

# **Appendices**

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## Appendix A. Glossary and Acronyms

Sources for this glossary include: Forest Ecosystem Management: An Ecological, Economic, and Social Assessment; Report of the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT) 1993; Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Forest Plans; Upper Columbia River Basin DEIS; Region 4 Revision Desk Guide; Resource Planning Act Program Glossary 1995; and USDA Forest Service Manual and Handbook, PACFISH and INFISH EAs, State of Idaho Forestry Practices Act, USDA Forest Service and BLM Hydrologic Analysis, American Fisheries Society Glossary, Soil Hydrologic Reconnaissance Reports on the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests, Final Rule: Designated Routes and Areas for Motor Vehicle Use (Federal Register: Nov. 2005), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Bull Trout Recovery Plans.

### A

Abiotic

Non-living (refers to air, rocks, soil particles, etc.).

Access management  
See travel management.

Activity area

The smallest logical land area where the effect that is being analyzed or monitored is expected to occur. The area may vary in size depending on the effect that is being analyzed or monitored, because some effects are quite localized and some occur across landscapes. Activity areas are to be specifically described when used in planning and project implementation documents.

snags – The activity area for snags is the specific site affected by actions listed below, whether effects are positive or negative. Actions affecting activity areas that need to be assessed include timber harvest, site-preparation reforestation, timber stand improvement, and prescribed fire. The activity area reflects the scale at which to plan projects that provide for maintaining or improving trends in snag amounts.

coarse woody debris – The activity area is the same as for snags above. However, this may also parallel the

activity area for detrimental disturbance. See below.

detrimental disturbance – The activity area is the specific area where proposed actions may have detrimental soil impacts, such as harvest units within a timber sale area, an individual pasture unit within a grazing allotment, or a burn block within a prescribed burn project area. Existing designated uses such as classified roads and trails, developed campgrounds, and buildings, are not considered detrimental disturbance within an activity area. See the definition for detrimental disturbance for more information.

total soil resource commitment – Effects are generally measured across an all-inclusive activity area, like a timber sale area, a prescribed burn area, or a grazing allotment, where effects to soil commitment could occur or are occurring. Effects include both proposed actions and existing uses, such as roads (classified and non-classified), dedicated trails and landings, administrative sites, parking lots, and mine excavations. See the definition for total soil resource commitment for more information.

Adverse effect

For Forest Plan revision, “adverse effect” is used in the context of the Endangered Species

Act relative to effects on Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate (TEPC) species. Definitions are from Final Endangered Species Consultation Handbook; NMFS/USFWS, 1998. They include both “likely to adversely effect” and “not likely to adversely effect”. Both of these definitions are needed to clearly understand the intent of the phrase “adverse effect” when applied to Forest-wide and management area direction involving TEPC species. The definition of “take” is also included below to help clarify intent.

Likely to adversely affect – the appropriate finding in a biological assessment (or conclusion during informal consultation) if any adverse effect to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions, and the effect is not discountable, insignificant, or beneficial (see definition of “not likely to adversely affect”). In the event the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species, but is also likely to cause some adverse effects, then the proposed action is “likely to adversely affect” the listed species. If incidental take is anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed action, an “is likely to adversely affect” determination should be made. A “likely to adversely affect” determination requires the initiation of formal Section 7 consultation.

Not likely to adversely affect – the appropriate conclusion when effects on listed species are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects without any adverse effects to the species. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where take occurs. Discountable effects are those that are extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not: (1)

be able to meaningfully detect, measure, or evaluate insignificant effects; or (2) expect discountable effects to occur.

Take – to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA §3(19)]. Harm is further defined by FWS to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by FWS as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering (50 CFR § 17.3).

Affected environment

The natural, physical, and human-related environment that is sensitive to changes due to proposed actions.

Air pollutant

Any substance in air that could, if in high enough concentration, harm humans, animals, vegetation, or material. Air pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial matter capable of being airborne in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or a combination of these.

Air quality

The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein; used most frequently in connection with “standards” of maximum acceptable pollutant concentrations.

Allotment (grazing)

Area designated for the use of a certain number and kind of livestock for a prescribed period of time.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)

A type of off-highway vehicle that travels on three or more low-pressure tires; has handle-bar steering; is less than or equal to 50 inches in width; and has a seat designed to be

straddled by the operator.

**Alternative**

One of a number of possible options for responding to the purpose and need for action.

**Anadromous fish**

Fish that hatch and rear in fresh water, migrate to the ocean, mature there, and return to fresh water to reproduce; for example, salmon and steelhead.

**Analysis area**

In contrast with the project area, which is comprised of and defined by the general area in which activities are proposed under the various alternatives, the analysis area varies by resources and issues. It is defined by the area and resources which could potentially be affected or influenced by proposed activities.

**Aquatic ecosystem**

40 CFR 230.3 - Waters of the United States that serve as habitat for interrelated and interacting communities and populations of plants and animals. FSM 2526.05 - The stream channel, lake or estuary bed, water, biotic communities and the habitat features that occur therein.

**Aquatic Integrity**

Aquatic integrity is an assessment and comparison of existing fish habitat conditions with historical conditions that existed before Euro-American settlement. Habitat conditions are assessed to determine how their integrity and resilience may have changed due to effects from past or current human-caused (road construction, timber harvest, livestock grazing, etc.) or natural (wildfire, floods, etc.) disturbance. Conditions or values assessed include numerous habitat parameters found in Appendix B of the Forest Plan. Relative integrity ratings are assigned at the subwatershed scale and are based on the quality of habitat conditions and the presence, abundance, and distribution of key native fish species.

**Area**

A discrete, specifically delineated space that is smaller, and in most cases much smaller, than a Ranger District.

**Arterial road**

A road serving a large land area and usually connecting with public highways or other Forest Service arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standards are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. Arterial roads are usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.

**Attitudes, beliefs, and values**

FSH 1909.17. Preferences, expectations, and opinions people have for forests and the management and use of particular areas. Differing values and expectations have resulted in polarized perceptions that a healthy environment requires protection of lands from human influence, or increased attention to environmental quality presents a threat to employment, economy, or life-style.

**B**

**Bankfull stage**

The bankfull stage corresponds to the discharge at which channel maintenance is the most effective, that is, the discharge at which moving sediment forms or changes bends and meanders, and generally results in the average morphologic characteristics of channels. This term generally describes the elevation on the stream bank where the stream begins to flow onto a flood plain; however, not all stream channels have distinct flood plains.

**Beneficial effect**

Beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects to resource, social, or economic conditions.

Specific to ESA and TEPC species, beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects

without any adverse effects to the species. The appropriate conclusion when effects on listed species are expected to be beneficial would be: “Is not likely to adversely affect”.

#### Beneficial use

Any of the various uses that may be made of the water of an area, including, but not limited to: (1) agricultural water supply; (2) industrial water supply; (3) domestic water supply; (4) cold water biota; (5) primary contact recreational use; (6) secondary contact recreational use; (7) salmonid spawning, overwintering, emergence, and rearing; and (8) warm water biota.

#### Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Practices determined by the State of Idaho Division of Environmental Quality to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources.

#### Big game

Large wild animals that are hunted for sport and food. This hunting is controlled by state wildlife agencies. Big game animals found on this Forest include deer, elk, and moose.

## C

#### Candidate species

Plant and animal species being considered for listing as endangered or threatened, in the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Category 1 candidate species are groups for which the FWS or NMFS has sufficient information to support listing proposals; category 2 candidate species are those for which available information indicates a possible problem, but that need further study to determine the need for listing.

#### Classified road

Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to national Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access. Classified roads can include state roads, county roads, privately owned

roads, National Forest System roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.

#### Clean Air Act

An Act of Congress established to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air through air pollution prevention and control.

#### Clean Water Act

An Act of Congress which establishes policy to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

#### Closed road

A national forest road or segment which is restricted from certain types of use during certain seasons of the year. The prohibited use and the time period of closure must be specified. The closure is legal when the Forest Supervisor has issued an order and posted it in accordance with chapter 36 of the CFR section 261.

#### Coarse woody debris (CWD)

Pieces of woody material having a diameter of at least 3 inches and a length greater than 6 feet (also referred to as large woody debris, or LWD).

#### Composition (species)

The species that make up a plant or animal community, and their relative abundance.

#### Connectivity

The arrangement of habitat that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape. Patches of similar habitats are either close together or connected by corridors of appropriate vegetation (or live stream channels). Opposite of fragmentation.

Sites in a landscape are “connected” if there are patterns or processes to link them in some way. These links arise either from static patterns (e.g., landforms, soil distributions, contiguous forest cover) or from dynamic processes (e.g., dispersal, fire). A particular landscape may have radically different degrees of connectivity with respect to different processes. Connectivity usually involves corridors and networks and describes how

patches are connected in the landscape.

Conservation strategy or conservation agreement

1. An active, affirmative process that (a) identifies issues and seeks input from appropriate American Indian governments, community groups, and individuals; and (b) considers their interests as a necessary an integral part of the BLM's and Forest Service's decision-making process.

2. Plans to remove or reduce threats to Candidate or Sensitive species of plants and animals so that a federal listing as Threatened or Endangered is unnecessary.

Controlled hunt area

An area designated by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to manage species, usually big game such as elk or deer.

Corridor (landscape)

Landscape element that connect similar patches of habitat through an area with different characteristics. For example, streamside vegetation may create a corridor of willows and hardwoods between meadows or through a conifer forest.

Cover type

The current or existing vegetation of an area, described by the dominant vegetation.

Critical habitat

Endangered Species Act - Designated by the USFWS or NMFS, specific areas, within a geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species, on which are found physical or biological features essential to conservation of the species. These areas may require special management consideration or protection, and can also include specific areas outside the occupied area that are deemed essential for conservation.

Critical life stages

Animal life stages associated with the time of the year when reproduction, rearing young, and over-wintering occur.

Cross-country Motor Vehicle Use

Motorized travel is considered cross-country when a motorized vehicle (except motorized over-snow vehicles on snow) is more than 300 feet from a designated road and 100 feet from a designated trail.

Cultural resources

Cultural resources include sites, structures, or objects used by prehistoric and historic residents or travelers. They are non-renewable resources that tell of life-styles of prehistoric and historic people. Cultural resources within the Forests are diverse and include properties such as archaeological ruins, pictographs, early tools, burial sites, log cabins, mining structures, guard stations, and fire lookouts.

Cumulative effects

Impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

## D

Degradation

To degrade, or the act of degrading. Refer to the definition of “degrade” in this glossary.

Degrade

To degrade is to measurably change a resource condition for the worse within an identified scale and time frame. Where existing conditions are within the range of desired conditions, “degrade” means to move the existing condition outside of the desired range. Where existing conditions are already outside the range of desired conditions, “degrade” means to change the existing condition to anything measurably worse. The term “degrade” can apply to any condition or condition indicator at any scale of size or time, but those scales need to be identified. This definition of “degrade” is not intended to define degradation for the State of Idaho as it applies to their Antidegradation Policy

(IDAPA 16.01.02.051).

**Demographic**

Related to the vital statistics of human populations (size, density, growth, distribution, etcetera).

**Denning habitat or sites**

Habitat and locations used by mammals during reproduction and rearing of their young, when the young are highly dependent on adults for survival.

**Designated road, trail, or area**

A National Forest System road, a National Forest System trail, or an area on National Forest System lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to CFR 212.51 on a motor vehicle use map.

**Desired Condition (DC)**

Also called Desired Future Condition, a portrayal of the land, resource, or social and economic conditions that are expected in 50-100 years if management goals and objectives are achieved. A vision of the long-term conditions of the land.

**Desired Future Condition (DFC)**

Also called desired condition, a portrayal of the land, resource, or social and economic conditions that are expected in 50-100 years if management goals and objectives are achieved. A vision of the long-term conditions of the land.

**Detrimental soil disturbance (DD)**

Detrimental soil disturbance (DD) is the alteration of natural soil characteristics that results in immediate or prolonged loss of soil productivity and soil-hydrologic conditions. At least 85 percent of an activity area should be in a non-detrimentally disturbed condition. Stated another way, no more than 15 percent of an activity area should have detrimentally disturbed soil after the management activity is completed. DD can occur from soil that has been displaced, compacted, puddle, or severely burned. Determination of DD excludes existing or planned classified transportation facilities, dedicated trails, and landings, mining

dumps or excavations, parking areas, developed campgrounds, and other dedicated facilities. However, the impacts of these actions are considered total soil resource commitment (TSRC - see definition in this glossary).

Standards for detrimentally disturbed soils are to be applied to existing or planned activities that are available for multiple uses. These standards do not apply to areas with dedicated uses such as mines, ski areas, campgrounds, and administrative sites.

**Developed recreation**

Recreation that requires facilities that in turn result in concentrated use of an area; for example, a campground or ski resort.

**Discountable effect**

A discountable effect is one that is highly unlikely to occur. Therefore, no change to a resource, social, or economic condition would be expected from a discountable effect. Determination of a discountable effect may be based on scientific analysis, professional judgment, experience, or logic.

Specific to the ESA and effects on Threatened, Endangered, Proposed or Candidate species, the appropriate determination for discountable effects on these species would be: "Is not likely to adversely affect". Refer to the "adverse effect" definition in this glossary.

**Dispersed recreation**

Recreation that does not occur in a developed recreation setting, such as hunting, scenic driving, or backpacking.

**E**

**Easement**

A special-use authorization for a right-of-way that conveys a conditioned interest in National Forest System land, and is compensable according to its terms.

**Economic efficiency**

Producing goods and services in areas best

suited for that production based on natural biophysical advantage or an area's ability to best serve regional demands of people.

**Economic dependency**

The degree to which a community is dependent upon National Forest resources for employment and income.

**Economic region**

A group of communities and their surrounding rural areas that are linked together through trade.

**Ecosystem**

A naturally occurring, self-maintained system of living and non-living interacting parts that are organized into biophysical and human dimension components.

**Effective ground cover**

Effective ground cover consists of vegetation, litter, and rock fragments larger than three-fourths inch in diameter. It is expressed as the percentage of material, other than bare ground, covering the land surface. It may include live vegetation, standing dead vegetation, litter, cobble, gravel, stones, and bedrock. The minimum effective ground cover, following the cessation of disturbance in an activity area, should be sufficient to prevent detrimental erosion. Minimum amounts of ground cover necessary to protect the soil from erosion are a function of soil properties, slope gradient and length, and erosivity (precipitation factor), and must be determined locally. Rock fragments, litter, and canopy might be treated independently, depending on the model used to estimate erosion hazard ratings.

**Eligibility**

For Wild and Scenic Rivers, an evaluation of river features to determine which rivers qualify to be studied for possible addition to the WSR System. Two screening criteria are used for a river segment to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. The river must be free-flowing, and it must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, ecological, or other value.

**Endangered species**

Designated by the FWS or NMFS, an animal or plant species that has been given federal protection status because it is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its natural range.

**Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

An act passed by Congress in 1973 intended to protect species and subspecies of plants and animals that are of "aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value". It may also protect the listed species' critical habitat, the geographic area occupied by or essential to the species. The FWS (USFWS) and NMFS share authority to list endangered species, determine critical habitat, and develop species' recovery plans.

**Enhance**

In a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum context, enhance means to address or resolve setting inconsistencies in the adopted ROS strategy classifications.

**Ephemeral stream**

A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or run-off events, and that receives little or no continuous water from springs, snow, or other sources. Unlike intermittent streams, an ephemeral usually does not have a defined stream channel or banks, and its channel is at all times above the water table.

**Eradicate (noxious weeds)**

To eliminate a noxious weed from a given area, including all viable seeds and vegetative propagules.

**Essential habitat**

Used to describe habitat of listed species under ESA, but not designated as "critical habitat". Essential habitat has all the important elements of habitat necessary to sustain a species.

**Exotic species**

Animals or plants that have been introduced from a distant place and are non-native to the area of introduction.

**F****Facility**

Structures needed to support the management, protection, and utilization of the National Forests, including buildings, utility systems, bridges, dams, communication system components, and other constructed features. There are three categories of facilities: recreation, administrative, and permitted.

**Federal Register**

A daily publication which reports Presidential and Federal Agency documents.

**Fine filter approach**

A focus on individual species (management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, etc.).

**Floodprone area width**

The area that would be expected to be covered by water if the wetted stream depth were twice bank full height, determined at the deepest part on a given transect. This width is then extrapolated over the length of the stream reach by averaging several random transects taken within the project area.

**Fluvial fish**

Fish that migrate, but only within a river system. Bull trout that migrate into larger river systems.

**Forbs**

Broadleaf ground vegetation with little or no woody material.

**Forest road or trail**

A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

**Forest transportation atlas**

A display of the system of roads, trails, and airfields of an administrative unit.

**Forest transportation facility**

A forest road or trail or an airfield that is displayed in a forest transportation atlas, including bridges, culverts, parking lots, marine access facilities, safety devices, and other improvements appurtenant to the forest transportation system.

**Forest transportation system**

The system of National Forest System roads, National Forest system trails, and airfields on National Forest System lands.

**Fragmentation**

The splitting or isolation of habitat into smaller patches because of human actions. Habitat can be fragmented by management activities such as timber harvest and road construction, and changes such as agricultural development, major road systems, and reservoir impoundments.

**Free flowing**

Existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, riprapping, or other modification in the waterway.

**G****Geographic Information System (GIS)**

A computer system that stores and uses spatial (mappable) data.

**Geomorphic Integrity**

Geomorphic integrity is an assessment and comparison of existing soil-hydrologic conditions with historical conditions that existed before Euro-American settlement. Upland, riparian, and stream conditions are assessed to determine how their integrity and resilience may have changed due to effects from past or current human-caused (road construction, timber harvest, livestock grazing, etc.) or natural (wildfire, floods, etc.) disturbance. Relative integrity ratings are assessed at the subwatershed scale and based on the geomorphic resilience of streams and wetland/riparian areas, and the ability of the system to absorb and store water.

**Goal**

As Forest Plan management direction, a goal is a concise statement that helps describe a desired condition, or how to achieve that condition. Goals are typically expressed in broad, general terms that are timeless, in that there are no specific dates by which the goals are to be achieved. Goal statements form the basis from which objectives are developed.

**Guideline**

As Forest Plan management direction, a guideline is a preferred or advisable course of action generally expected to be carried out. Deviation from compliance does not require a Forest Plan amendment (as with a standard), but rationale for deviation must be documented in the project decision document.

**H****Habitat**

A place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter, and other environmental conditions for an organism, community, or population of plants or animals.

**Habitat security**

The protection inherent in any situation that allows big game to remain in a defined area despite an increase in stress or disturbance associated with the hunting season or other human activity. The components of security may include, but are not limited to: vegetation, topography, road density, general accessibility, hunting season timing and duration, and land ownership. Habitat security is area specific, while hiding cover (see definition below) is site specific.

**Hardening**

Used in the context of facility management, hardening refers to improvements, usually to the surfacing of roads, trails, campsite areas, and facility access areas, to reduce soil erosion and/or sedimentation in nearby watercourses. These improvements can include paving, gravel surfacing, or a number of other soil stabilization products and techniques.

**Harmful Discharge**

Discharge of oil in such quantities as “may be harmful” pursuant to section 311(b)(4) of the Act. ([61FR 7421, Feb. 28, 1996]) For purposes of section 311(b)(4) of the Act, discharges of oil in such quantities that the Administrator has determined may be harmful to the public health or welfare or the environment of the United States include discharges of oil that: (a) Violate applicable water quality standards; or (b) Cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

**Heritage Program**

The Forest Service program that encompasses all aspects of cultural resource management, including both project and non-project resource inventory, evaluation, mitigation, curation, interpretation, public participation and education, protection and monitoring, and support to other resources.

**Hibernaculum**

Winter residence, or any natural covering for protecting organisms during the winter. This term is often used for bat wintering and roosting areas, which may include caves, mine adits, or loose tree bark.

**Hiding cover**

Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of an adult elk or deer from a human’s view at a distance equal to or less than 200 feet.

**Hierarchy**

A general integrated system comprising two or more levels, the higher controlling to some extent the activities of the lower levels; a series of consecutively subordinate categories forming a system of classification.

**Historical Range of Variability (HRV)**

The natural fluctuation of healthy ecosystem components over time. In this document, HRV refers to the range of conditions and processes that likely occurred prior to settlement of the

area by people of European descent (around the mid 1800s), and that would have varied within certain limits over time.

Historic property

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.

Human dimensions

Refers to social and economic components of an ecosystem.

Hydrologic

Refers to the properties, distribution, and effects of water. “Hydrology” is the study of water; its occurrence, circulation, distribution, properties, and reactions with the environment.

Hydrologic Unit (HU)

A hierarchal coding system developed by the U.S. Geological Service to map geographic boundaries of watersheds of various sizes.

Hydric

Wet or moist conditions. Can refer to a habitat characterized by, or a species adapted to wet or moist conditions, rather than mesic (moderate) or xeric (dry) conditions.

I

Indicator

In effects analysis, a way or device for measuring effects from management alternatives on a particular resource or issue.

Infish

Interim Inland Native Fish Strategy for Intermountain, Northern, and Pacific Northwest Regions (USDA Forest Service).

Infrastructure

The facilities, utilities, and transportation systems needed to meet public and administrative needs.

Insignificant effect

An insignificant effect is one that cannot be detected, measured, or evaluated in any meaningful way. Therefore, no change to a resource, social, or economic condition would be expected from a insignificant effect.

Determination of an insignificant effect may be based on scientific analysis, professional judgment, experience, or logic.

Specific to the ESA and effects on Threatened, Endangered, Proposed or Candidate species, an insignificant effect can never reach the scale or magnitude where a species take occurs. The appropriate effects determination for insignificant effects on these species would be: “Is not likely to adversely affect”. Refer to the “adverse effect” definition in this glossary.

Integrated Weed Management

A multi-disciplinary, ecological approach to managing weed infestations involving the deliberate selection, integration, and implementation of effective weed control measures with due consideration of economic, ecological, and sociological consequences.

Interim management direction

For Wild and Scenic Rivers, the identified outstandingly remarkable values are afforded adequate protection, subject to valid existing rights. Affording adequate protection requires sound resource management decisions based on NEPA analysis. Protective management may be initiated by the administering agency as soon as eligibility is determined. Specific management prescriptions for eligible river segments provide protection to free-flowing values, river-related values, and classification impacts.

Intermittent stream

A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or seasonal run-off, and that receives little or no water from springs or other permanent sources. Unlike ephemeral streams, an intermittent has well-defined channel and banks, and it may seasonally be below the water table.

Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA)  
An area that:

- is larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area;
- contains no improved roads maintained for travel by standard passenger-type vehicles;
- is characterized by a substantially undeveloped character; and
- has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.

These areas include those identified in a set of IRA maps—contained in the Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation Final EIS, Volume 2 (November 2000), and held at the National headquarters of the Forest Service—or any update, correction, or revision of those maps. Refer to Table C-5 in Appendix C to the Forest Plan Revision Final EIS for a listing of IRAs, their location, and acreage.

## K

Key watershed  
Governor's Bull Trout Conservation Plan (7/96) - A watershed that has been designated as critical to long-term persistence of regionally important bull trout populations. Designation is based on existing bull trout population biology and not land ownership. Land management actions emphasize maintenance or recovery of bull trout. Pacfish (1995) - A watershed that is important to "at risk" anadromous fish, provides good anadromous fish habitat, or is readily capable of providing good anadromous fish habitat, and is selected to contribute to a network across the landscape that provides for the long-term conservation of anadromous fish. By definition, a key watershed is currently occupied habitat, similar to a bull trout "priority" watershed.

## L

Landscape scale assessment  
An assessment done for a landscape area

varying in size from a 6th-field HU to a combination of 5th-field HUs, or approximately 10,000 to 100,000 acres. This scale is synonymous with "fine-scale analysis." Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale (EAWS) occurs at this scale.

Landslide

Any downslope mass movement of soil, rock, or debris.

Landslide prone area

An area with a tendency for rapid soil mass movements typified by shallow, non-cohesive soils on slopes where shallow translational planar landsliding phenomena are controlled by shallow groundwater flow convergence. The initiation is often associated with extremely wet periods, such as rain-on-snow events. It does not include slow soil mass movements that include deep earth-flows and rotational slumps, nor snow avalanche or rock fall areas. Translational slides have been documented as the dominant form of landslides for the majority of the Forest.

Landtype

A portion of the landscape resulting from geomorphic and climatic processes with defined characteristics having predictable soil, hydrologic, engineering, productivity, and other behavior patterns.

Landtype associations

A grouping of landtypes similar in general surface configuration and origin.

Local road

Roads that connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or arterial roads, or public highways. The location and standard are usually controlled by topography and specific resource activities rather than travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for long-term, intermittent, short-term, or temporary service.

Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU)

The LAU is a project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses are performed.

**Lynx denning habitat**

Habitat used during parturition and rearing of young until they are mobile. Denning habitat may be found in older mature forest of conifer or mixed conifer/deciduous types, or in regenerating stands (>20 years since disturbance). Denning habitat must be located within daily travel distance of foraging habitat (typical maximum daily distance for females is 3-6 miles).

**Lynx foraging habitat**

Habitat that supports primary prey (snowshoe hare) and/or important alternative prey that are available to lynx. These conditions may occur in early successional stands following some type of disturbance, or in older forests with a substantial understory of shrubs and young conifer trees.

**Lynx habitat currently in unsuitable condition.**

Areas within identified/mapped lynx habitat that are in early successional stages as a result of recent fires or vegetation management, in which the vegetation has not developed sufficiently to support snowshoe hare populations during all seasons.

**M****Maintain**

When used in a management goal or objective for biological and physical resources, “maintain” means to stay within the range of desired conditions. The context is that resource conditions are already within their desired range, and the expectation is that management actions to achieve goals or objectives maintain resource conditions within their desired range in the planning period.

When used in a standard or guideline for biological and physical resources, “maintain” means that current conditions are neither restored or degraded, but remain essentially the same. The context is that resource conditions may or may not be in their desired range, and the expectation is that maintenance

management actions do not degrade or restore current conditions.

This is an important distinction because most goal or objective management actions cannot be designed to achieve desired conditions for all resources. Specific actions are designed to achieve desired conditions for specific resources, but may simultaneously have effects on those or other resources. The intent behind “maintain” when used in a standard or guideline is to keep those effects from degrading resource conditions; i.e., moving conditions from functioning properly to functioning at risk, or making conditions measurably worse when they are currently functioning at risk or not functioning properly. See definitions for “degrade” and “restore” in this Glossary.

For Recreation, Scenic Environment, Heritage, Lands, Special Uses, and Wilderness resources, “maintain” means to continue a current or existing practice, activity, management strategy, resource condition, or level of use.

For physical improvements managed under the Roads and Facilities programs, “maintain” means to keep the road or facility in a usable condition.

For resource inventories, databases, plans, maps, or other documents related to all resources, “maintain” means to periodically update these items to reflect current conditions and/or status.

**Management action or activity**

As identified in FSM 2527.05 - Any Federal activity including (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands and facilities, (2) providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction or improvements, and (3) conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

An exception to this definition is fire suppression, which is considered an

emergency response action rather than a management action. FSM 2671.45f, part 2(a) states, “Human safety is the highest priority for every emergency response action (see FSM 5130.3 for related direction on the wildland fire suppression policy and the priority for the safety of firefighters, other personnel, and the public).”

**Management area**

A land area with similar management goals and a common prescription, as described in the Forest Plan.

**Management Indicator Species (MIS)**

Representative species whose habitat conditions or population changes are used to assess the impacts of management activities on similar species in a particular area. MIS are generally presumed to be sensitive to habitat changes.

**Management Prescription Category (MPC)**

Management prescriptions are defined as, “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). MPCs are broad categories of management prescriptions that indicate the general management emphasis prescribed for a given area. They are based on Forest Service definitions developed at the national level, and represent management emphasis themes, ranging from Wilderness (1.0) to Concentrated Development (8.0). The national MPCs have been customized during Forest Plan revision to better fit the needs and issues of the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Forests.

**Measurable change**

A measurable change is one that can be meaningfully detected, measured, or evaluated using accepted analysis or monitoring methods. A measurable change would not result from an insignificant or discountable effect.

**Mesic**

Moderate moisture conditions. Can refer to a habitat characterized by, or a species adapted

to moderate moisture conditions rather than hydric (wet) or xeric (dry) conditions.

**Metapopulation**

A group or collection of semi-isolated subpopulations of organisms that are interconnected and interact both physically and genetically. A population comprising local populations that are linked by migrants, allowing for recolonization of unoccupied habitat patches after local extinction events.

**Mitigate**

To avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, rectify, or compensate for impacts or degradation that might otherwise result from management actions.

**Monitoring**

The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated results of a management plan are being realized, or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

**Motor vehicle**

Any vehicle which is self-propelled, other than: 1) A vehicle operated on rails; and 2) Any wheelchair or mobility device, including one that is battery-powered, that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

**Motor vehicle use map**

A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a Ranger District of the National Forest System.

## N

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires environmental analysis and public disclosure of federal actions.

**National Forest System road**

A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, County, or other local

public road authority.

National Forest System trail

A forest trail other than a trail which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, County, or other local public road authority.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

A Federal Act, passed in 1966, which established a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation and for other purposes, including the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmarks designation, regulations for supervision of antiquities, designation of the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), guidelines for federal agency responsibilities, technical advice, and the establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

A list of cultural resources that have local, state, or national significance maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Native species

Animals or plants that originated in the area in which they live. Species that normally live and thrive in a particular ecosystem.

New facilities

Facilities resulting from new construction in locations where no facilities previously existed.

New road construction

Activity that results in the addition of forest classified or temporary road miles (36 CFR 212.1).

No Action (Alternative)

The most likely condition expected to exist if current management practices continue unchanged. The analysis of this alternative is required for federal actions under NEPA.

Non-discretionary actions

Land management activities initiated from

outside the National Forest Service—such as mining proposals, special-use permitted activities, or suppression tactics for life-threatening situations.

Non-system road

Another name for an unauthorized or unclassified road.

Noxious weed

A state-designated plant species that causes negative ecological and economic impacts to both agricultural and other lands within the state.

## O

Objective

As Forest Plan management direction, an objective is a concise time-specific statement of actions or results designed to help achieve goals. Objectives form the basis for project-level actions or proposals to help achieve Forest goals. The time frame for accomplishing objectives, unless otherwise stated, is generally considered to be the planning period, or the next 10 to 15 years. More specific dates are not typically used because achievement can be delayed by funding, litigation, environmental changes, and other influences beyond the Forest's control.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)

Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. These include common vehicles such as motorcycles, ATVs, snowmobiles, 4-wheel drive vehicles, and trail bikes.

Over-snow vehicle

A motor vehicle that is designed for use over snow and that runs on a track or tracks and/or ski or skis, while in use over snow.

## P

Pacfish

Interim strategies for managing Pacific

anadromous fish-producing watersheds in eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California.

#### Population

The people, wildlife, fish, or plants that inhabit and reproduce in a specific area. Also, a group of individuals of the same species occupying a defined locality during a given time that exhibit reproductive continuity from generation to generation.

#### Primitive

A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification for areas characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.

#### Priority wildlife habitats

Those habitats that have most decreased or changed from historic times. They can be used to rank the need for restoration or management emphasis.

#### Priority watershed

Governor's Bull Trout Conservation Plan (7/96) - A watershed that is either in the best condition for this species or is most recoverable with the greatest opportunity for success. Priority watersheds can be classified as follows:

**Focal** - highly occupied, existing protection and maintenance, cost for protection is low, chance of success is high over the short term.

**Adjunct** - considerable restoration may be needed, riparian and in-channel restoration stand a good chance of succeeding, good opportunity for colonizing from adjacent habitat, restoration can improve adjacent refuge populations.

**Nodal** - critical to sustaining existing

populations within the watershed, connected and accessible to migrating populations, restoration potential is high.

**Critical Contributing Area** - restoration is necessary to secure functional value for associated focal, adjunct, or nodal habitats.

**Lost Cause** - level of effort exceeds benefits.

#### Private road

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

#### Professional judgment

Intuitive conclusions and predictions dependent upon training; interpretation of facts, information, observations, and/or personal knowledge.

#### Project Design Features (PDF)

Modifications of actions that: (1) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action in a given area of concern; (2) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the actions and its implementation; (3) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or (5) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

#### Proposed Action

A proposal made by the Forest Service or other federal agency to authorize, recommend, or implement an action to meet a specific purpose and need.

#### Public road

Any road or street under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, a public authority and open to public travel [23 U.S.C. 101(a)].

## R

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)**  
A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes--primitive, semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

**Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)**  
Twelve hours of recreation use in any combination of persons and hours (one person for 12 hours, three persons for four hours, etc.).

**Resident fish**  
Fish that are non-migratory and spend their entire life cycle within a given freshwater area.

**Resilient, resiliency**  
The ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states of successional stages. In human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.

**Restoration**  
Management actions or decisions taken to restore the desired conditions of habitats, communities, ecosystems, resources, or watersheds. For soil, water, riparian, or aquatic resources, restoration may include any one or a combination of active, passive, or conservation management strategies or approaches.

**Restoration priority**  
A means used in this Forest Plan revision to prioritize water quality and aquatic restoration using beneficial uses, current condition, imperiled fish species, 303(d)-listed water bodies, and TMDL-assigned subbasins. This process also includes whether restoration should be active or passive based upon district-

level properly functioning condition analyses for 6th level hydrologic units (subwatersheds).

**Restore**  
For biological and physical resources, restore means to repair, re-establish, or recover ecosystem functions, processes, or components so that they are moving toward or within their range of desired conditions.

For the Recreation, Scenic Environment, Heritage, Lands, Special Uses, Wilderness, Roads and Facilities resources, restore means to use management actions to re-establish desired resource conditions.

**Retard attainment of desired resource conditions**  
When an effect resulting from a management action, individually or in combination with effects from other management actions, within a specified area and time frame, measurably slows the recovery rate of existing conditions moving toward the range of desired resource conditions.

**Riparian areas or zones**  
Terrestrial areas where the vegetation complex and microclimate conditions are products of the combined presence and influence of perennial and/or intermittent water, associated with high water tables, and soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics.

**Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs)**  
Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependant resources receive primary emphasis, and management activities are subject to specific goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines. RCAs include traditional riparian corridors, perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, lakes, springs, reservoirs, and other areas where proper riparian functions and ecological processes are crucial to maintenance of the area's water, sediment, woody debris, nutrient delivery system, and associated biotic communities and habitat.

**Road**

A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail.

**Road decommissioning**

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

**Road maintenance**

The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective (FSM 7712.3).

**Road maintenance level**

Road maintenance is classified in terms of the following levels:

- Maintenance level 1 - Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities.
- Maintenance level 2 - Assigned to roads open for public or permitted use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration.
- Maintenance level 3 - Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities.
- Maintenance level 4 - Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Some roads may be paved and/or dust-abated.
- Maintenance level 5 - Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These roads are normally paved.

**Road obliteration**

Road decommissioning technique used to eliminate the functional characteristics of a travelway and re-establish the natural resource production capability. The intent is to make the corridor unusable as a road or a trail and stabilize it against soil loss, which can involve

re-contouring and restoring natural slopes.

**Road reconstruction**

Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road as defined below:

Road Improvement – Activity that results in an increase of an existing road’s traffic service level expansion of its capacity, or a change in its original design function.

Road Realignment – Activity that results in a new location of an existing road or portions of an existing road and treatment of the old roadway (36 CFR 212.1).

**Roads Analysis Process (RAP)**

Roads analysis is an integrated ecological, social, and economic science-based approach to transportation planning that addresses existing and future road management options. A completed science-based roads analysis will inform management decisions about the benefits and risks of constructing new roads in unroaded areas; relocating, stabilizing, changing the standards of, or decommissioning unneeded roads; access issues; and increasing, reducing, or discontinuing road maintenance.

Roads subject to the Highway Safety Act National Forest System roads open to use by the public for standard passenger cars. This includes roads with access restricted on a seasonal basis and roads closed during extreme weather conditions or for emergencies, but which are otherwise open for general public use.

**Roaded natural**

A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification for areas characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be moderate to high, with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and

utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.

Roadless area

See Inventoried Roadless Area.

RS 2477 claim

A claim for a pre-existing road right-of-way based upon a mining law passed in 1866. The law was later repealed as a part of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976.

Rural

ROS classification for areas characterized by a natural environment that has been substantially modified by development of structures, vegetative manipulation, or pastoral agricultural development. Resource modification and utilization practices may be used to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sound of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

## S

Scale

Defined in this framework as geographic extent; for example, region, sub-regional, or landscape scale.

Scoping

The process the Forest Service uses to determine, through public involvement, the range of issues that the planning process should address.

Security cover or habitat

Vegetation cover used by elk for concealment during the rifle-hunting season (Lyon and

Canfield, 1991).

Sedimentation

The action or process of forming and depositing sediments. Stream sedimentation occurs when water velocity cannot transport the bed load and suspended matter is deposited by gravity along the streambed.

Semiprimitive motorized

ROS classification for areas characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized use of primitive roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motorcycles is permitted.

Semiprimitive nonmotorized

ROS classification for areas characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized recreation use is not permitted, but primitive roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads may be restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities or other resources.

Sensitive species

A Forest Service or BLM designation, sensitive plant and animal species are selected by the Regional Forester or the BLM State Director because population viability may be a concern, as evidenced by a current or predicted downward trend in population numbers or density, or a current or predicted downward trend in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Sensitive species are not addressed in or covered by the Endangered Species Act.

**Silviculture**

The care and tending of stands of trees to meet specific objectives.

**Snag**

A standing dead tree.

**Soil erosion**

Soil erosion is the detachment and transport of soil particles or aggregates by wind, water, or gravity. Management practices may increase soil erosion hazard when they remove ground cover and detach soil particles. .

**Soil mass movement or soil mass erosion**

Soil mass movement is the downslope movement of earth caused by gravity. This includes but is not limited to landslides, rock falls, debris avalanches, and creep. It does not, however, include surface erosion by running water. It may be caused by natural erosional processes, or by natural disturbances (e.g., earthquakes or wildland fire) or human disturbances (e.g., mining or road construction).

**Soil productivity**

Soil productivity includes the inherent capacity of a soil under management to support the growth of specified plants, plant communities, or a sequence of plant communities. Soil productivity may be expressed in terms of volume or weight/unit area/year, percent plant cover, or other measures of biomass accumulation.

**Spawning**

The act of fish reproduction. The mixing of the sperm of a male fish and the eggs of a female fish.

**Special use authorization**

A permit, term permit, lease, or easement that allows occupancy or use rights or privileges on National Forest System lands (36 CFR 261.2).

**Special-use permit**

A special-use authorization that provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System lands or facilities for specific purposes,

and which is both revocable and terminable.

**Species of concern**

An unofficial status for a species whose abundance is at low levels.

**Standard**

As Forest Plan management direction, a standard is a binding limitation placed on management actions. It must be within the authority and ability of the Forest Service to enforce. A project or action that varies from a relevant standard may not be authorized unless the Forest Plan is amended to modify, remove, or waive application of the standard.

**State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)**

A person appointed by a state's Governor to administer the State Historic Preservation Program.

**Strongholds**

For fish, strongholds are watersheds that: (1) include all major life-history forms (resident, fluvial, adfluvial) that historically occurred there; (2) have numbers that are stable or increasing, with local populations at least half of their historical size; and (3) have populations with at least 5,000 individuals or 500 adults.

**Subbasin**

A fourth field hydrologic unit that nests within the hierarchical system developed by the U.S. Geological Survey to describe watersheds. Typically 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres in size, a subbasin is smaller than a river basin (third field unit), and larger than a watershed (fifth field unit).

**Substrate**

The composition of a streambed, including mineral and organic materials.

**Subwatershed**

An area of land that drains to a common point. A subwatershed is smaller subdivision of a watershed but is larger than a drainage or site. Subwatersheds are often synonymous with sixth-field hydrologic units, which are nested within larger watersheds (fifth-field units), and

are comprised of smaller drainages, sites, and stream reaches.

#### Subwatershed vulnerability

Subwatershed vulnerability is an assessment of a subwatershed's sensitivity to disturbance and its resiliency or natural ability for restoration. The disturbance may be human-caused and/or natural. This assessment uses several criteria, including soil erosion rates, natural sediment yields, and percentage of landslide-prone areas within the subwatershed.

#### Sustainability

The ability to maintain a desired condition or flow of benefits over time.

## T

#### Take of Listed Species

The Endangered Species Act defines take of listed species as follows: [PL 93-205; 16 USC 1531 *et seq.*] (19) The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

#### Temporary road or trail

A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization that is not a forest road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas.

#### Thermal cover

Vegetation used by animals to lessen the effects of weather. For elk, thermal cover is typically a stand of coniferous trees, 40 feet or taller, with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.

#### Threatened species

Designated by the USFWS or NMFS; a plant or animal species given federal protection because it is likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

#### Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

TMDL is the sum of waste load allocations for point sources, non-point sources, natural background, and a margin of safety. A TMDL specifies the amount of a pollutant that needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards set by the state. TMDL is used in a process to attain water quality standards that (1) identifies water quality problems and contributing pollutant sources, (2) allocates pollution control responsibilities among sources in the watershed, and (3) provides a basis for taking actions needed to restore a water body.

#### Total Soil Resource Commitment (TSRC)

TSRC is the conversion of a productive site to an essentially non-productive site for a period of more than 50 years. Examples include classified or unclassified roads, inadequately restored haul roads, designated skid roads, landing areas, parking lots, mining dumps or excavations, dedicated trails (skid trails also), developed campgrounds, other dedicated facilities, and some stock driveways. Productivity on these areas ranges from 0 to 40 percent of natural.

Standards for detrimentally disturbed soils are to be applied to existing or planned activities that are available for multiple uses. These standards do not apply to areas with dedicated uses such as mines, ski areas, campgrounds, and administrative sites.

#### Traditional cultural property

Traditional cultural property is defined as a property that is associated with cultural practices or beliefs or a living community that (1) are rooted in that community's history, and (2) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (National Register Bulletin 38)

#### Trail

A route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches in wide that is identified and managed as a trail.

#### Trail vehicle

Vehicles designed for trail use, such as bicycles, snowmobiles, trail bikes, trail

scooters, and all terrain vehicles (ATVs).

Transportation facility jurisdiction

The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement, or other similar method. While jurisdiction requires authority, it does not necessarily reflect ownership.

Travel corridor

A linear strip of land defined for the present or future location of transportation facilities within its boundaries.

Travel management

The integrated planning of and providing for appropriate movement of people and products to and through National Forest System lands.

Travel management atlas

An atlas that consists of a forest transportation atlas and a motor vehicle use map or maps.

Travel map or plan

Physical documentation of the outcome of the travel management process reflecting the access decisions (travel orders) issued by the responsible official to restrict, prohibit, or allow the use of a described area or transportation facility to entry or mode of travel.

Travelway

Travelways existing on the national forest but not inventoried as part of the forest development transportation system. These routes vary in width, length and structure. Their origin is typically from off-road public travel, but may also be abandoned routes from past management activities such as mining, oil and gas exploration, grazing, and timber harvesting (see also unclassified roads). These roads may also include roads referred to as “two-tracks,” “non-system roads,” or “ghost roads”.

## U

Unauthorized road or trail

A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail, and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. Also called unclassified, undetermined, and user-created.

Undertaking

Any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of any historic properties located in the area of potential effects (36 CFR 800.2). The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency or licensed or assisted by a federal agency.

Undeveloped character

In the context of land management, an area of land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable.

Unroaded areas

Areas that do not contain classified roads.

Unstable areas

Land areas that have a higher probability of increased erosion, landslides, and channel adjustment disturbances during climatic or physical events such as major storms or fires.

Urban

ROS classification for areas characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are often used to enhance specific recreational activities. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans are predominant on the site. Large numbers of users can be expected both on the site and in

nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.

User-created route

A route that has appeared on National Forest System land without Forest Service authorization. These routes were constructed through use and have no engineered features or drainage structures.

Utility corridor

A linear strip of land defined for the present or future location of utility facilities within its boundaries.

**V**

Viable population

A population that is regarded as having the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that it will continue to exist over time and will be well distributed within a given area.

Vulnerability

Refers to lack of animal security during the hunting season. Vulnerability can be affected by conditions such as road density, road closures, openings, and hunting pressure.

**W**

Water Quality Integrity

Water quality integrity is an assessment and comparison of existing water quality conditions with historical conditions that existed before Euro-American settlement. Physical, chemical, and biological water conditions are assessed to determine how their integrity and resilience may have changed due to effects from past or current human-caused (road construction, timber harvest, livestock grazing, etc.) or natural (wildfire, floods, etc.) disturbance. Conditions or values assessed include stream bank damage, sediment loads, channel modification, flow disruption, thermal changes, chemical contamination, and biological stress. Relative integrity ratings are

assigned at the subwatershed scale and are based on whether any designated beneficial use is not fully supported or any condition/value is seriously degraded.

Water quality limited water bodies

Denotes streams or other water bodies not meeting state Water Quality Standards. For purposes of Clean Water Act listing, these are waters that will not meet standards even with application of required effluent limitations.

Watershed

Region or area drained by surface and groundwater flow in rivers, streams, or other surface channels. A smaller watershed can be wholly contained within a larger one, as watersheds are hierarchal in structure. For this document, watersheds are often synonymous with 5th field hydrologic units, which are nested within larger subbasins (4th field units), and are comprised of smaller subwatersheds (6th field units).

Watershed Condition Indicator (WCI)

WCIs are an integrated suite of aquatic (including biophysical components), riparian (including riparian –associated vegetation species), and hydrologic (including uplands) condition measures that are intended to be used at the a variety of watershed scales. They assist in determining the current condition of a watershed and should be used to help design appropriate management actions, or to alter or mitigate proposed and or ongoing actions, to move watersheds toward desired conditions. WCIs represent a diagnostic means to determine factors of current condition and assist in determining future conditions associated with implementing management actions or natural restoration over time.

Wetlands

Land areas that are wet at least for part of the year, are poorly drained, and are characterized by hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Examples of wetlands include swamps, marshes, and bogs.

Wheelchair or mobility device

A device, including one that is battery-

powered, that is designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area. A person whose disability requires use of a wheelchair or mobility device may use a wheelchair or mobility device that meets this definition anywhere foot travel is permitted (Title V, sec. 507c, of the ADA).

#### Wilderness areas

Areas which Congress has designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and that are without developed and maintained roads, and that are substantially natural.

#### Wildfire

An unwanted wildland fire. Wildfires can be further described by two basic categories:

- characteristic, which produce effects similar to those that occurred in the historical fire regime, or
- uncharacteristic, which produce effects much different than those in the historical fire regime.

#### Wildland fire

Any fire not involving a home or other structure, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

#### Wildland/urban interface

The line, area, or zone where structures and other human developments meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuel. Interface is further delineated into the following types:

- wildland/urban interface—developed areas with residential structures where many structures border wildland on a broad front.
- wildland/rural interface—developed areas with private residential structures where developments are few in number scattered over a large area surrounded by wildland.

#### Winter range

An area or areas where animals (usually

ungulates such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep) concentrate due to favorable winter weather conditions. Conditions are often influenced by snow depth, and the availability or forage and thermal cover.

#### Wolverine natal denning habitat

Wolverine natal den habitat in the northern Rockies is strongly tied to high elevation and glaciated landscapes. Although cirques are used as natal denning habitat and may be preferred in most years, a given female that uses cirque basin one year will use other glaciated landforms in other years. Variable snow conditions may make other glaciated landforms, such as cirque headwalls, or avalanche chutes, more attractive as natal den sites in some years. Glaciated landscapes probably encompass most if not all natal den habitat in Region One (Hillis and Kennedy 2003).

## X

#### Xeric

Dry conditions. Can refer to a habitat characterized by, or a species adapted to dry conditions, rather than hydric (wet) or mesic (moderate) moisture conditions.

## Z

#### Zone of Influence (ZOI)

The area that is economically and socio-economically influenced by Forest Service management.

## ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLS

AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BA	Biological Assessment
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
DC	Desired Condition
DD	Detrimental Disturbance (soils)
DEIS	Draft Environment Impact Statement
DFC	Desired Future Condition
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HU	Hydrologic Unit
ID CDC	Idaho Conservation Data Center
ID Team	Interdisciplinary Team
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
IWM	Integrated Weed Management
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit
LCAS	Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MA	Management Area
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Management Prescription Category
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
PDF	Project Design Feature
PFC	Properly Functioning Condition
RAP	Roads Analysis Process

RARE	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
RCA	Riparian Conservation Area (from ICBEMP)
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RPA	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day
SFSR	South Fork Salmon River
TEPC	Threatened, endangered, proposed/petitioned, and candidate (species)
TEPCS	Threatened, endangered, proposed/petitioned, candidate, and sensitive (species)
TES	Threatened, endangered, and sensitive (species)
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSRC	Total Soil Resource Commitment
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of Interior
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WARS	Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy
WCI	Watershed Condition Indicator
WQI	Water Quality Integrity
WQLWB	Water Quality Limited Water Body
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
ZOI	Zone of Influence
>	Greater than
<	Less than

