly Rim	NA	5,090
29	Transition	NA	2,897
30	NONE	NA	0
31	Craters	NA	29,940
32	Deadman Wash	NA	58,133
33	Doney	NA	40,530
34	Flagstaff	NA	1,781
35	Lake Mary Watershed	NA	62,536
36	Schultz	NA	21,289
37	Walnut Canyon	NA	20,566
38	West	NA	36,298

The following will not be delineated as management areas but will be displayed on the map with an appropriate symbol:

- Administrative sites and electronic sites (58 ACRES)
- Non Forest Service lands and Experimental Forests (**5417 ACRES excludes G.A. Pearson Natural Area**)
The changes made on 8/86 reflect changes in boundaries of the Cinder Hills MA and the discovery of an error in the classification of 2,187 acres of suitable timber land in MA13 which should have been in unsuitable. The suitability change only shows in the individual MA listing of acres by land use classification.

⁹ Acres are from MA's 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 – as updated in Amendment 10

APPENDIX C

ELECTRONIC SITES

Site Name	Acres	Ranger District (previous name)	Current Types of Use	Authorized Uses	New Permits Accepted	Expansion Permitted
Apache Maid Lookout	2	(Beaver Creek) Red Rock	2-Way	Gov't. Agencies	No	No
O'Leary Lookout	2	(Elden) Peaks	2-Way, radio	FS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No
Devil's Head	10	(Elden) Peaks	2-Way, Microwave, CMRS	Open – Low Power	Yes	Yes
Mt. Elden	3	(Elden) Peaks	2-Way, TV, Microwave, CMRS	Open – Low Power	Yes	No
TV Ridge	10	(Elden) Peaks	2-Way, Microwave, CMRS	Open – Low Power	Yes	Yes
Woody Mtn. Lookout	0.5	(Flagstaff) Peaks	2-Way	FS	No	No
East Pocket	0.5	(Flagstaff) Peaks	2-Way	FS	No	No
Saddle Mountain	0.5	(Flagstaff) Peaks	2-Way, CMRS	Gov't Agencies, CMRS	Yes	Yes
Turkey Butte	0.5	(Flagstaff) Peaks	2-Way	FS	No	No
A-1 Mountain	1	(Flagstaff) Peaks	None	None	Yes	Yes
Agassiz (top of ski lift)	0.25	(Flagstaff) Peaks	2-Way	Ski Area use only	No	No
Winona	.5	Peaks	None (new 2007)	CMRS, Microwave	Yes	No
Baker Butte	3	(Long Valley) Mogollon Rim	2-Way	FS	No	No
Buck Mountain	3	(Long Valley) Mogollon Rim	2-Way	FS	No	No
Hutch Mountain	10	(Long Valley) Mogollon Rim	2-Way, Microwave	FS	No	No
Five Mile	10	(Long Valley) Mogollon Rim	2-Way, Microwave, Radio	Open	Yes	Yes
Mormon Mountain	10	Mormon Lake	Commercial Broadcast, 2-Way, TV, Microwave, CMRS	Open	Yes	Yes
Mormon Lookout	0.5	Mormon Lake	2-Way	FS	No	No
Lee Butte	0.5	Mormon Lake	2-Way	FS	No	No

Site Name	Acres	Ranger District	Current Types of Use	Authorized Uses	New Permits Accepted	Expansion Permitted
Schnebly Hill	5	Mormon Lake	Commercial Broadcast, 2-Way, Microwave, CMRS	2-Way, CMRS, Low Power	Yes	Yes
Sedona Airport Beacon	0.01	(Sedona) Red Rock	Radar- Avigational Aid Station	Federal Agencies	No	No
Moqui Lookout	5	(Blue Ridge) Mogollon Rim	2-Way	FS	No	No
Snow Bowl Wireless Low Power Site	0.1	Peaks	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies, 2-way	Yes	No
House Mountain	1.0	(Sedona) Red Rock	2 way	Gov't. agencies, fire dept.	No	No
Ike's Backbone	1.0	(Beaver Creek) Red Rock	2 way	Gov't. agencies, APS	No	No
Oak Creek Vista	0.5	(Sedona) Red Rock	2 way	Gov't. Agencies, fire dept.	No	No
Rarick Canyon Wireless	0.5	(Beaver Creek) Red Rock	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No
Rocky Park Wireless	0.5	Mormon Lake	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No
Woods Canyon Wireless	0.5	Mormon Lake	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No
Douglas Mountain Wireless	0.5	Mormon Lake	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No
Ritter Mountain Wireless	0.5	Mormon Lake	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No
James Canyon Wireless	0.5	Mormon Lake	CMRS	CMRS, Gov't. Agencies	Yes	No

- CMRS – FCC definition of Commercial Mobile Radio Service.
- This list includes electronic sites that are part of the Forest Service communications network, such as fire lookouts. Refer to the Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines under the Special Uses component for potential restrictions concerning the non-Forest Service use of the sites.

APPENDIX D**LAND SUITABILITY CLASSIFICATION - ACRE DISTRIBUTION BY
MANAGEMENT AREA**

	Nonforest	Withdrawn PP	Withdrawn PJ	Physically Unsuitable (PJ)	Physically Unsuitable/ Not Capable	Not Approp	Suitable	Total
MA1	59,724	26,056	70,130					155,910
MA2	1,242		1,646					2,888
MA3					228	7,145	503,642	511,015
MA4					32,634	12,249	1,499	46,382
MA5					3,450			3,450
MA6					67,146			67,146
MA7				273,815				273,815
MA8				19,077				19,077
MA9	9,049							9,049
MA10	160,494							160,494
MA11	19,104			150,425				169,529
MA12	9,726				10,764			20,490
MA13	2,865			2,576	3,816		4,454	13,711
MA14	557			3,200	1,274	357		5,388
MA15	874							874
MA16		972						972
MA17	1,331	1,514	1,614					4,459
MA18	1,577							1,577
MA19							12,044	12,044
MA20	340			1,163	289		5,816	7,608
MA21	978			4,592				5,570
MA22	1,172			682			493	2,347
MA23				754				754
MA24	4,031			11,120				15,151
MA25	1,790			2,189				3,979
MA26	2,569			2,777				5,346
MA27	20,232			18,971				39,203
MA28				2,291	1,018		1,781	5,090
MA29	978			1,919				2,897
MA30								0
MA31	7,505			16,656	4,368	12	1,400	29,940
MA32	4,832			44,412	5,438	344	3,106	58,133

APPENDIX D (continued)
LAND SUITABILITY CLASSIFICATION - ACRE DISTRIBUTION BY
MANAGEMENT AREA

	Nonforest	Withdrawn PP	Withdrawn PJ	Physically Unsuitable (PJ)	Physically Unsuitable/ Not Capable	Not Approp	Suitable	Total
MA33	8,322			14,313	4,136	85	13,673	40,530
MA34	332	20 ¹⁰			1	55	1,373	1,781
MA35	6,958	309 ¹¹	94 ¹²	2,108	8,280	40	44,746	62,536
MA36	223			1,066	8,132	72	11,796	21,289
MA37	946			4,277	6,553		8,790	20,566
MA38	1,920			171	4,296	58	29,853	36,298
TOTAL	325,359	29,203	74,477	611,299	142,507	13,577	640,865	1,837,288

¹⁰ Dorms

¹¹ Coulter Plots

¹² Coulter Plots

APPENDIX E

SATISFACTORY/UNSATISFACTORY RANGE ACRES

MA NO.	FULL CAPACITY ACRES	LESS THAN SATISFACTORY ACRES	MA TOTAL ACRES
1	77,426	2,710	150,180
2	0	0	2,195
3	560,900	46,740	612,901
4	0	0	32,677
5	3,864	0	4,112
6	70,172	4,628	72,295
7	227,601	29,702	269,849
8	0	0	14,130
9	8,824	947	10,426
10	123,435	24,278	151,311
11	159,396	41,602	303,389
12	3,159	484	37,969
13	46,427	7,495	122,560
14	0	0	5,633
15	0	0	1,532
16	0	0	838
17	93	NA	4,773
18	0	0	380
19	12,233	758	12,554
Total	1,293,530	159,344	1,815,347

Appendix E

APPENDIX F TIMBER PRODUCTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

POTENTIAL GROWTH	FOREST LANDS SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION		FOREST LANDS NOT SCHEDULED FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION	
	Acres	Million cubic ft/yr	Acres	Million cubic ft/yr
less than 20	0	0	0	0
20-49	452,134	15.6	13,359	.46
50-84	174,539	11.7	0	0
Total	626,673	27.3	13,359	.46

	FOREST LANDS SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION		FOREST LANDS NOT SCHEDULED FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION	
Average Potential Growth	35.50	22.25	0	0
Current Average Net Growth	34.00	21.32	20.0	0.2
Allowable Sale Quantity for Plan Period	30.80	19.30	31.8 ¹²	42.0

¹²Biological potential for not appropriate timber lands. Volumes are not in the allowable sale quantity

APPENDIX G - FIRST DECADE BUDGET

The budget in FY 1982 dollars is displayed as developed for the Forest Plan. A total budget constraint of \$107,730M for the decade was used or an annual average of \$10,773M. The budget in the FORPLAN analysis is the aggregate of cost estimates for producing the outputs and meeting the management standards and guidelines specified in the Plan.

The Forest Plan is used as the basis for developing budget proposals. These proposals are developed approximately 20 months prior to the start of the subject fiscal year. This information is used by the Regional Forester and Chief in responding to various budget level alternatives. As the budget proposals move through the Administration (Department of Agriculture and OMB) and Congressional actions, some adjustments are likely. These adjustments are based on many considerations such as National program priorities, Federal budgets, and National economic priorities.

Specific budget proposals are likely to change when the annual allocation of funding is received at the Forest level. However, the Forest Plan will be used to establish priorities at whatever budget level is received for the given fiscal year. It is the intent of the Forest and the Region to adhere to the Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines and to accomplish the balance of resource outputs over the first ten year period of the Plan. Accomplishment of the outputs may be rescheduled within the period depending on available funding and/or other factors.

The constrained budget used for preparing the Forest Plan schedule of outputs and services does not include outside sources of funding, such as donations, contributions, reimbursements, and user fees collected by state agencies and used for National Forest resource improvement (Sikes Act Habitat Improvement). It does include appropriated funds plus deposits which reduce returns to the Treasury such as KV and BD.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost Estimate in Average Annual FY 1982 Dollars</u> (All costs in M\$ average annual for the decade)
Fire Management	2,035
Timber Management	1,914 ¹³
Range Management (includes Range Betterment Funds)	512
Minerals Management	67
Recreation & Wilderness Management	718
Cultural Resource Management	169
Wildlife & Fish Management	44113
Soil & Water Management	296 ¹
FA&O Operations & Management	230
Lands, including Land Line Location	312
Road Operation and Development	1,293
Trail Construction	19
Road Maintenance	679
Trail Operation & Maintenance	33
Cooperative Law Enforcement	44
Recreation Facility Construction	259
FA&O Facility Construction	53
General Administration, all sources	1,420
Fuels Treatment (Brush Disposal)	238

¹³ Does not distinguish between work accomplished with appropriated funds and that done with deposits from timber sales (KV). Those distinctions made in the Forest Plan Implementation Spreadsheets which are a budget tracking document.

Appendix H

Tables moved with Amendment 11 from Text to here

Table 2 - Comparison of Forest Plan Outputs and Region 3 Guide Targets in Average Annual Units by Resource

RESOURCE		FOREST PLAN	R-3 GUIDE TARGETS
Developed Recreation (MRVD)	Decade		
	1	973	828
	2	1232	973
	3	1450	1050
	4	1601	1180
	5	1749	1305
Dispersed Recreation (MRVD)	Decade		
	1	1388	1540
	2	1796	1575
	3	2111	1645
	4	2415	1715
	5	2702	1785
Grazing Use (MAUM)	Decade		
	1	170	165
	2	174	175
	3	180	184
	4	184	192
	5	185	198

Appendix H

Table 2 - Comparison of Forest Plan Outputs and Region 3 Guide Targets in Average Annual Units by Resource (continued)

RESOURCE		FOREST PLAN	R-3 GUIDE TARGETS
Timber Volume ASQ (MMBF)	Decade		
	1	99	115
	2	100	115
	3	103	115
	4	103	115
	5	102	115

Table 3 lists the 10-year timber offering schedule by fiscal year, District, sale name, approximate acres, and estimated volumes.

Table 3 - 10-Year Timber Offering Schedule - MMBF

FISCAL YEAR	RANGER DISTRICT	SALE NAME	VOLUME MMBF Sawtimber/Roundwood*		
			12"+	9"-12"	5"-9"
1987	Elden	Lost Pulp	0	0.3	0.7
1987	Flagstaff	Sliker**	3.3		
1987	Flagstaff	Big Woody**	4.6		
1987	Flagstaff	Sterling**	13.2	2.5	
1987	Long Valley	Crook**	19.9		
1987	Mormon Lake	Head**	1.7		
1987	Mormon Lake	Thomas** NO BIDS	11.7	1.3	
1987	Mormon Lake	Swinging**	6.4	0.5	
1987	Blue Ridge	Blue Ridge**	3.1		
1987	Blue Ridge	McMud*	12.3		
1987	Blue Ridge	Colorado Plateau Pulpwood Release		0.9	0.5
1987	Blue Ridge	Beeline**	3.3		
1987	All Districts	Small Sales (Includes salvage)	0.5	0.1	
		Total 86.8	80.0	5.6	1.2

*Acres within exterior sale boundary. With Integrated Stand Management (ISM) only a portion of the sale area is harvested as a part of a timber sale.

*Roundwood timber sales generally include timber that is from 5" d.b.h. to 12"d.b.h.

**Sales without full implementation of (ISM). ISM has been incorporated where cost effective. These sales were either previously offered and not purchased, or sold sales affected by Forest Service "buy back" (PL 98-478), or sales designed before ISM direction existed

Appendix H

Table 3 - 10-Year Timber Offering Schedule (continued)

FISCAL YEAR	RANGER DISTRICT	SALE NAME	VOLUME MMBF		
			Sawtimber/Roundwood*		
			12"+	9"-12"	5"-9"
1988	Elden	Little Elden	4.7		
1988	Flagstaff	Cabin Still**	7.5		
1988	Flagstaff	Fernow	11.3	1.0	
1988	Long Valley	Iron Mine	10.8		
1988	Long Valley	Forty-Four	7.3		
1988	Mormon Lake	Jox** NO BIDS	17.2		
1988	Mormon Lake	Perry** NO BIDS	9.6		
1988	Mormon Lake	Thomas Roundwood		0.9	0.9
1988	Blue Ridge	Hay Meadow**	11.4		
1988	Blue Ridge	Holder	7.0		
1988	All Districts	Small Sales (includes salvage)	0.9	0.1	0.1
		Total 90.7	87.8	2.0	1.0
1989	Elden	Pipeline (Roundwood)*	0.5	0.5	0.7
1989	Elden	Jack Smith	2.7		
1989	Elden	Black Pass Roundwood*	1.6	2.0	2.7
1989	Elden	Dry Tank Roundwood*	0.2	0.2	0.8
1989	Flagstaff	Buzzard	17.4		
1989	Elden/ Flagstaff	Small Sales (includes salvage)	0.7	0.8	0.5
1989	Long Valley	West	13.5		
1989	Long Valley	Fuller	6.1		
1989	Long Valley	Happy Roundwood* WITHDRAWN		2.0	1.0
1989	Mormon Lake	Smith	7.7		
1989	Mormon Lake	Newman	7.0		
1989	Mormon Lake	Bristow Roundwood*		0.2	0.5
1989	Mormon Lake	Bones WITHDRAWN			
1989	Blue Ridge	Leonard	7.9		
1989	Blue Ridge	Limestone	6.5		
1989	Blue Ridge	General Springs Roundwood* NO BIDS		1.1	2.1
1989	All Districts	Small Sales (includes salvage)	0.8		
		Total 83.1	71.9	4.0	7.2

*Roundwood timber sales generally include timber that is from 5" d.b.h. to 12"d.b.h.

**Sales without full implementation of (ISM). ISM has been incorporated where cost effective. These sales were either previously offered and not purchased, or sold sales affected by Forest Service "buy back" (PL 98-478), or sales designed before ISM direction existed.

Appendix H

Table 3 - 10-Year Timber Offering Schedule (continued)

FISCAL YEAR	RANGER DISTRICT	SALE NAME	VOLUME MMBF		
			Sawtimber/Roundwood*		
			12"+	9"-12"	5"-9"
1990	Peaks	Dauber	15.5		
1990	Long Valley	Immigrant +	9.2		
1990	Long Valley	D&H	3.2		
1990	Long Valley	Back	3.9		
1990	Long Valley	Aztec	11.5		
1990	Mormon Lake	Antelope	11.2	0.1	
1990	Blue Ridge	Buckhorn	15.0		
1990	Blue Ridge	Hospital	5.8		
1990	All Districts	Misc Small Sales	0.5	0.4	0.3
		Total 76.6	75.8	0.5	0.3
1991	Peaks	Red Hill Multi-product	---	---	---
1991	Peaks	Buckhead	8.9	0.3	
1991	Peaks	Puck Junior	0.4	0.2	0.2
1991	Peaks	Halfmoon Roundwood	0.1	0.1	1.0
1991	Peaks	Misc. Small Sales	0.5		1.0
1991	Long Valley	Anchor	3.7	0.5	
1991	Long Valley	Lake	---	---	---
1991	Long Valley	Dirty-neck Roundwood*	0.7	2.7	
1991	Long Valley	Bray Fire Salvage	0.2		
1991	Mormon Lake	Blowout Roundwood *	0.5	2.0	1.5
1991	Mormon Lake	Walnut	5.5		
1991	Mormon Lake	Cracker Multi-product ++	---	---	---
1991	Mormon Lake	Lake Mary	2.7		
1991	Mormon Lake	Iowa Roundwood	0.5	1.8	1.8
1991	Blue Ridge	Lockwood ++	---	---	---
1991	Blue Ridge	Rim Fire Salvage *	1.0		
1991	Blue Ridge	U-bar	---	---	---
1991	Blue Ridge	General Springs Roundwood +++		1.1	2.1
		Total 81.0	---	71---	10

* Roundwood timber sales generally include timber that is from 5" d.b.h. to 12"d.b.h.

+ Immigrant Timber Sale offered in Spetember 1990, then withdrawn because of a cruising error. This sale will be reoffered in October 1990 and will be credited towards the Fiscal Year 1990 offering amount, even though it will be sold in Fiscal Year 1991.

++ Sales do not have completed environmental assessments, therefore volumes are not shown.

+++ General Springs Roundwood was offered in FY 1989, but there were no bids. Industry has expressed interest in purchasing the sale and it will be reoffered during the Fall of 1990.

Appendix H

Table 3 - 10-Year Timber Offering Schedule (continued)

FISCAL YEAR	RANGER DISTRICT	SALE NAME	VOLUME MMBF		
			Sawtimber/	Roundwood*	
			12"+	9"-12"	5"-9"
1992	Peaks	LeBarron	Total Volume for Peaks District 26.5 MMBF		
1992	Peaks	Malpais			
1992	Peaks	Misc Small Sales (
1992	Long Valley	Long Valley	Total Volume for Long Valley District 12.5 MMBF		
1992	Long Valley	Valley Roundwood*			
1992	Long Valley	Monument			
1992	Long Valley	Strawberry			
1992	Long Valley	Apache Maid			
1992	Mormon Lake	Bar-M Multi-product	Total Volume for Mormon Lake District 23.0 MMBF		
1992	Mormon Lake	Mud Multi-product			
1992	Mormon Lake	Tie Multi-product			
1992	Mormon Lake	Perry Multi-product			
1992	Blue Ridge	Merritt	Total Volume for Blue Ridge District 19.0 MMBF		
1992	Blue Ridge	Cracker Box			
		Total 81	---71---	10	
1993	Peaks	Sinks	Total Volume for Peaks District 26.0 MMBF		
1993	Peaks	Kendrick Multi-product			
1993	Peaks	Crowley Multi-product			
1993	Peaks	Misc Small Sales*			
1993	Long Valley	Boondock Multi-product	Total Volume for Long Valley District 15.0 MMBF		
1993	Long Valley	Middle Multi-product			
1993	Long Valley	Hutch			
1993	Long Valley	Jacks Multi-product			
1993	Long Valley	Happy Multi-product			
1993	Mormon Lake	Broliiar Multi-product	Total Volume for Mormon Lake District 25.0 MMBF		
1993	Mormon Lake	Mortgage Multi-product			
1993	Mormon Lake	Mustang Multi-product			
1993	Mormon Lake	Foxborough Multi-product			
1993	Blue Ridge	Barbershop	Total Volume for Blue Ridge District 15.0 MMBF		
		Total 81	---71---	10	

* Roundwood timber sales generally include timber that is from 5" d.b.h. to 12"d.b.h.

Appendix H

Table 3 - 10-Year Timber Offering Schedule (continued)

FISCAL YEAR	RANGER DISTRICT	SALE NAME	VOLUME MMBF		
			Sawtimber/12''+	Roundwood/9''-12''	5''-9''
1994	Peaks	Misc Small Sales			
1994	Peaks	Saddle Multi-product			
1994	Peaks	Wing Multi-product			
1994	Peaks	Lava			
1994	Peaks	Hochderffer Multi-product			
1994	Long Valley	Goswick Roundwood			
1994	Long Valley	Spring			
1994	Long Valley	Barg			
1994	Long Valley	Milk Salvage			
1994	Mormon Lake	Little Horse Multi-product			
1994	Mormon Lake	Howard Multi-product			
1994	Mormon Lake	Smith Roundwood			
1994	Mormon Lake	Gash Multi-product			
1994	BlueRidge	Clear Creek			
1994	Blue Ridge	Coyote			
		Total ---- MMBF			
1995	Peaks	Misc Small Sales			
1995	Peaks	A-1 Multi-product			
1995	Peaks	Fernow Roundwood*			
1995	Peaks	Buckhead Roundwood*			
1995	Long Valley	Clover			
1995	Long Valley	Peck			
1995	Long Valley	Hollingshead			
1995	Mormon Lake	T-Six Multi-product			
1995	Mormon Lake	Rocky Multi-product			
1995	Mormon Lake	Nestor Multi-product			
1995	Mormon Lake	Schoolhouse Multi-product			
1995	Blue Ridge	Mesa			
1995	Blue Ridge	Cow			
1995	Blue Ridge	Yellow Jacket			
1995	BlueRidge	Highway 87			
		Total ----			

* Roundwood timber sales generally include timber that is from 5" d.b.h. to 12"d.b.h.

++ Tentative timber sale names are listed without any specific volumes. Total offering volumes will not be listed until the analysis agreed to in the "Coconino Timber Sales: A Closer Look, Forest Plan Implementation Interim Monitoring Report" has progressed.

Table 3 - 10-Year Timber Offering Schedule (continued)

FISCAL YEAR	RANGER DISTRICT	SALE NAME	VOLUME MMBF		
			Sawtimber/12"+	Roundwood/9"-12"	5"-9"
1996	Peaks	Misc Small Sales			
1996	Peaks	White Horse Multi-product			
1996	Peaks	Abineau Roundwood			
1996	Peaks	Fort Valley Multi-product			
1996	Long Valley	Checker Multi-product			
1996	Long Valley	Bottle			
1996	Long Valley	Wildcat			
1996	Mormon Lake	Dandy			
1996	Mormon Lake	Deadwood			
1996	Mormon Lake	Chung Multi-product			
1996	Mormon Lake	Priest Multi-product			
1996	Blue Ridge	Reservoir			
1996	Blue Ridge	Horse			
1996	Blue Ridge	Limestone Roundwood*			
1996	Blue Ridge	Jacks			
		Total ----MMBF			

* Roundwood timber sale generally include timber that is from 5” d.b.h. to 12” d.b.h.
 ++ Tentative timber sale names are isted without any specific volumes. Total offering volumes will not be listed until the analysis agreed to in the “Coconino Timber Sales: A Closer Look, Forest Plan Implementation Interim Monitoring Report” has progressed.

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Table 3 – Summary

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL MMBF	VOLUME MMBF Sawtimber and Roundwood dbh		
		12"+	9"-12"	5" – 9"
1987	86.8	80.0	5.6	1.2
1988	90.7	87.7	2.0	1.0
1989	83.1	71.9	4.0	7.2
1990	76.7	75.8	0.5	0.3
1991	81	----71----		10
1992	81	----71----		10
1993	81	----71----		10
1994	---			
1995	---			
1996	---			

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Table 4 lists the timber suitability land classification for the total net Forest acres.

Table 4 - Timber Suitability Land Classification

Timber Suitability Acres:	
Nonforest	325,945 acres
Forested Land withdrawn	
Ponderosa Pine/Mixed Conifer	28,525 acres
Pinyon-juniper	72,876 acres
Unsuitable (Pinyon-juniper)	593,102 acres
Unsuitable (physically unsuited or not capable)	154,214 acres
Forested Lands not appropriate for timber harvest	13,359 acres
Suitable Timber lands	<u>626,326 acres</u>
Total in Management Areas	1,815,347 acres
Experimental Forest	<u>6,148 acres</u>
Total	1,821,495 acres

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Table 5 has been deleted from the Forest Plan. 10-year Landline Location Program can be found at the Supervisor's Office for any interested parties. Pages 33 through 36 are therefore blank.

Table 6 lists the 10-year Rights-of-Way Acquisition Plan by fiscal year, name, miles, function, District, and legal description.

Table 6 - 10-Year Right-of-Way Acquisition Plan

NAME	MILES	DISTRICT	TWNSHP	RANGE	SECTION
Road 132	0.50	Mormon Lake	T20N	R7E	24
Road 151	3.70	Peaks	T23N	R6E	14,22,23,27,34
Road 794	0.40	Peaks	T23N	R6E	27
Mt. Elden Road	0.40	Peaks	T22N	R7E	34
Valley Timber Sale	0.60	Long Valley	T14N	R10E	30
Lockett Meadow	0.25	Peaks	T23N	R7E R8E	13 18
Road 795	0.40	Sedona	T18N	R4E	26
Road 525	0.50	Sedona	T18N	R4E	15,22
Barbershop Timber Sale	0.10	Blue Ridge	T13N	R11E	21
Fisher/Campbell Timber Sale	6.70	Peaks	T21N	R8E	17,21,22,26,28,30
Mesa Timber Sale	0.30	Blue Ridge	T14N	R11E	33
Road 126	5.00	Mormon Lake	T20N	R10E R11E	12,13,24,25,26,6,7
Road 126	2.00	Mormon Lake	T19N	R11E	19,30,31
Road 618	0.40	Beaver Creek	T15N	R6E	28
Road 213	0.30	Long Valley	T16N	R8E	10
Road 417	0.40	Peaks	T24N	R8E	19,29,30
Road 514	1.10	Peaks	T24N	R7E	24
Pipeline Trail	0.05	Peaks	T21N	R8E	6

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Table 7 lists the schedules for recreation site development in the first decade by priority, site and type of development, and capacity.

Table 7 - Schedule for Recreation Site Development in Decade 1

Priority	Site And Type Of Development	Capacity In Paot	FY Completed
1	Upper Lake Mary Boat Ramp, Parking, Sanitation	50	1990
2	Narrows Picnic Ground (Upper Lake Mary)	100	1990
3	Lower Lake Mary Parking, Sanitation, Access Control	100	1990
4	Bonito Campground Water System Rehabilitation	210	1990
5	Kachina Peaks Wilderness Trailheads—(3)	150 (50 each)	1- 1988
6	Midgely Bridge Vista	48	
7	Oak Creek Complex Reconstruction	180	
8	Little Elden Horse Camp	120	
9	Moqui Group Area	100	Phase 1- 1990
10	Crescent Moon Campground	300	
12	Five Mile Picnic Ground	25	
13	Mogollon Rim Campground	250	
14	Snow Bowl Road, Highway 180 Interpretive Facilities	NA	
14	Sinagua Loop Interpretive Sitesd	50	
15	Crook Trail Access Points	100	
16	Knoll Lake Campground Expansion	100	
17	Pine Grove or Bonito Campground Expansion*	100	

*Which campground to be expanded will be determined by use and demand. Pine Grove Campground will not be expanded with appropriated funds if it is still being operated by concessionaire.

In addition, there will be an ongoing program for developed site rehabilitation and individual facility replacement, such as replacement of toilets, tables, or portions of water systems.

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Table 8 - 10 Year Trail Construction/Reconstruction Plan

Priority	Trail	Length	District	FY Completed
1	Dry Lake Hills-Mt. Elden-Buffalo Park System	35 mi	Elden	27 miles – 1989
2	Trail around Bull Pen Ranch private land	2 mi	Beaver Creek	
3	Kachina Peaks peripheral trail	16 mi	Elden & Flagstaff	5 miles – 1990
4	Jacks Canyon-Horse Mesa Loop	8 mi	Sedona	4 miles – 1990
5	Reconstruct Winter Cabin Trail	5 mi	Flagstaff	
6	Reconstruct trail up bottom of Sycamore Canyon	10 mi	Sedona	
7	Trail along rim from Committee Tank to Coyote Pup Tank	10 mi	Mormon Lake & Sedona	
8	Milk Ranch Point	5 mi	Long Valley	
9	Arizona Trail	60 mi	Blue Ridge/ Mormon Lake	% miles - 1990
10	Broken Arrow	2 mi	Sedona	
11	Soldier's Pass	1 mi	Sedona	

Table 9 – 10-Year Arterial and Collector Road Reconstruction-Capital Investment

Priority	Name	Road No.	Miles	FY Completed
1	Snow Bowl	516	6.2	1989
2	Weimer Springs-Lower Lake Mary So.	132	3.5	
3	Red Canyon	525	1.6	
3	Cinder Hills Access	414 & 776	5.0	
4	Schnebly	153	12.5	
5	Schultz Pass	420	3.0	
6	Marshall Lake	128.2	2.8	1990
7	Beaver Creek	618	4.0	
8	Lee Butte	127	0.5	
9	Pine Hill	125.2	6.4	
10	Long Lake South	82	7.5	
11	Winona to 82E	82	13.5	
12	Lockett Meadow	552B	5.0	1990
13	125 to Kinnikinick	82	3.9	
14	Camp Verde/Strawberry	708	8.5	
15	Mooney Mountain	530	8.5	
16	Woody Mountain	231.4	3.0	
		Total	95.4	

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Table 10 - 10-Year Arterial and Collector Road Upgrade Reconstruction-Purchaser Credit

FY	Ranger District	Timber Sale*	Road Name	Road No.	Miles+
87	Peaks	Sterling	Fry Park	535	5.6
			Barney Pasture	231	2.5
				536A	1.9
			Harding Pt.	535A	2.3
	Peaks	Sliker	Mooney Mountain	530	1.5
				526	2.2
	Blue Ridge	McMud	McClure Lake	136	1.9
				211	5.1
88	Peaks	Fernow	Barney Pasture	231	1.3
				538	3.9
				539	3.3
	Long Valley	Iron Mine	Clover Points	122C	0.3
	Blue Ridge	Holder	Macks Crossing	137	2.0
89	Peaks	Buzzard	Barney Pasture	231	5.9
	Long Valley	Fuller	Blazed Ridge	141	8.0
		West	Toms Creek	142	0.7
	Mormon Lake	Newman	Ward Camp	236	4.6
			Allen Lake Landing	700	9.0
			Kelly Interchange	703	0.4
			Howard Mtn	236a	1.9
	Blue Ridge	Leonard	Rim Road	300	4.7
			Knolls Ridge	295E	1.5
90	Peaks	Dauber			
	Long Valley	Aztec	Harris Park	81	1.0
			Maxwell Trail	81E	5.1
		Back	Jackson Park	230	4.1
	Mormon Lake	Antelope	Allen Lake Landing	700	0.6
			Howard Mtn.	236A	3.3
	Blue Ridge	Buckhorn	E. Leonard Pt	137B	1.7
91	Peaks	Red Hill	Secret Mountain	538	4.5
			Barney Pasture	231	5.0
			Everett Tank	527	1.5
		Puck Junior			
		Halfmoon R/W			
		Buckhead	Barney Pasture	231	7.0
			South Pocket	539	6.0

* Timber sale names may change and then Plan amendments are required.

+ Timber Sale without finalized environmental assessments do not have mileage listed. As the EA's are completed this table will be updated. The road names and numbers listed are potential locations for reconstruction activities, likely not all roads will be needed for the removal of timber.

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Table 10 - 10-Year Arterial and Collector Road Upgrade Reconstruction-Purchaser Credit continued

FY	Ranger District	Timber Sale*	Road Name	Road No.	Miles+
91	Mormon Lake	Blowout			
		Walnut	Marshall Lake	128	0.1
		Lake Mary	Newman	132 D	7.0
		Cracker	Long Park	91	3.5
			Dutch Oven	219	3.0
		Iowa Rndwd			
	Long Valley	Lake	Gash Mountain	765	
			Stoneman Lake	213	
		Dirty Neck	Horse Ridge	612	
			Potato Lake	147	
			Long Valley W.C.	147A	
92	Peaks	LeBarron	Barney Pasture	231	
			Sliker Hill	526	
		Malpais	Bellmont	171	
			Antelope Hill	245	
	Mormon Lake	Bar M	T-six	226	
			Lee Butte	127	
		Tie	Long Park	91	
		Mud	Allen Lake Landing	700	
		Perry	Weimer Springs	132	
	Long Valley	Long Valley	Blazed Ridge	141	
		Valley	Turkey Mtn	93	
			Turkey South	697	
		Monument	Jackson Park	230	
		Strawberry	No A&C		
		Apache Maid	Apache Maid	229	
			Jackson Park	230	
	Blue Ridge	Merritt	Blue Ridge	139	
		Crackerbox	Hi Fuller	231	
			Miller Canyon	141H	
93	Peaks	Crowley	Cowley Park	193	
			Antelope Hill	245	
			Bellmont	171	
		Sinks	Fry Park Cutoff	536	
			Fry Park	535	
		Kendrick	Cabin Flat	191C	
	Mormon Lake	Brolliar	Lee Butte	127	
			Long Park	91	
		Mortgage	Oak Creek Cutoff	237	
			Blowout	253	

* Timber sale names may change and then Plan amendments are required.

+ Timber Sale without finalized environmental assessments do not have mileage listed. As the EA's are completed this table will be updated. The road names and numbers listed are potential locations for reconstruction activities, likely not all roads will be needed for the removal of timber.

Table 10 - 10-Year Arterial and Collector Road Upgrade Reconstruction-Purchaser Credit continued

FY	Ranger District	Timber Sale*	Road Name	Road No.	Miles+
93	Mormon Lake	Mustang	Weimer Springs	132	
			Newman	132D	
		Foxborough	Schnebley Hill	153	
	Long Valley	Boondock	Cowhill	124	
			Sawmill Spring	124H	
		Middle	Hicks-Duncan	149	
			Windfall Spring	613	
			Rim	300	
		Hutch	Gooseberry	92	
			Mahan	135	
		Jacks	Jackson Park	230	
			Happy Jack	305	
			Happy	294	
	Blue Ridge	Barbershop	Clear Creek	95	
94	Peaks	Saddle	Kendrick Park	514	
			Saddle Mtn	550	
		Wing	Hart Prairie	151	
		Lava	Bellmont	171	
			Antelope Hill	245	
		Hochderffer	Hart Prairie	151	
	Long Valley	Spring	Bar D Ranch	83A	
			Sawmill Spring	124H	
		Barg	294		
	Mormon Lake	Little Horse	Mud Springs	132A	
			Horse Park	133	
			Casner Park	240	
			Allen Lake Landing	700	
		Howard	Weimer Spring	132	
			Newman	132D	
			Heckethorn	235	
			Ward Camp	236	
		Gash	Long Park	91	
			Lee Butte	127	
	Blue Ridge	Clear Creek	Blazed Ridge	141	
		Coyote	McClintock	145	
95	Peaks	A-1	East Wing Mtn	519	
			Riordan	518	
	Long Valley	Clover	Clover Points	122C	
		Peck	McClure Lake	136	
			Clear Creek Pines	136B	
			Lost Eden	211	

* Timber sale names may change and then Plan amendments are required.

+ Timber Sale without finalized environmental assessments do not have mileage listed. As the EA's are completed this table will be updated. The road names and numbers listed are potential locations for reconstruction activities, likely not all roads will be needed for the removal of timber.

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Table 10 - 10-Year Arterial and Collector Road Upgrade Reconstruction-Purchaser Credit continued

FY	Ranger District	Timber Sale*	Road Name	Road No.	Miles+
		Hollingshead	Harris Park	81	
	Mormon Lake	T-Six	Lee Butte	127	
			Casner Park	240	
			T-Six	226	
		Nestor	Long Park	91	
			Mud Springs	132A	
			Casner Park	240	
			Allen Park Landing	700	
		Schoolhouse	Schoolhouse	762	
			867		
	Blue Ridge	Cow	Cowhill	124	
			Sawmill Spring	124H	
		Yellowjacket	Lost Eden	211	
		Highway87	Mack's Crossing	137	
96	Peaks	Whitehorse	Hostetter	418	
			Kendrick Park	514	
		Fort Valley	Friedlein Prairie	522	
	Long Valley	Checker	Maxwell Trail Road	81E	
		Bottle	Harris Park	81	
		Wildcat	Tom's Creek	142	
			Hicks/Duncan	149	
			Cutoff	604	
	Mormon Lake	Dandy	Iowa Camp	124C	
			Pine Hill	125	
		Deadwood	Blowout	253	
			Crazy Park Loop	253B	
		Chung	Marshall Lake	128	
			Cherry	128C	
		Priest	Allen Lake Landing	700	
			Schoolhouse	762	
	Blue Ridge	Reservoir	Blue Ridge	751	
			Moqui Lookout	751B	
		Horse	Clear Creek Crossing	95	
			Moqui	513	
			Horse Crossing	513B	

* Timber sale names may change and then Plan amendments are required.

+ Timber Sale without finalized environmental assessments do nothave mileage listed. As the EA's are completed this table will be updated. The road names and numbers listed are potential locations for reconstruction activities, likely not all roads will be needed for the removal of timber.

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Table 11 lists the 10-year campground and developed recreation roads-capital investment program by priority, name, road number, and miles. It is separated into reconstruction and new construction segments. Priorities are approximate and tentative. New construction roads are associated with new or expanded developed recreation sites and must be funded in coordination with the recreation sites. In addition there is an ongoing program for reconstruction of camp and picnic ground parking spurs included within the constrained budget.

Table 11 - 10-Year Campground and Developed Recreation Roads-Capital Investment

RECONSTRUCTION PRIORITY	NAME	ROAD NO.	MILES
1	Oak Creek Vista	989D	0.3
2	Pine Flat	989E & 89	0.9
3	Rock Crossing	751A	0.3
4	Bonito	545F	0.8
5	Manzanita	89G	0.5
6	Cave Springs	89D	0.3
7	Grasshopper	640	0.1
8	Bootlegger	89H	0.1
9	Banjo Bill	89F	0.1
10	Chavez	623	0.1
11	Halfway	89E	0.1
12	Encinosa	89I	0.1
13	Clear Creek CG	626	<u>0.8</u>
		Total	4.5

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Table 11a - 10-Year Campground and Developed Recreation Roads-Capital Investment, New Construction

Priority	Name	Road No.	Miles	Fy Completed
1	Upper Lake Mary	753	0.2	1990
2	Narrows	3B	0.5	1990
3	Lower Lake Mary	3A	0.2	1990
4	Kachina Peaks Trailheads		0.3	1988
				1990
5	Little Elden Horse Camp		0.3	
6	Crescent Moon	788A	2.2	
7	Five-mile Picnic Ground		0.1	
8	Blue Ridge Res. Boat Ramp	*	0.2	1990
9	Mogollon Rim CG	*	1.0	
11	Sinagua Loop Parking			
12	Crook Trail Access	*	0.2	
13	Knoll Lake CG Expansion	*	0.5	
14	Pine Grove Campground Expansion	*	<u>0.5</u>	
		Total	6.4	

* No road numbers assigned at this time.

Table 12 – Region 3 Standard Vegetation Treatment Table
 Standard Vegetative Management Practices for Certain Composition, Structure, and Function Attributes (use at the site/stand level).

COMPOSITION (Forest Type*)	Aspen and Western Live Oak	Englemann Spruce-Subalpine Fir, White Fir, Blue Spruce, Limber Pine, Rocky Mountain Juniper, Cottonwood-willow, Interior Ponderosa Pine, Piñon-Juniper, Arizona Cypress, and Mesquite	All Forest Types	Grassland, Meadow, and Alpine
STRUCTURE	DESIRED ONE-AGED, SINGLE-STORIED STAND (One-age class comprises >= 90% of total stand BA for most of the rotation. Age difference between oldest and youngest tree in a class is less than 20% of the rotation)	DESIRED TWO-AGED, TWO-STORIED STAND (Two age classes, each > 10% BA most of rotation)	DESIRED UNEVEN-AGED, MULTI-STORIED STAND (More than two age classes)	ANY DESIRED ONE-, TWO-, OR MULTI-STORIED STAND
	FUNCTION	<p>Copice Regeneration Method (vegetative regeneration function)</p> <p>Clearcutting Regeneration Method (no trees function for seed/shelter)</p> <p>Seed tree Regeneration Method (some trees function for seed only)</p> <p>Shelterwood regeneration Method (some trees function for seed/shelter)</p> <p>Irregular Shelterwood Method (function for continuous tree cover)</p>	<p>Single-Tree Selection Regeneration Method (function for continuous tree cover)</p> <p>Group Selection Regeneration Method (group size <= 2 to 4 acres)</p> <p>Irregular Shelterwood Regeneration Method Method</p>	<p>Intermediate Treatment Methods (tree cover between stand formation and regeneration)</p>
VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	<p>Activity: Copice</p> <p>Copice w/reserves</p>	<p>Activity: Preparatory</p> <p>Seed</p> <p>Group Seed</p> <p>Strip Seed</p> <p>Removal</p> <p>Group Removal</p> <p>Strip Removal</p> <p>Final Removal</p> <p>Final Removal W/Reserves</p>	<p>Activity: Seed</p> <p>Removal</p> <p>Final Removal</p> <p>Final Removal W/Reserves</p>	<p>Activity: Meadow Maintenance & Creation</p>
	<p>Activity: <= 5% cover post harvest:</p> <p>Patch cut</p> <p>Strip cut</p> <p>Stand cut</p> <p>6-10% tree cover post harvest:</p> <p>Patch cut W/Reserves</p> <p>Strip cut W/Reserves</p> <p>Stand cut W/Reserves</p>	<p>Activity: Single Tree/(Individual Tree) Selection</p> <p>Group Selection</p> <p>Group Selection W/Reserves</p>	<p>Activity: Improvement</p> <p>Liberation</p> <p>Thinning Commercial & Noncommercial</p> <p>Mortality Slavage</p> <p>Sanitation Salvage</p> <p>Cull Salvage</p> <p>Prescribed Fire</p> <p>Cleaning</p> <p>Weeding</p>	<p>Activity: Seed</p> <p>Removal</p> <p>Final Removal</p> <p>Final Removal W/Reserves</p>

*Eyre, F.H. 1980 Forest cover types of the United States and Canada. Society of American Foresters, Washington, D.C. 148P.

Appendix

Appendix I

Trailhead List - refer to Map 6 from the Sedona Amendment #12 for additional information

Map #	Hub Trailheads ^{††††}	Existing ^{‡‡‡}	Planning Complete ^{§§§§}
1	Dry Creek	N	Y
2	Bell Rock Pathway	Y	Y
3	Black Tank	N	Y
4	Cultural Park (other ownership)	N	N/A ^{*****}
5	Jim Thompson	Y	Y
6	Little Horse	Y	Y
7	Midgley Bridge	Y	N
8	Red Rock State Park (other ownership)	Y	N/A
9	Schnebly Hill	Y	Y
10	White Flat (Deer Pass Ranch Road)	N	Y
Map #	Secondary Trailheads ^{†††††}	Existing	Planning Complete
11	Boynton Canyon	Y	Y
12	Call O' The Canyon	Y	Y
13	Honanki	Y	Y
14	Jacks Canyon	Y	Y
15	Red Canyon Ranch/Palatki	Y	Y
16	Slide Rock State Park (other ownership)	Y	N/A
17	Woods Canyon	N	Y
18	A. B. Young (Bootlegger)	N	Y
19	Overlook Point	Y	Y
20	Brins Mesa	Y	Y
21	Broken Arrow	Y	Y
22	Carroll Canyon (Shelby Drive)	N	Y
23	Casner Mountain North (Peaks Ranger District)	Y	N
24	Casner Mountain South (Sedona Ranger District)	N	N
25	Cathedral Saddle (Back O'Beyond)	Y	Y
26	Chapel of the Holy Cross	N	N
27	Cookstove	Y	Y
28	Crescent Moon	Y	Y
29	Devils Bridge	Y	Y

^{††††} **Hub Trailheads** - Primary connections to the entire trail system and/or heavily used trails. Accommodate a variety of trail users and centralize Forest access away from sensitive areas. High level of development including car and trailer parking, toilets, bike racks, and shuttle stop, and most accommodate equestrians.

^{‡‡‡} **Existing Trailheads** - These trailheads currently exist. Some may need reconstruction or improvements such as expanded parking, sanitation, and signs, depending on the type of trailhead.

^{§§§§} **Planning Complete** - A "Y" indicates that planning for improvements or construction of these trailheads is complete. Public scoping is complete and no unusual situations exist. Cultural and biological clearances and site-specific design are still required prior to construction. An "N" means that additional planning is needed before a decision can be made. Additional planning would deal with such issues as public concerns, sensitive species and soils, cultural resource impacts, or additional coordination.

^{*****} **N/A** - Not under National Forest jurisdiction.

^{†††††} **Secondary Trailheads** - Provide access to popular trails. Most include parking for 10-20 cars and trail information. Some have toilets and shuttle stops.

Appendix I

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Map #	Secondary Trailheads Continued	Existing*	Planning Complete**
30	Doe Mountain/Bear Mountain	Y	Y
31	Fay Canyon	Y	Y
32	Schnebly Hill Vista	Y	Y
33	Grasshopper Point	Y	Y
34	Harding Springs	N	Y
35	Lime Kiln (Lower Red Rock Loop Rd. to Dead Horse State Park)	N	Y
36	Old Loy Canyon	Y	N
37	New Loy Canyon	N	Y
38	Margs	Y	Y
39	North Wilson (Encinosa Picnic Area)	Y	Y
40	Lizard Head	Y	N
41	Oak Creek Vista	Y	Y
42	Palatkwapi (I-17 & Stoneman Lake Rd.)	N	N
43	Pinon Hills	N	Y
44	Red Rock Crossing	Y	Y
45	Thunder Mountain	N	N
46	Red Rock Loop	Y	Y
47	Scheurman Mountain (other ownership)	Y	N/A
48	Secret Canyon	Y	Y
49	Secret Mountain Saddle (Peaks Ranger District)	Y	N
50	Soldier's Pass	Y	Y
51	Sterling Pass (Manzanita Campground)	N	Y
52	Sugar Loaf (other ownership)	Y	N/A
53	Turkey Creek	N	N
54	Vultee Arch	Y	Y
55	Long Canyon	Y	Y
56	Sycamore Pass	Y	Y
57	Telephone	N	N
58	Thompson Ladder	N	N
59	Palatkwapi West (Hwy. 179)	N	N
60	Bell Rock North	Y	N
61	Bell Rock Vista	Y	Y
62	The Cliffs (other ownership)	N	N/A
63	Capital Butte	N	N
64	West Fork (Peaks Ranger District)	Y	N
65	Posse Grounds (other ownership)	Y	N/A
66	Tree Farm	N	N

Appendix I

Map #	Neighborhood Links ^{††††}	Existing	Planning Complete
67	Foothills North (other ownership)	N	N/A
68	Elmerville	N	N
69	Jacks Canyon Trail Connection	Y	Y
70	Mystic Hills (other ownership)	N	N/A
71	Pine Knolls (other ownership)	Y	N/A
72	Mystic Trail Connection	Y	Y
73	Pump Station (other ownership)	N	N/A
74	Soldier Wash	N	N
75	Dove Wing Drive (other ownership)	Y	N/A
76	North Slopes (other ownership)	N	N/A
77	Foothills South (other ownership)	N	N/A
78	Natural Gas West	Y	Y
79	Kline Drive (other ownership)	N	N/A
80	Northern Shadows (other ownership)	Y	N/A
81	Anasazi (other ownership)	Y	N/A
82	Brewer Road	N	N
83	Chimney Rock (other ownership)	N	N/A

^{††††} **Neighborhood Links** - Provide trail access in local neighborhoods to connect to the rest of the trail system. Minimal to no development. May have basic trail information.

Appendix I

Appendix J

Forest Service Road Maintenance Objectives

FOREST SERVICE ROAD #	LENGTH (MILES)	MAINTENANCE OBJECTIVE
153	.3	4
216A	4.5	4
120	6.7	3
152C	6.6	3
153	5.9	3
216A	1.7	3
525	7.6	3
525A	3.8	3
525C	6.4	3
525D	1.3	3
761	13	3
795	4.8	3
9457R	1.0	1
9459M	1.5	1**
9459P	1.0	1**
9460C	.5	1**
9460D	.3	1**
9469R	1.3	1**
9494G	.4	1**
9497F	.45	2
9499B	.4	1**
9500A	.7	2
9500M	.1	2
9524F	.4	2
9524H	2.1	2
9528	1.0	2
9549C	.3	2 (from 525 to Nolan Tank)
9586	4.3	2
9600	.2	2
9600A	.2	2
9840	.7	2
9844K	.2	2
9845K	.2	2
9860	.2	2
9904B	.3	2
9925	.2	2
9926	.2	2

Appendix J

FOREST SERVICE ROAD #	LENGTH (MILES)	MAINTENANCE OBJECTIVE
9926A	.1	2
9954	.1	2
9457P	.3	1
9457Q	.1	1
9458Y	.3	1
9459G	1.2	1**
9459H	.3	1
9459L	.5	1
9459N	.5	1
9459U	.3	1
9460U	.2	1
9469T	.4	1
9497D	.4	1
9501	.3	1
9500 P	.2	1
9500R	.2	1
9500S	.3	1
9513B	.2	1
9513C	.8	1
9513F	1.3	1
9513H	.3	1
9524F	.1	1
9527A	.3	1
9528	.6	1
9528A	.2	1
9528B	.2	1
9544A	.4	1
9544B	.5	1
9544C	.4	1
9544F	.1	1
9544G	.1	1
9544J	.1	1
9544K	.1	1
9544L	.1	1
9544M	.2	1
9545	.6	1
9546A	.2	1
9547	.7	1

Appendix J

FOREST SERVICE ROAD #	LENGTH (MILES)	MAINTENANCE OBJECTIVE
9548B	.9	1
9549C	.2	1 (past Nolan Tank)
9549D	.4	1
9551A	.1	1
9556	.6	1
9561	.7	1
9568	.4	1
9570A	.7	1
9571B	.4	1
9573A	.2	1
9573B	.1	1
9573J	.3	1
9577	.3	1
9581	.3	1
9586B	2.7	1
9586C	.3	1
9586D	.5	1
9586G	.3	1
9586H	1.6	1
9598A	.1	1
9598C	.2	1
9801	1.3	1
9801B	.2	1
9839	.9	1
9842	.2	1
9844B	.3	1
9844D	.1	1
9844H	.1	1
9844J	.1	1
9845C	.2	1
9846	.6	1
9846A	.1	1
9846B	1.1	1
9849A	.1	1
9849B	.1	1
9860	1.2	1
9860A	.5	1
9860B	.4	1
9861	.6	1

FOREST SERVICE ROAD #	LENGTH (MILES)	MAINTENANCE OBJECTIVE
9864	.1	1
9864A	.1	1
9870	.1	1
9870B	.1	1
9870C	.1	1
9874	.3	1
9874A	.2	1
9874B	.4	1
9876	.1	1
9886	1.0	1
9893	.3	1
9894A	.1	1
9905C	.1	1
9919	.4	1
9932	.1	1

Forest Service Road Maintenance Objectives

***Maintenance Levels**

Level 1 roads are closed roads, either natural obliteration or mechanical obliteration.

Level 2 roads are generally high-profile-vehicle roads maintained at a lower level than considered safe for passenger cars.

Level 3 roads are maintained at levels considered safe for all vehicles. These are unpaved roads and are considered fair-weather roads and may be seasonally closed.

Level 4 roads are all-weather roads and may be gravel or paved. These are considered safe for all types of vehicles.

****Close to public motor vehicle use, but maintain as a roadway for administrative purposes.**

APPENDIX K

Monitoring Items

(in addition to already existing Forest Plan direction)

Plants, Wildlife, Soil, Air and Water

1. Conduct implementation and effectiveness monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to determine which BMPs are effective in meeting water quality standards, which BMPs are in need of revision or improvement, and whether or not there is a need for additional BMPs.
2. Conduct implementation and effectiveness monitoring of the effects from recreational activities on soil, water, riparian and plant resources.
3. Establish a program to monitor changes to the most critical ecosystem elements.
4. For the southwestern willow flycatcher:
 - conduct site visits to identify suitable and potential habitat;
 - inventory suitable habitat to locate nesting flycatchers;
 - monitor sites currently and previously occupied;
 - maintain and enhance suitable and occupied habitat;
 - ensure that potential habitat progresses toward suitable Habitat; and
 - minimize disturbance to nesting birds.
5. Compile, map in GIS and file in an electronic corporate database information obtained from threatened, endangered or sensitive species site visits, inventory and monitoring efforts.
6. Coordinate with the USFWS, AG&FD and any other agency or organization involved in ongoing research to determine monitoring needs for occupied southwestern willow flycatcher sites. Information needs and site-specific considerations are important to determine the monitoring intensity/frequency and implementation strategy for monitoring occupied sites.
7. Occupied and suitable habitats should be inventoried annually to determine the presence of southwestern willow flycatchers. If inventory does not occur, the guidelines for occupied habitat apply. Site visits to potential habitat should be conducted every few years in order to document the area's progression toward suitable habitat characteristics.

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology

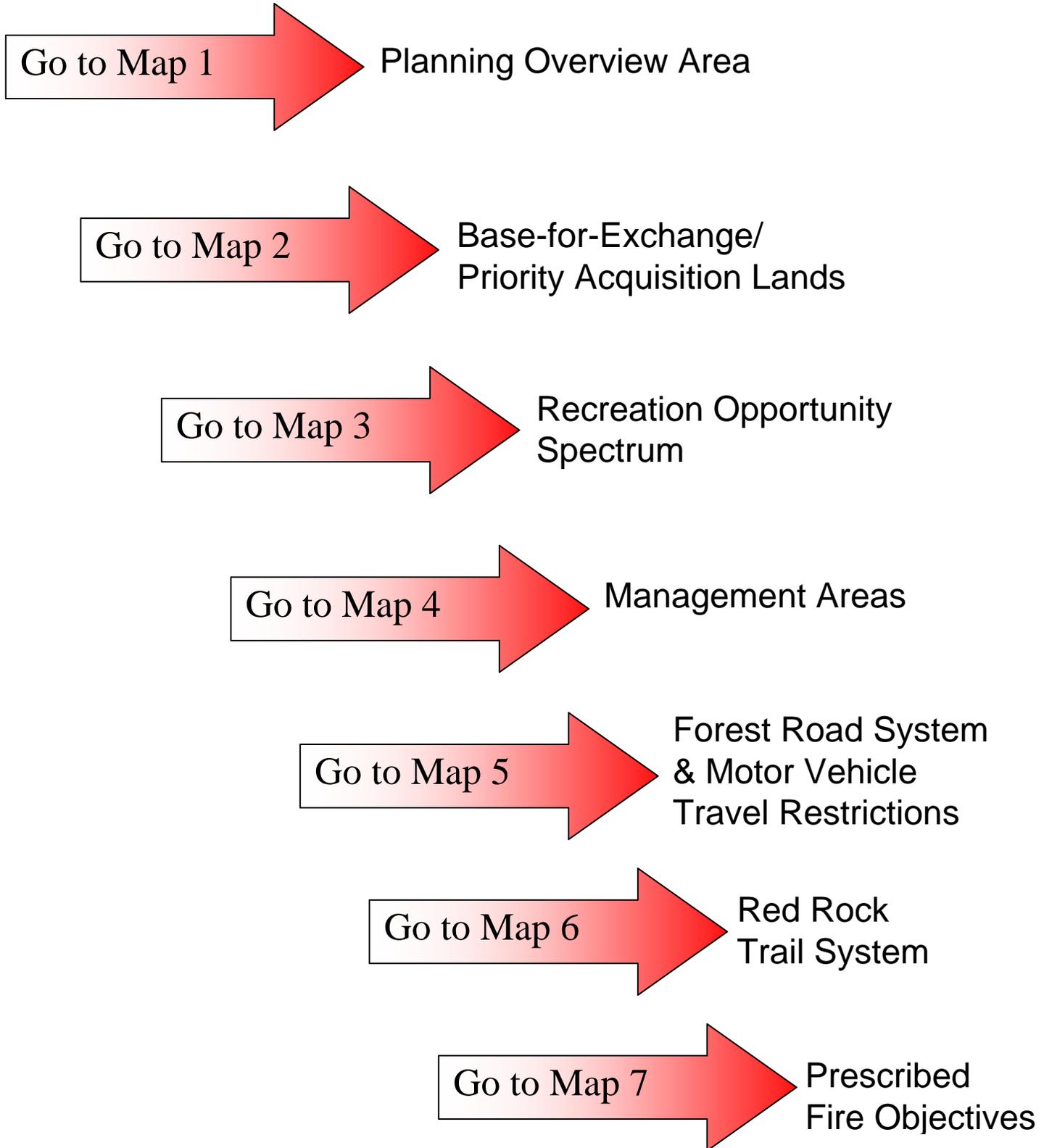
1. Monitor long-term trends associated with human occupation changes, employing such methods as photographic transects.

Recreation

1. Monitor established vegetation transects in critical areas of the Sedona/Oak Creek landscape to determine the need for changes in management, such as area closure, rehabilitation, visitor information, or facility redesign or development. Continue to monitor permanent vegetation transects established at Bell Rock, the West Fork of Oak Creek, Boynton Canyon, Sycamore Pass, Long Canyon, Gun Range, Sedona's northern urban interface and Honanki.
2. Monitor to ensure that obliterated trails and roads/tracks are not re-established.
3. Monitor visitor satisfaction at developed and dispersed recreation sites to determine the need for adjusting amounts and types of recreation services.
4. Develop Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) for the Sedona/Oak Creek landscape that consider both environmental and social ecosystem components and values. Use these limits as objectives to measure changes in recreation settings and the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Objectives.
5. Monitor trends in Wilderness use that are important for managers to know, such as demographic information and monitoring of resource conditions.
6. Develop Limits of Acceptable Change for Wilderness resource conditions, especially for the West Fork of Oak Creek, Vultee Arch, Boynton Canyon, Fay Canyon, Devils Bridge, Brins Mesa, Soldier's Pass, Secret Canyon, Steamboat Rock, Sedona North Wilderness/Urban Interface (Chimney Rock), Loy Canyon, Casner Mountain, Bell Rock, Mooney Canyon and Robber's Roost. LACs should be specified in the Wilderness Implementation Schedules. Use the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) concept for establishing objectives and standards, as outlined in FSM 2320.
7. Measure changes in Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum (WOS) classes and amend the WOS maps, if necessary.
8. Monitor high-use recreation areas for impacts on threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and their habitat, especially neotropical migratory birds. Take appropriate actions to minimize impacts, such as seasonal closures, area closures, signs, and interpretation.
9. Monitor water quality at Mormon Crossing and selected sites in the Lower Oak Creek MA.
10. Monitor levels and locations of dispersed activity that may increase over current amounts due to closures of dispersed camping.
11. Monitor human use in West Fork of Oak Creek including length of stay, numbers of visitors, travel routes, time of visit, and party size.

APPENDIX L

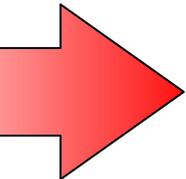
Sedona/Oak Creek Amendment 12 Maps

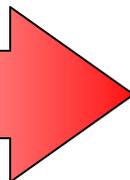


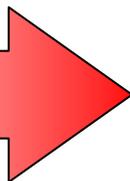
Appendix L

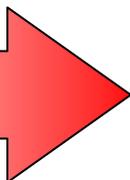
APPENDIX M

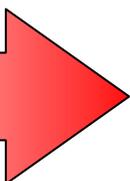
FLAGSTAFF/LAKE MARY AMENDMENT 17 MAPS

Go to Map 1  Urban/Rural Influence Zone

Go to Map 2  Objectives for Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

Go to Map 3  Management Areas

Go to Map 4  Fire Management Analysis Zone 1U

Go to Map 5  Objectives for Camping

Appendix M

Glossary

Acre foot	A water volume measurement equal to the amount of water that would cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (43,580 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons).
Acres of final removal (frem)	A constraint used in FORPLAN to specify the minimum or maximum acres of suitable timber harvested by analysis area or Forest-wide during any time period to ensure that restocking the area within 5 years of final harvest will not exceed the Forest's personnel and fiscal abilities.
Activity Fuels	Logging debris left over from any activity such as firewood cutting, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	The independent Federal agency charged with advising the President and Congress on historic preservation matters. The Council reviews and comments on Federal projects that affect properties listed in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places.
Age Class	Interval of years, commonly 20, into which trees are grouped for management. Example 1 To 20 Years, 21 To 40 Years.
Allocation	The assignment of management prescriptions to particular land areas to achieve the goals and objectives of an alternative.
Allotment Management Plan	A plan cooperatively developed by the Range permittee and the Forest that lists the management practices, AUM numbers, lists of improvement needs, salting practices, and administrative policies.
Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)	"The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the forest plan for a time period specified by the plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity." [36 CFR 219.3]
Amenity	The pleasurable, educational, or esthetic features of the land or resources.
Amp	See "Allotment Management Plan."
Analysis Area	One or more land areas combined for the purpose of analysis to formulate alternatives and estimate various impacts and affects.
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	The quantity of forage required by one mature cow and calf (1,000 pounds), or the equivalent, for 1 month.
Arterial Roads	Roads that provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of roads designed for mobility and travel efficiency. They are usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.
ASQ	See "Allowable Sale Quantity."
Available Forest Land	Lands that have not been legislatively withdrawn by Congress or administratively withdrawn by the Secretary of Agriculture or Forest Service Chief from timber production.

Glossary

Background (Visual Distance Zone)	The distant part of a landscape; surroundings, especially those behind something, that provide harmony and contrast; area located from 3 to 5 miles to infinity from the viewer.
Basal Area	The area (in square feet) of the cross-section of a tree trunk near its base, generally at the breast height (4.5 feet above ground level), including the bark. Generally expressed as square feet per acre.
Base-For-Exchange	National Forest lands available for exchange to other landowners.
Base Sale Schedule	“A timber sale schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity.” [36 CFR 219.3 NFMA Regulations.] (See nondeclining flow.)
BCI	See “Biotic Condition Index.”
Benchmark	A category of Forest Planning Alternatives used to establish standards by which to compare alternatives considered in detail. Benchmark Alternatives include minimum level, maximum resource levels, and maximum present net value levels. See Appendix B for a discussion of Benchmarks.
Benefit/Cost Ratio	The total discounted benefits of an activity divided by the total discounted costs.
Best Management Practices (BMP)	A practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practical means of achieving resource protection objectives (primarily water quality protection) during resource management activities.
Big Game	The larger species of wild animals that are hunted, such as elk, deer, and turkey. Big game is classified by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.
Biological Potential	The maximum production of a selected organism that can be attained under optimum management. The final or stable biotic community in a vegetative association. The average net growth attainable in a plant community.
Biotic Condition Index (BCI)	A rating system measuring the biological and physical condition of an aquatic system.
BMP	See Best Management Practices.
Board Foot	Measure of an amount of timber equal to a board 12” x 12” x 1”. The boards bought at a lumber store are somewhat smaller because they have been planed or made smooth.
Browse	Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animals feed. The Shrubs Used By Big Game Animals For Food.
Cable Logging	A loose term for the operation of any system involving transport of logs from stump to collecting points by means of steel cables where the load is partly or wholly lifted off the ground.
Candidate Species	See “Threatened and Endangered Species.”
Canopy	The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Glossary

Canopy Closure	The progressive reduction of space between tree crowns as they grow toward each other.
Capability Area	An area of land used to estimate responses to various management practices, resource values, output coefficients, and multi-resource activities. Capability areas are based on potential natural vegetation, soil type, and slope as determined in soil-vegetation inventories.
Capable Forest Land	Land with a biological growth potential that is equal to or that exceeds the minimum standard for timber production. Trees will grow to a height of at least 40 feet in 100 years.
Carrying Capacity	In grazing management, the maximum level at which animals can graze an area without damage to the vegetation or related uses.
Cavity	The hollow excavated in trees by birds or other natural phenomena; used for roosting and reproduction by many birds and mammals.
Class I Area (Air Quality)	Any area that is designated for the most stringent degree of protection from future degradation of air quality. The Clean Air Act designates as mandatory Class I areas each national park over 6,000 acres and each national wilderness area over 5,000 acres that existed at the time of passage of the Clean Air Act.
Clearcutting	Harvesting all trees in one cut on an area for the purpose of crating a new, even-aged stand. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding or through planting. Clearcutting is one of the most effective ways to regenerate aspen stands.
Collector Roads	Roads that serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to Forest arterial roads or public highways. They collect traffic from local roads and terminal facilities. Collector roads are developed and operated for constant service.
Commercial Forest Land (CFL)	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; and existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be attained within 5 years after final harvesting.
Commercial Thinning	Any type of thinning that produces merchantable material such as poles, posts and pulpwood in immature timber stands. Thinning improves the quality, composition, and growth of the remaining trees.
Common Sense	Sound practical judgment that is independent of specialized knowledge, training, or the like; normal native intelligence.
Composites	Property approved for purchase, using L & WCA funds.
Concession Permit	A permit that authorizes private individuals or corporations to operate Forest Service–owned facilities as a commercial profit–making venture.
Constraint	A quantification of the minimum or maximum amount of an output or cost that could be produced or incurred in a given time period.

Glossary

Consumptive Use	Those uses of a resource that reduce the supply. Fore example, some consumptive uses of water are irrigation, domestic, and industrial use.
Cord	A unit of gross volume measurement for stacked round or split wood. A standard cord is 4' x 4' x 8' or 128 cubic feet. A standard cord may contain 60 to 100 cubic feet of wood depending on the size of the pieces and the Compactness of the Stack.
Corridor	<p>“A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.” [36 CFR 219.3]</p> <p>Designated Corridors – Any existing or planned corridor, the need for which has been identified through environmental analysis or a land and resource management planning process that may be capable of accommodating additional rights-of-way for upgrading existing systems.</p> <p>Planning Corridors – An area between two windows not closed to corridor use.</p>
Cost Efficiency	A comparative measure of economic efficiency determined by maximizing the present net value of an alternative, subject to meeting the objectives of the alternative.
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/Forage Ratio	The ratio of area cover, usually conifers, to foraging areas, natural openings, and clearcuts.
Critical Habitat	That portion of a wild animal’s habitat that is critical for the continued survival of the species. “Critical” is a formal designation.
Cubic Foot	A unit of volume measure equivalent to a piece of wood 1' x 1' x 1'.
Cultural Resource	The physical remains of past human culture systems and places or sites of importance in human history or prehistory. Also includes places, and objects that have religious, economic, or commemorative importance.
Cumulation Of Mean Annual Increment -	See “Mean Annual Increment.”
D.B.H.	Diameter at breast height. Diameter of a tree approximately 4-1/2 feet above the ground.
Demand	As used in this document is the quantity demanded, or projected consumption, at current prices. The assumption is made that prices will stay essentially the same relative to other items, i.e., changed only by inflation.
Departure	A schedule that deviates from the principle of nondeclining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the timber sale and harvest schedule in the future. A departure can be characterized as a temporary increase, usually in the beginning decade(s) of the planned period, over the base sale schedule that would otherwise be established, without impairing the future attainment of the Forest’s long-term sustained-yield capacity.
Developed Recreation	Recreation that requires facilities that result in concentrated use of an area. Examples are campgrounds and ski areas. Facilities might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, toilets, water systems, ski lifts, and buildings.

Glossary

D.I.B.	Diameter of a tree inside the bark.
Discounting	An adjustment using an interest rate for the value of money over time so that costs and benefits are adjusted to a common time.
Disinvestment (Roads And Facilities)	Loss or decrease of capital investment value due to inadequate maintenance.
Dispersed Recreation	Recreation use that occurs outside the developed sites and requires few, if any, improvements other than roads or trails. Representative activities are hiking, backpacking, driving for pleasure, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, hunting, off-road vehicle use, and berry picking.
Diversity	“The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Diversity Index (Absolute)	A number that indicates the relative degree of diversity in habitat per unit area. The index reports on a scale of 0 to 1.0 with 1.0 being the most diverse. The index measures the variation between structural stages within each vegetation type.
DRC (Diameter At Root Crown)	Stem diameter as measured 6 inches above ground level.
ECOSIM	A computer program used to simulate timber growth and yield based on site index, basal area, species, mortality, mistletoe rating, and silvicultural practices.
Economic Efficiency	The relative amount of outputs (benefits) versus inputs (costs). It is usually measured by present net values.
Effects	Results expected to be achieved from implementation of alternatives relative to physical, biological, and social (cultural and economic) factors resulting from the achievement outputs. Examples of effects are tons of sediment, pounds of forage, person-years or employment, and income. There are direct effects, indirect effects, and cumulative effects.
Ending Inventory	The remaining timber inventory volume at the end of the final period of the planning horizon.
Environmental Analysis	An analysis of a proposed action and alternatives to it and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects including physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	A concise public statement that reveals the trade-offs between alternatives and documents the results of the environmental analysis.

Glossary

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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

Even-Aged Management

“The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree size) throughout the forest area. The difference in age between the trees forming the main canopy level of a stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.” [36 CFR 219.3]

Even-Flow

Maintaining a relatively constant supply of timber from decade to decade.

Facility Condition Class

The rating system used in the Recreation Information Management system to classify the condition and maintenance needs of recreation sites and areas. Class 1: Satisfactory (facility safe and sanitary); Class 2: Substandard (facility safe and sanitary but substandard); Class 3: Heavy Maintenance (facility unsafe but economically repairable); Class 4: Replacement (facility unsafe); Class 5: Betterment (facility unsafe, requires different kind of facility); Class 6: Nonexisting—substitute (same as 5, but for site development); Class 7: Nonexisting (add new facility); Class 8: Eliminate.

Fee Site

A Forest Service recreation area in which users must pay a fee. Fee sites must meet certain standards and provide certain facilities as specified in the Forest Service Manual.

Filter Strip

An undisturbed area of vegetation and forest litter that is located between a ground disturbing activity and an intermittent or perennial water course for the purpose of filtering sediment from runoff and to provide shade and bank stability. The ability of a buffer strip to trap and filter sediments is a function of the amount and type of material on the ground, width, and slope of the strip. The ability of the strip to provide shade over perennial streams is dependant on the height of the vegetation and orientation standards and guidelines are for acreage ground cover conditions and are primarily concerned with filtering sediments since little activity planed adjacent to perennial stream courses.

Final Removal

Removal of the last seed bearing trees or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system.

Fire Management Area

One or more parcels of land with clearly defined boundaries and with established fire management direction which is responsive to land and resource management goals and objectives.

Fire Management Effectiveness Index (FMEI)

The index value measures effectiveness of annual fire management operational programs. It is a planning, attainment, and evaluation tool for both annual and long-term programs. Measured in dollars per thousand acres protected, the objective is to minimize the index value.

Glossary

Fire Risk	FIRE RISK The probability of a fire starting from natural or person causes.
Fisheries Habitat	Streams, Lakes, and reservoirs that can support fish.
Floodplain	Land adjacent to a channel that is covered with water when the channel overflows its banks. Also includes land adjacent to Lakes and reservoirs.
Filter Strip	An undisturbed area of vegetation and forest litter that is located between a ground disturbing activity and an intermittent or perennial water course for the purpose of filtering sediment from runoff and to provide shade and bank stability. The ability of a buffer strip to trap and filter sediments is a function of the amount and type of material on the ground, width, and slope of the strip. The ability of the strip to provide shade over perennial streams is dependent on the height of the vegetation and orientation standards and guidelines are for acreage ground cover conditions and are primarily concerned with filtering sediments since letter activity planned adjacent to perennial stream courses.
Final Removal	Removal of the last seed bearing trees or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system.
Fire Management Area	One or more parcels of land with clearly defined boundaries and with established fire management direction which is responsive to land and resource management goals and objectives.
Fire Management Effectiveness Index (FMEI)	The index value measures effectiveness of annual fire management operational programs. It is a planning, attainment, analysis and evaluation tool for both annual and long-term programs. Measured in dollars per thousand acres protected, the objective is to minimize the index value.
Floodplain	Land adjacent to a channel that is covered with water when the channel overflows its banks. Also includes land adjacent to lakes and reservoirs subject to inundation. The minimum area included is that subject to a 1 percent (100-year recurrence) or greater change of flooding in any given year.

Glossary

Forage	All nonwoody plants (grass, grass-like plants, and forbs) and portions of woody plants (browse) available to domestic livestock and wildlife for food. Only a portion of a plant is available for forage if the plant is to remain healthy.
Foreground (Visual Distance Zone)	The part of a scene or landscape that is nearest to the viewer and in which detail is evident, usually from one-quarter to one-half mile away.
Forest and Renewable Rangeland Planning Act of 1974	An Act of Congress requiring the preparation of a program for the management of the National Forests' renewable resources, and of land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System. It also requires a continuing inventory of Forests and rangelands nation-wide.
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 non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width." (36 CFR 219.3)
Forest System Road	Roads that are part of the Forest transportation system, including existing and planned roads.
Forest-wide Standard	A performance criterion indicating acceptable norms or specifications that actions must meet to maintain the minimum conditions for a particular resource. This type of standard applies to all areas of the Forest regardless of any other management direction applied unless the other management directions is more constraining.
FORPLAN	A linear programming system used to schedule and allocate resource outputs and to perform budgeting operations in order to develop and analyze Forest planning alternative actions.
FSM	Forest Service Manual.
Fuelbreak	Any natural or constructed barrier used to segregate, stop, and control the spread of fire or to provide a control line from which to work.

Glossary

Game Species	Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.
Goal	“A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime on the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific data by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.” [36 CFR 219.3 NFMA Regulations]
Grasslands	Lands where the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, and/or forbs. Non-Forest land is classified as grassland when herbaceous vegetation provides at least 80 percent of the canopy cover including trees. Lands not presently grasslands that were originally or could become grasslands through natural succession may be classified or potential natural grasslands.
Grazing Capacity	See “Carrying Capacity.”
Grazing Management	The manipulation of grazing and browsing animals to accomplish desired result.
Grazing Permittee	An individual who has been granted a Federal permit to graze livestock for a specific period on a range allotment.
Group Selection Cutting	Removing small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of age distribution and species in the remaining stand. The distance across an opening created by removal of a group of trees is usually no more than one to two mature tree heights.
Growing Stock Level (GSL)	The stand density level, usually expressed as a number of trees per acre or basal area per acre in square feet, needed to maintain optimum tree growth through the life of a stand. Trees 10 inches in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and above are used to calculate the square foot basal area per acre.
Guideline	An indication or outline of policy or conduct.
Habitat Capability Index	An index with a range from zero to one, with one being the optimum. The index displays the percent of acres in an area meeting selected wildlife species habitat requirements for feeding and cover.
Habitat Capability Model	A computer model used to evaluate the capability of an area to support selected wildlife species. The model evaluates the mix and proportion of structural stages in different vegetation types and determines a habitat capability index.
Harvest Cut	A general term for the removal of physically mature trees, in contrast to cuttings that remove immature trees.
Herbage	The above-ground material of any herbaceous plant.
Hiding Cover	The vegetation capable of hiding a deer or elk from human view at a distance of 200 feet or less. Generally provided by seedlings and saplings or high basal area (120 sq. ft. +) poletimber, structural stages 2 and 3c.

Glossary

Historic Trails	Trails whose purpose is the identification and protection of a nationally or regionally significant historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and recreational enjoyment. These trails must have had a far-reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture, and possess significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation.
Homogenous Response Unit (HMU)	A parcel of land identified by common vegetative, administrative, and political characteristics.
Horizontal Diversity	The diversity in an area that results from the number of plant communities or successional stages or both.
Immature Sawtimber	Trees that are 9 inches in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and larger, but have not reached full development.
Implementation Schedule	A document listing specific implementation activities and programs as directed in Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines.
Implementing Regulations	Regulations generated by an agency to implement Acts of Congress.
Improvement	Developments such as roads, trails, fences, stock tanks, pipelines, power and telephone lines, survey monuments, and ditches.
In-Holdings	Lands within the proclaimed boundaries of a National Forest that are owned by Some Other Agency, Organization, Or Individual.
Indicator Species	A wildlife species whose presence in a certain location or situation at a given population level indicates a particular environmental condition. Population changes on an indicator species are believed to indicate effects of management activities on a number of wildlife species.
Indigenous Species	Species historically native to an area; not introduced by people.
Inoperable Lands	Timber lands, usually greater than 40 percent slope, not meeting the Forest cable logging criteria. See Operable Lands for criteria definition.
Instream Flow	Flows needed to meet season streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, and recreational opportunities at acceptable levels.
Integrated Pest Management	“A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies include the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resource values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.” [36 CFR 219.3]

Glossary

Integrated Stand Management	<p>A concept for designing a complex timber sale by identifying stands or portions of stands to be treated and incorporating within each unique treatment prescriptions considering all appropriate resources. Each stand to be treated is a timber sale cutting unit (CU). Each cutting unit is individually designed and assessed for its effects, impacts, and contributions to management objectives of the analysis area.</p> <p>The Integrated Stand Management Concept, when implemented through the use of the CU, allows an individual stand or portions of a stand to be treated with its own unique integrated (other resources considered) prescriptions, constraints, and requirements. The CU provides flexibility for determining location, shape and size of cutting units, and the relationship of cutting units to each other. Since stands to be treated (cutting units) are relatively small (10 to 100 acres), the integrated stand management concept allows a more complete silvicultural treatments.</p>
Intensive Grazing	<p>Grazing management that controls distribution of cattle and duration of use on the range, usually by fences, so parts of the range are rested during the growing season.</p>
Interdisciplinary Team (IDT)	<p>A group of individual with skills from different disciplines. An interdisciplinary team is assembled because no single scientific discipline is sufficient to adequately identify, analyze, and resolve issues or problems.</p>
Intermediate Cutting	<p>Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage.</p>
Interpretive Sites	<p>A developed site at which a broad range of natural or cultural history is interpreted or described for the public.</p>
Invasive species	<p>A species that is 1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and 2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. (Executive Order 13112).</p>
ISM	<p>See Integrated Stand Management.</p>
Issue	<p>A subject, question, or conflict of widespread public discussion or interest regarding management of National Forest System lands.</p>
Key Area	<p>Areas of land or water that the responsible official and resource specialist determine to be important to wildlife or fish productivity. Other uses in key areas could result in negative effects to the wildlife or fish. For example, timber sale activity in an elk calving area could disturb the elk and cause calving failures.</p>
LAC	<p>See Limits of Acceptable Change.</p>
Land Exchange	<p>The conveyance of non-Federal land or interests to the United States in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.</p>
Less Than Standard (Recreation)	<p>Management of recreation facilities and areas at levels below established standards and objectives.</p>
Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)	<p>The limits of acceptable change concept represents an approach to managing recreational use within its carrying capacity.</p>

Glossary

Linear programming model	A mathematical method used to determine the best use of resources to achieve a desired result when limitations on available resources can be expressed in the form of equations. Resource outputs and costs are allocated and scheduled according to constraints and objectives applied to the model.
Local Roads	Roads that connect terminal facilities with Forest collector roads, Forest arterial roads, or public highways. Local roads serve a specific resource activity rather than travel efficiency.
Long-term Sustained-Yield Capacity	“The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under a specific management intensity consistent with multiple-use objectives.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Management Area	An area that has common direction throughout and that differs from neighboring areas. The entire Forest is divided into management areas where common standards and guidelines apply.
Management Direction	“A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.” [36 CFR 219.3NFMA Regulations]
Management Intensity	“A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Management Intensity Levels (grazing)	<p>Level A—Livestock grazing is eliminated or restricted to situations where it will meet other resource objectives, such as fuel hazard reduction in recreational areas. Areas managed under Level A are not counted in determining livestock forage capacities.</p> <p>Level B—Livestock grazing is very limited. Management is generally accomplished by moving livestock from one place to another. Capacity and actual use are kept in balance by removing or adding livestock. There is very little structural improvement work done, such as fences or water development, and no forage improvement work, such as seeding.</p> <p>Level C—Livestock grazing is controlled through structural improvements and by physically moving livestock. Long-term capacities are balanced with use by adjusting numbers of livestock. Any forage improvement is generally the result of meeting other resource objectives, such as wildlife habitat improvement.</p> <p>Level D—Areas under Level D management are managed intensively for livestock grazing within an overall multiple use concept. Any structural or nonstructural (forage) improvement technique may be used as long as it fits with the natural environment. Reasonable and approved management techniques are applied to sustain capacity and use at high levels.</p> <p>Level E—Level E management is applied to areas to achieve the maximum livestock production capacity that the land can support. Any management technique can be applied as long as basic watershed values are protected. Some management activities, such as irrigating or large scale planting of non-native grass species, may change the natural character of the land. It could include high intensity – short duration grazing systems, but this is not a necessary prerequisite for Level E management.</p>

Glossary

Management Practice	“A very specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Management Prescription	“Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Mature Sawtimber	Trees that have attained full development and the growth rate has leveled off. Maturity is different for each tree species and varies with the quality of site on which the tree is growing.
MBF (thousand board feet)	A symbol to indicate 1,000 board feet of wood fiber volume, in log form or after conversion into lumber.
Mean Annual Increment	The total increment of volume growth per acre, usually expressed in cubic feet, up to a given age, divided by that age. Culmination of mean annual increment of growth is the age at which this mean is greatest or reaches its highest point.
Middle ground (Visual distance zone)	That part of a scene or landscape that extends from the foreground zone to 3 to 5 miles from the observer.
Mineral Development	The preparation of a proven mineral deposit for mining.
Mineral Entry	The right under the Mining Law of 1872 to enter nonwithdrawn public domain land, such as National Forests, and to explore for, extract, and sell certain locatable minerals; protected by the filing of a lode, placer, or mill site claim.
Mineral withdrawal	Public lands withdrawn from mineral entry under the provisions of the General Mining Laws and the mineral leasing laws. Lands withdrawn usually have unique features that are highly valued by the public or are needed for administrative purposes. Withdrawal from both the General Mining Laws and the mineral leasing laws are two separate and distinct processes.
Minerals, common variety	Deposits which, although they may have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts, do not possess a distinct, special economic value for such use over and above the normal uses of the general sum of such deposits. May include sand, stone, gravel, pumicite, cinders, pumice (except that occurring in places over 2 inches on a side), clay, and petrified wood.
Minerals, demonstrated favorable	A geologic environment that has yielded in the past or is currently yielding mineral production.
Minerals, leasable	Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, and geothermal steam.
Minerals, Locatable	Those hard rock minerals that are mined and processed for the recovery of metals. May include certain nonmetallic minerals such as valuable and distinctive deposits of limestone or silica. May include any solid natural inorganic substance occurring in the crust of the earth, except for the common varieties of mineral materials and leasable minerals.

Glossary

Minerals, theoretically favorable	When geologic conditions are similar to those of a producing area or may be inferred similar through indirect evidence.
Minimum level management	The management strategy that would meet only the basic statutory requirements of administering unavoidable nondiscretionary land uses, preventing damage to adjoining lands for other ownerships, and protecting the life, health, and safety of incidental users.
Minimum streamflows	A specified level of flow through a channel that must be maintained by the users for biological, physical, and other purposes.
Mistletoe	Parasite plants that cause injury to their woody hosts. The most common are dwarf mistletoes that are found on conifers, especially ponderosa pine and Douglas–fir. Dwarf mistletoe can seriously retard growth and sometimes result in death of the host tree.
Mitigate	To lessen the severity.
Mixed Conifer	A mixture, in varying proportions, of ponderosa pine, Douglas – fir, white fir, and southwestern white pine. Ponderosa pine constitutes less than 50 percent of the mixture. Occasionally small amounts of Engelmann spruce or corkbark fir may also be present.
MMBF (million board feet)	A symbol to indicate one million board feet of wood fiber volume either in log form or after conversion to lumber.
Multiple use	“The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions, that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unity output.” [36 CFR 219.3]
National Forest Management Act	A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest Plans.
National Register of Historic Places	A listing, maintained by the USDI National Park Service, of areas that have been designated as being historically significant. The Register includes places of local and State significance as well as those of value to the Nation as a whole.
National Wild and Scenic River System	Rivers with outstanding and remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation in their free-flowing condition.
NEPA process	The environmental analysis process required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Glossary

Net Public Benefit	“An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure of index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.” [36CFR 219.3]
No-action Alternative	Continuing current management. The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction would continue unchanged.
Nonattainment area	A geographical area in which air quality does not meet Federal standards.
Nondeclining Yield	A level of timber production planned so that the sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the sale and harvest for the preceding decade.
Nonforest Land	Land that has never supported forests, and lands formerly forested where timber use is precluded by development for other use. Includes area used for crops, improved pasture, residential area, improved roads and adjoining clearings, and powerline clearing of any width. If intermingled in forest area, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be more than 120 feet wide. Clearings must be more than 1 acre in size to qualify as nonforest land. Nonforest land is classified as land not suited for timber production.
Nongame Species	Animal species that are not usually hunted. Designated by the State Legislature or Game and Fish Commission.
Nonmarket Valued Outputs (willingness to pay)	Goods and services valued in terms of what reasonable people would be willing to pay rather than go without the output.
Nonstructural range improvement or wildlife improvement	Modifying existing vegetation to improve the grazing resources or wildlife habitats. Examples are cutting or pushing juniper and seeding to grass or planting willows along a streamcourse.
Noxious Weed	Noxious weed is a legal term applied to plants regulated by Federal and State Laws, such as plants designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. Noxious weeds generally possess one of the more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insect or disease, and being not native or new or not common to the United States or parts thereof. (Forest Service Manual 2080.5, Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, PL 93-629, as amended.)
Notice of Intent (minerals)	Written notice to the affected District Ranger by those who intend to engage in mining activity on the Forest of proposed prospecting, exploration, mining, and mineral processing activities.
Objective	“A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals. [36CFR 219.3]
Objective Function	A term in linear programming describing the criteria to be optimized. Examples of objective functions are: maximize timber, maximize livestock forage, or maximize present net value.

Glossary

Obliteration	Returning the land occupied by a road or trail to production. Usually done by closing, plowing, and seeding the road or trail.
Occupancy Trespass	The illegal occupation or possession of National Forest land or public property.
Old-Growth	A stand of timber that is past full maturity and well into old age. The last stage in forest succession. Old growth characteristics for ponderosa pine include: at least 1,400 overstory trees per 100 acres equal to or greater than 20 inches d.b.h. on sites greater than 54 (minor); at least 1,400 trees per 100 acres equal to or greater than 14 inches d.b.h. on sites less than 54 (minor); at least two-storied stands with approximately 60 GSL in the understory; at least 180 snags per 100 acre greater than or equal to 14 inches d.b.h. and 15 feet tall; and at least two trees per acre of down woody material 12 inches or greater in diameter and 15 feet long. See Wildlife Coefficients Report of old growth characteristics for other species.
On-Site Soil Loss	The movement of soil from the point at which it was formed to another location.
Operable Lands	Timbered lands, usually 40 percent slope and greater, meeting the forest cable logging criteria. The cable logging criteria are: cut per acre must be 3 MBF or greater; maximum yarding distance not to exceed 1,300 feet (slope distance); volume from contiguous cable logging area must be at least 1 MMBF; sale area must also contain a minimum of 1 MMBF of conventional logging volume, or no less than a 50-50 mix; multi-span yarding is not required, and cable yarding areas must be 300 to 400 acres in size to meet the cut per acre and 1 MMBF requirement.
Opportunity Costs	The value of the benefits foregone or given up due to the effect of choosing another management alternative. This decision either impact existing outputs or shifts resources away from other activities so that they are no longer produced and their benefits are lost.
ORV	Off-road vehicles include all mechanical means of transportation that are capable of traveling over land where no road exists. Passenger cars, four-wheel drive vehicles, trail bikes, ATV's (all terrain vehicles), and snowmobiles are off-road vehicles.
Output Coefficient	Values that relate an acre of land to a particular quantity of output in a specific period of time.
Outputs	The goods, services, products, and concerns that are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. Outputs are also goods and products, or services, that are purchased, consumed, or used by people. A broad term for describing any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.
Overmature Sawtimber	Trees that are past the age of full development. The age that this occurs depends on the species of tree and the quality of site on which it is growing.
Overstory	Relative to even-aged timber stands. That portion of trees, in a stand of trees of more than one story, forming the upper or uppermost canopy layer.
PAMARS	Program Accounting and Management Attainment Reporting System. Used by the Forest Service for monetary accounting and reporting Forest output targets.

Glossary

PAOT (persons at one time)	A recreation-capacity measurement term indicating the number of people that can comfortably occupy or use a facility at one time.
Patented Mining Claim	A parcel of mineral land for which the Federal Government has conveyed its title to an individual.
Permitted Grazing	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.
Planning Horizon	The 200-year period for which timber growth and yield is modeled in order to assure achievement of long-term sustained yield.
Planning Period	The 50-Year Timeframe (1986-2035) Which Goods, Services, And Effects Are
Poletimber	A tree usually 5.0 to 8.9 inches in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and approximately 30 to 60 years old.
Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV)	The vegetation that would exist today if people were removed from the scene and resulting plant succession had taken place.
Pothunting	Collecting artifacts for personal use or to sell for profit. Generally an illegal and unprofessional activity.
Precommercial Thinning	Thinning or selectively cutting trees with diameters under 5 inches where material thinned does not have a market value. Selectively cutting trees to remove the least desirable trees and improve the spacing of remaining trees to Accelerate Growth.
Preparatory Cut	Removal of trees near the end of a rotation to permanently open the canopy and enlarge the crowns of seed bearers to improve conditions for seed production and natural regeneration. A part of the shelterwood system of timber harvest.
Prescribed Fire (planned fire)	Fire burning under conditions specified in an approved plan to dispose of fuels, control unwanted vegetation, stimulate growth of desired vegetation, and change successional stages to meet range, wildlife, recreation, wilderness, watershed or timber management objectives.
Present Net Value	“The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total Discounted Costs Of Managing The Planning Area.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Presuppression	Actions taken before fires happen to ensure effective suppression action. Includes recruiting and training fire forces, planning and organizing attack methods, procuring and maintaining fire equipment, and maintaining structural improvements necessary for the fire program.
Proper Use	A degree of use of current year’s growth which, if continued, will achieve management objectives and maintain or improve the long-term productivity of the site. Proper use varies with time and systems of grazing.
Proposed Action	In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to implement or undertake; the Forest Plan.

Glossary

Public Access	Refers to a road or trail over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.
Purchaser Credit	Method of payment for road work done by timber sale contractors, whereby the value of the work done is subtracted from the amount due for purchase of timber Products By The Contractor.
Range Allotment	A area operated under one plan of management designated for the use of a prescribed number of livestock owned by one or more permittees.
Range Capacity Levels	Levels are described as follows: <u>No Allowable Capacity</u> - Lands that are incapable of being grazed by domestic livestock under reasonable management goals. Examples include areas under natural conditions that are not capable of production vegetation, soils that are not capable of producing more vegetation than is needed to prevent excessive erosion rates, and slopes over 45 percent. <u>Potential Capacity</u> – Lands not undergoing accelerated erosion but requiring access, water developments, or other improvements to bring them up to full capacity. <u>Full Capacity</u> – Lands that are presently stable because effective ground cover is holding soil loss to an acceptable level and are, therefore, suited for grazing and can support a livestock operation.
Range Inventory	The systematic acquisition and analysis of resource information acquired through range inventory.
Rangeland (Range)	Land that supports vegetation useful for grazing. Vegetation is routinely managed through manipulation of grazing rather than cultural practice.
Raptor	Any predatory bird such as a falcon, hawk, eagle, or owl.
Record Of Decision (ROD)	A document separate from but associated with an Environmental Impact Statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.
Recreation Capacity	The number of people that can take advantage of the supply of a recreation opportunity without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience sought after.
Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	A land classification system that categorizes National Forest land into six classes, each class being defined by its setting and by the probable recreation experiences and activities it affords. The six classes in the spectrum are: primitive, semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded <u>Primitive ROS Class</u> – Characterized by an essentially unmodified environment, where trails may be present but structures are rare, and where the probability of isolation from the sights and sounds of people is high.

Glossary

	<p><u>Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized ROS Class</u> – Characterized by few and/or subtle modifications by people, and with a high probability of isolation from the sights and sounds of people.</p> <p><u>Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS Class</u> – Characterized by moderately dominant alterations by people, with strong evidence of primitive roads and/or trails.</p> <p><u>Roaded Natural ROS Class</u> – Characterized by a predominantly natural environment with evidence of moderate permanent resource use. Evidence of sights and sounds of people is moderated but in harmony with the natural environment. Opportunities exist for both social interaction and moderate isolation from sights and sounds of people.</p> <p><u>Rural ROS Class</u> – Characterized by an area in which the sights and sounds of people are prevalent and the landscape has been considerably altered by the works of people.</p> <p><u>Urban ROS Class</u> – Characterized by a natural setting dominated by human-made structures and the sights and sounds of people predominate.</p>
Recreation Residence Site	House or cabin permitted on National Forest land for the recreational use of the owner, but not as a primary residence.
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	Recreational use that aggregates 12 person-hours, consisting of one person for 12 hours, two people for 6 hours, or any combination of people being in the Forest for a total of 12 person-hours.
Reforestation	Naturally or artificially restocking an area, usually to produce timber and other wood products, but also to protect watersheds, prevent soil erosion, and improve wildlife, recreation, and other natural resources. Natural reforestation includes site preparation to reduce competing vegetation and provide a mineral seed bed for seeds from seed trees. Artificial reforestation is planting seedlings, cuttings, or seeds by hand or mechanical means and may include site preparation.
Regeneration	The actual seedlings and saplings existing in a stand or the act of establishing young trees naturally or artificially.
Regeneration Cut	Harvesting trees to establish a new crop of trees.
Regional Guide	The document developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.
Research Natural Area (RNA)	An area in as near a natural condition as possible that exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. RNA's are set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. Normally between 300 and 1,200 acres size.

Glossary

Rest-Rotation	The use of different parts of a range in orderly sequence, i.e., regular periodic grazing of each part. If each part is rested, in turn, for a whole year, it is termed rest-rotation grazing.
Revegetation	Reestablishing and developing plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially by Planting.
Right-Of-Way	Land authorized to be used or occupied for constructing, operating, maintaining, and terminating a project or facility passing, over, upon, under, or through such land.
Riparian Area	Definition: Riparian ecosystems are distinguished by the presence of free water within the common rooting depth of native perennial plants during at least a portion of the growing season. Riparian ecosystems are normally associated with seeps, springs, streams, marshes, ponds, or lakes. The potential vegetation of these areas commonly includes a mixture of water (aquatic) and land (Phreatic) Ecosystems.
Road Density	The measure of road miles occupies given land area, i.e., 1mi./sq. mi. is 1 mile of road within a given square mile.
Road Maintenance Levels	Levels are described as follows: <u>Level 1:</u> Road normally closed to vehicle traffic. <u>Level 2:</u> Road open for limited passage of traffic but not normally suitable for passenger cars. <u>Level 3:</u> Road open for public traffic including passenger cars, but may not be smooth or comfortable. <u>Level 4:</u> Road suitable for all types of vehicles, generally smooth to travel and dust may be controlled. <u>Level 5:</u> Road is smooth and dust free and the surface is skid resistant, if paved.
Rotation Age	The number of years required to establish, including the regeneration period, and grow timber crops to a specified condition or maturity for regeneration harvest. The rotation age will vary according to geographic location, tree species, and management objectives.
Roundwood	Trees that are used without being milled such as fence posts, telephone poles, and pulpwood.
RPA National Assessment	A document compiled by the Secretary of Agriculture every 10 years that contains facts and analyses to develop and guide public and private Forest and rangeland policies and programs.
RPA National Program	A document compiled by the Secretary of Agriculture every 5 years that outlines Forest Service programs for National Forest System management, cooperative assistance to States and private landowners, and research.

Glossary

Sale Schedule	“The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a forest plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.” [36 CRF 219.3]
Salvage Cutting	Cutting to remove trees in imminent danger of being killed or damaged by injurious agents. Dead and dying trees are included in salvage cuttings to reduce the spread of insects, disease epidemics, or wildfires.
Sapling	A timber size class definition; trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches at d.b.h.
Sawtimber	Trees that are at least 9.0 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) that can be made into lumber.
Schedule	See “Implementation Schedule.”
Scenic River	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act usage. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
Sediment	Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice, and has come to rest on the earth’s surface either above or below sea level.
Seed Cut	See “Shelterwood Cut.”
Seedling	A timber size class definition; trees less than 1 inch d.b.h.
Selection Harvest Cut	A system that removes trees individually in a scattered pattern from a large area each year. (1) Individual tree selection cutting involves the removal of selected trees of all size classes on an individual basis. Regeneration is established under the partial shade of the overstory canopy after each cut. (2) Group selection cutting involves the removal of selected trees of all size classes in groups of a fraction of an acre up to 2 to 3 acres in size. Regeneration occurs in the groups under conditions similar to those found in small clearcuts. Considered an uneven-aged management system.
Sensitivity Level	A classification system for establishing three visual landscape categories according to public concern. This classification system is based on the premise that all landscapes are important, but those that are viewed by large numbers of people are most important. The classes are: 1- High, 2 - Moderate, and 3 - Low.
Seral	One stage in a series of steps in the process of ecological succession.
Shelterwood Cut	An even-age regeneration system where the mature trees are removed in two or more cuts designed to establish a new crop with seed and protection provided by a portion of the existing stand. (1) The preparatory cut removes a portion of the mature trees and is intended to make the remaining trees more wind firm;

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preparatory cuts may be omitted where windfall is not a major concern. (2) The seed cut removes additional trees with the intent of allowing additional sunlight to reach the forest floor. The new trees become established following the seed cut. (3) The removal cut removes the last of the mature trees.

SHPO (State Historic Preservation Officer)

The state official responsible for consultation and assistance regarding the presence and significance of cultural resources in a project area, efforts needed to find and evaluate them, whether the project will cause harmful effects to the cultural resource, and how to reduce or avoid the harm.

Silviculture

The part of forestry dealing with the science and art of regenerating, establishing, caring for, and developing a stand of trees.

Site Class

A measure of the relative productive capacity of a site for the crop or stand, based on volume or height that is attained or attainable at a given age. Measure is expressed as Site Class I (site index of 75 or greater), Site Class II (site index 55 to 74), and Site Class III (site index of less than 55).

Site Index

A particular measure of site class, based on the height of the dominant trees in a stand at an arbitrarily chosen age (age 100 for western ponderosa pine). Measure is usually between 0 and 100, where site index of 100 equals a tree that is 100 years and 100 feet tall. Minor's southwestern ponderosa pine site index procedures were used.

Site Preparation

Preparing a seedbed by removing unwanted vegetation, slash, and sometimes roots and stones, from a site before reforestation. Can be associated with either Artificial Or Natural Reforestation.

Slash

The residue left on the ground after timber harvest or as a result of storms, fire, girdling, or poisoning. Slash includes unused logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems and the heavier branchwood, lighter tops, twigs, leaves, bark, And Chips.

Small Game

Most birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped. Designated by the Arizona Game And Fish Commission.

Snag

Standing dead tree from which the leaves or needles have fallen.

Special-Use Permit

A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land or some Special Purpose.

Stand

A plant community sufficiently uniform in cover type, age class, risk class, vigor, size class, and stocking class to be distinguishable from adjacent communities thus forming an individual management or silviculture unit. Most commonly used when referring to forested area.

Standard

A principle requiring a specific level of attainment, a rule to measure against.

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Standard Service Level	Managing recreation facilities and areas to established standards.
State Air Quality Regulations	The legal base for control of air pollution sources in that State. Prescribed burning is generally covered under these regulations.
Structural Improvement (range or wildlife)	Any type of range or wildlife improvement that is human-made such as fences, Water Developments, Corrals, And Waterfowl Islands.
Structural Stage	Any of several developmental stages of tree stands described in terms of tree age And The Extent Of Canopy Closure They Create.
Succession	An orderly process of biotic community development that involves changes in species, structure, and community processes with time.
Suitability	“The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses forgone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Suitable Timber Lands	See “Forest Land.”
Suppression (fire suppression)	Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include line constructing, backfiring, and applying water or chemical fire retardants.
Sustained Yield (of products and services)	“The achievements and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest System without impairment of the productivity of the land.” [36 CFR 219.3]
Targets	Quantifiable outputs that have been assigned as objectives.
Temporary Road	A road that will be physically obliterated and seeded after its primary use is completed such as a spur road used for logging. The road will never be used again.
Thinning	Cutting made in an immature crop or stand, primarily to accelerate the annual growth of the remaining trees, but also by suitable selection to improve the average form of the trees that remain. Thinnings increase the total yield of wood from the stand.
Thermal Cover	Cover used by animals to reduce effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or more tall with a high degree of crown closure, generally provided by high basal area (140 square feet plus) pole timber or old growth, structural stages 3c and 5.
Threatened and Endangered Species	Species identified by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act, as amended.

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Threatened Species – Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Endangered Species – Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Candidate Species – There are three categories of candidate species:

Category 1 are those species for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient information to support the listing of the species.

Category 2 are those species for which the Fish and Wildlife Service does not have sufficient information on hand to list the species by is actively seeking information to determine the status of the species.

Category 3 are those species which are presently no longer being considered for listing, however, these species may be reevaluated in the future for listing if a change in conditions warrant it.

Tiering	Incorporating information contained in an EIS (Environmental Impact Statement), such as the Forest Plan EIS, by reference in subsequent environmental documents.
Timber Stand Improvements (TSI)	All intermediate cuttings made to improve the composition, constitution, condition, and growth of a timber stand.
Trailheads	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.
Transition Zone	As used for Forest planning purposes, is the area of transition between ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper. Includes the area where alligator juniper Commonly Occurs.
Transitory Range	Land that is suitable for grazing use of a transitional nature over a period of time. Fore example, after a timber sale, grass may cover the area for a period of time before being replaced by trees or shrubs not suitable for forage.
Transmission Pipeline	A pipeline that carries gas or liquid from a producing field or central collection facility to a storage or consumption facility, usually over long distances.
Travelway	A two-track road that has evolved primarily through use by off-road, high clearance vehicles; usually no planning, design, or construction has occurred and The Road Snakes Its Way Between Obstacles To Reach The User's Destination.
Type Conversion	The conversion of the dominant vegetation in an area from forested to nonforested or from one tree species to another.
Understory	The trees and other woody species growing under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Glossary

Uneven-aged Management	“The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection.” [36 CFR 219.3] See Uneven-Aged Silviculture and Management in the United States, USDA, February, 1978.
Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE)	An equation used to estimate soil movement based on soil characteristics, terrain characteristics, vegetative cover, conservation practices, and rainfall characteristics.
Unpatented mining claim	A claim in which an individual by the act of valid location under the mining laws and regulations, has obtained a right to remove and extract minerals from the land, but where full title has not been acquired from the U.S. Government.
Utility Corridor	The routes of oil, gas, or slurry pipelines or electrical transmission lines through the Forest.
Utilization Standards	Standards established to guide the use and removal of timber and measured in terms of minimum diameter at breast height, minimum length, and percent “soundness.”
Variety Class	A classification system for establishing three visual landscape categories according to the relative importance of the visual features. This classification system is based on the premise that all landscapes have some visual values, but those with the most variety or diversity of visual features have the greatest potential for being or attaining high scenic value. The classes are; A – Distinctive, B – Common, and C – Minimal.
Vegetative Manipulation	To change one vegetation type to another mechanically with chemicals, or by using fire. Usually done to increase forage for livestock and wildlife.
Vertical Diversity	The diversity in an area that results from the complexity of the above ground structure of the vegetation. The more tiers of vegetation or the more diverse the species make-up, or both, the higher the degree of vertical diversity.
Viable Populations	A wildlife or fish population of sufficient size to maintain its existence over time in spite of normal fluctuations in population levels.
VIS (visitor information service)	A service provided to the public in which the public is supplied with information regarding opportunities or activities on National Forest land.
VIS Site	Visitor Information Service Site that provides interpretive information (directional, historical, statistical) located at Forest historical sites, overlook sites, or special interest areas.

Glossary

Visual Distance Zones	Areas of landscape denoted by specified distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference in which to discuss landscape characteristics or activities of people. The three zones are foreground, middleground, and background.
Visual Management System	Also referred to as “Landscape Management” or “Visual Resource Management.” The art and science of planning and administering the use of Forest lands in such ways that visual effects are maintained or improved. Planning and designing visual aspects of multiple-use land management.
Visual Quality	<p>A desired level of visual quality based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Preservation (P). In general, management activities are not detectable to the visitor.2. Retention (R). In general, management activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.3. Partial Retention (PR). In general, management activities may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.4. Modification (M). Management activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, use naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middleground or background.5. Maximum Modification (MM). Management activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.6. Rehabilitation. A short-term management alternative used to restore landscapes that contain undesirable visual impacts to a desired visual quality.7. Enhancement. A short-term management alternative that increases positive visual variety where little variety now exists.
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.
Water Yield	The total net amount of water produced including streamflow and groundwater Recharge.
Watershed	The area that contributes water to a drainage or stream.

Watershed Condition	<p>Watershed condition is expressed as an index water quality, channel stability, and frequency of floods. The watershed condition index is a relative rating of the soil productivity and erosional characteristics of individual terrestrial ecosystems and of the hydrologic functioning of entire watersheds. The index is based on the quantity of cover and compares current conditions against both inherent potential conditions and minimally acceptable “tolerant” conditions.</p> <p><u>Soil Capability</u> – The inherent capacity of a soil to support growth of specified plants, plant communities, or sequence of plant communities.</p> <p><u>Hydrologic Function</u> – The behavioral characteristics of a watershed described in terms of ability to sustain favorable conditions of water flow. Favorable conditions are defined in terms of water quality, quantity, and timing.</p> <p><u>Potential Level</u> – The maximum soil capability and optimum hydrologic function that is inherent to a watershed or portion of a watershed.</p> <p><u>Tolerance Level</u> – The point beyond which there is high risk that potential may be permanently impaired through changes in specified physical, chemical, and biological factors brought about by management activities or natural events.</p> <p><u>Ground Cover</u> – The total rock, litter, and vegetation (for soil capability), or the litter and basal area of perennial vegetation (for hydrologic function), that is in direct contact with the soil surface.</p> <p><u>Optimum Watershed Condition</u> – Is defined as the terrestrial ecosystem or watershed that had a cover condition near inherent potential cover.</p> <p><u>Satisfactory Watershed Condition</u> – Exists when a terrestrial ecosystem or watershed has sufficient ground cover to control surface runoff and erosion to at least the minimally acceptable tolerance conditions.</p> <p><u>Unsatisfactory Watershed Condition</u> – The terrestrial ecosystem or watershed that is unstable or degrading with respect to inherent potential.</p>
Wetlands	Areas with shallow standing water or seasonal to year-long saturated soils including bogs, marshes, and wet meadows.
WFUD	Wildlife and fish user day. A unit for measuring wildlife and fish user activities. One WFD is 12 person-hours.
Wild River	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act usage. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.
Wilderness	Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, wilderness is undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. It is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions that (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of human activity substantially unnoticeable; (2) have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined type of recreation; (3) have at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its condition; and (4) may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum

A system of classifying the wilderness into distinct management units possessing homogenous landscape and social characteristics. The classes are:

Transition: Adjacent to and/or accessed from urban or rural developments or heavy use developed sites. Large numbers of day users traveling short distances into wilderness.

Semi-Primitive: Travel principally on system trails; low incidence of encounters with others; evidence of past human use not essential part of social setting; repeated use of designated camp site.

Primitive: Travel cross-country or by low density trail system; high degree of solitude.

Pristine: No trails; high degree of solitude for both people and wildlife; no perceptible evidence of past human use.

Wildfire

Any wildland fire that requires a suppression action. This includes all fires not meeting the requirements of a prescribed fire.

Window

A short corridor that provides for critical access to area that may be subsequently designated for corridor use.

Woodland

Plant communities with a variety of stocking comprised of various species of pinyon pine and juniper, typically growing on drier sites.

GLOSSARY (Amendment 12)

Adaptive Management	A strategy whereby planning efforts respond to changing conditions.
AMPs	Allotment Management Plan.
Base-for-Exchange	A term used to identify National Forest Lands that meet Forest Plan direction for disposal into private or other ownership.
Best management Practices (BMP)	Management practices that have been developed over a period of time and have been determined to be the best course of action to achieve management objectives.
Carrying Capacity	The density of wildlife or people that an area is capable of sustaining without deterioration to the natural or social environment.
Commercial Touring Company	For this discussion, a for profit company that is allowed to use National Forest Lands for recreational and educational touring activities through a permit process. There are also touring companies that do not use National Forest lands, but instead take visitors to private lands or only on State Highways or County roads. Touring operators who do not use Forest lands do not need a permit from the Forest Service.
Cultural Site	See Heritage Resource.
Developed Camping	Camping that occurs in a setting with constructed facilities such as roads, picnic tables, drinking water and toilets, often resulting in concentrated use.
Dispersed Recreation	Recreation of various kinds that occurs generally throughout a large area and is not confined to a specific place. Scattered, individual outdoor recreation activities normally not identified with developed facilities or areas of group concentrations.
District Interpretive Strategy	A strategy that sets out the goals and objectives for interpretation and suggests methods for accomplishing District interpretation.
Ecological Process	Dynamic interaction of biota with the landscape that is considered "natural" and free of human influence.
Ecosystem	The system formed by the interaction of a group of organisms and their environment.
Fee Demonstration	A Federal program that allows the Forest to charge new use fees or increase use fees for specific visitor sites on National Forest lands for 1997 through 1999. The fees must support added facilities or services to the public. Of the new or additional fees, 80% is returned to the site or project to support visitor services.
Environmental Assessment	A document required by the National Environmental Policy Act to disclose the effects on Federal lands of a proposed action and alternatives.
Goal	A concise statement describing a desired end result and normally expressed in broad general terms.

Glossary

Guideline	Describes a preferred or advisable course of action; desired policy or conduct.
Heritage Resource	The physical remains of past human cultures and places or sites of importance in human history or prehistory.
Inspirational Landscape	Land forms or sites that have special meaning to people, motivating them to meditate or admire in quiet contemplation.
Interpretation	An explanation about cultural or natural resources for the enjoyment or education of the public.
Issue	A point of debate or disagreement.
Land Exchange	The conveyance of non-Federal land or interests to the United States government in exchange for National Forest System.
Leave-No-Trace	A concept in wilderness recreation ethics in which the user keeps his/her impacts on the land to a level at which future visitors would not be able to detect any sign that the area has been visited previously.
Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)	A recreation management concept describing a threshold level that, if crossed, creates an unacceptable change in conditions or benefits.
Management Area	An area with common direction throughout that differs from neighboring areas.
National Historic Register	A listing (maintained by the National Park Service) of areas that have been designated as having historical significance.
NEPA	The National Environmental Policy Act, a policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between people and their environment.
Non-motorized	Overland travel or recreation that does not use motorized vehicles or equipment.
Noxious Weed	Noxious weed is a legal term applied to plants regulated by Federal and State Laws, such as plants designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. Noxious weeds generally possess one of the more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insect or disease, and being not native or new or not common to the United States or parts thereof. (Forest Service Manual 2080.5, Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, PL 93-629, as amended.)
Objective	Describes measurable desired resource conditions, or ranges of conditions, intended to achieve Forest Plan goals.

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Off-highway Vehicle	Any motor vehicle when operated off of highways on Forest lands.
Off-road Travel	Overland travel with motorized or nonmotorized vehicles off of established, cleared and defined routes capable of accommodating such a vehicle.
On-site Stewards	Persons present at a site to protect and care for that site.
Primitive ROS Class (P)	Cross country or primitive trail access only, very few encounters with other people, low to non-existent management presence, facilitates only for site protection - not for comfort, very high degree of naturalness. Wilderness is typically managed for primitive attributes. Some exceptions are Bell Rock and Wilderness adjacent to private lands.
Pristine WOS	A landscape condition where there are no signs of human development; an entirely natural condition.
Proposed Action	The project, activity or action proposed by a Federal agency that is the subject of an environmental assessment.
Quiet Area	An area that is seasonally closed to motor vehicles to provide a non-motorized experience for hunters and to protect wildlife habitat. During the closure, people can access the area on foot, by bicycle or on horseback.
Recreation	To create anew, restore, refresh; refreshment of strength or spirits; an activity that is generally pursued for refreshment or diversion.
Recreation Fire	A fire for recreational purposes such as a campfire. An open fire used to enhance the picnicking or camping experience.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	A land classification system that categorizes National Forest land into six classes, each defined by its setting and the probable recreation experiences, benefits, and activities it affords.
Redrock Area	See Sedona/Oak Creek Ecosystem.
Redrock Landscape	See Sedona/Oak Creek Ecosystem.
Research Natural Area (RNA)	An area set aside by a public or private agency to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. Commercial exploitation is ordinarily not allowed and general public use is discouraged. Generally over 300 acres in size.
Roaded Natural ROS Class (RN)	Paved or gravel all-weather roads, moderate number of encounters, moderate management presence, rustic facilities, moderate to high degree of naturalness. The gateway along Highways 179, and portions of the Red Cliff MA, are typical of Roaded Natural areas.
Rural ROS Class	Less development than in Urban, typical of agricultural areas. Paved or gravel all-weather roads, moderate to high numbers of encounters with other people, high management presence, facilities are generally more rustic, but common and convenient, moderate degree of naturalness. Areas such as the Neighborwoods or pockets of development in Oak Creek Canyon, such as Garlands store area, are examples of Rural areas.
Scoping	A public involvement process for identifying the signficid to identify National Forest lands that meet Forest Plan direction for disposal into private or other ownership.
Sedona/Oak Creek Ecosystem	The area of land generally surrounding Sedona and bounded on the west by Sycamore Canyon, on the east by I-17, on the north by the Mogollon Rim and on the south by Beaverhead Flats. The ecosystem includes both National Forest and private lands. Generally synonymous with the Sedona/Oak Creek Planning Area.

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Semi-primitive	A recreation setting characterized by few and/or subtle modifications by man and with high probability of isolation from the sights and sounds of people.
Semi-primitive Motorized ROS Class (SPM)	Primitive roads and trails, low number of encounters with other people, subtle and limited management presence, rustic facilities constructed of native materials, high degree of "naturalness" with infrequent evidence of human activity. Most of the Savannah MA is typical of SPM setting.
Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS Class (SPNM)	Trail access only - no motor vehicles, low number of encounters with other people, subtle and limited management presence, scarce rustic facilities constructed of native materials, high degree of naturalness with infrequent evidence of human activity. The non-roaded areas in Transition and northwest of House Mountain in the Savannah MA are typical of SPNM settings.
Social Pathway	An unofficial trail created by continuous use. Social pathways result from short-cutting or from poorly marked or inadequate official trails.
Standard	limitations on management activities that are within the authority and ability of the agency to meet or enforce. A principle requiring a specific level of attainment; a rule to measure against.
Stewardship	Responsibility for caring for the land.
System Road or Trails	Roads and trails that have been officially adopted by the Forest Service, properly planned and designed, and receive routine maintenance.
Urban ROS Class (U)	Paved roads, many encounters with other people, high management presence and facilities, low degree of naturalness. An Urban designation is found in areas such as the City of Sedona or Village of Oak Creek.
Urban Interface	The land at the transition between urban development and undeveloped public land.
SFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
Wilderness	Undeveloped Federal land designated under the 1964 Wilderness Act that retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness is protected and managed to pre serve its natural conditions.
Wilderness Portal	An access point, such as a trailhead, into a designated Wilderness.
WIS	Wilderness Information Specialist.
WOS	Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum.