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Glossary

Changes in Chapter 6 Between Draft and Final EIS

No changes were made.

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; Region 4 Revision Desk Guide; Resource Planning Act Program Glossary 1995; and U.S.D.A. Forest Service Manual & Handbook, Executive Order 11987(Exotic Organisms); USDA Forest Service, People's Glossary of Ecosystem Management Terms (<http://www.fs.fed.us/land/emterms.html>)

active nest: In regards to goshawk habitat, a goshawk nest known to have contained an egg. A nest need not have successfully produced fledglings (Utah Northern Goshawk Project Environmental Assessment, October 1999).

activity area: A land area impacted by a management activity, excluding specified transportation facilities, dedicated trails, and mining excavations and dumps. Activity areas include harvest units within timber sales, prescribed burn areas, and grazing areas within allotments. Riparian and other environmentally sensitive areas may be monitored and evaluated as individual activity areas within larger management areas.

age class: An interval into which the age of species is divided for classification. An age grouping of trees according to an interval of years, usually 20 years. A single age class would have trees that are within 20 years of the same age, such as 1-20 years or 21-40 years.

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.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ): The quantity of timber on a forest that may be sold from a designated area for a specified time period. ASQ is determined in the Forest Plan.

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.

baseline: The first set of data collected at an established monitoring site, to be compared with subsequent monitoring data from the same location.

beneficial use: An actual or potential use that may be made of the waters of the state that is protected against quality degradation. Examples of beneficial uses include domestic, agricultural, and industrial water supplies, recreation, aquatic life, aesthetics, wildlife habitat, and salmon spawning.

Best Management Practice (BMP): A practice or combination of practices, that is determined by a State after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation to be the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals (40 CFR 130.2(q)). Best Management Practices as defined by State of Utah-Division of Water Quality regulation or agreement between the State of Utah and Forest Service include the following (appendix A):

- State of Utah Non Point Source Management Plan for Silvicultural Activities.
- State of Utah Non Point Source Management Plan for Hydrologic Modifications.
- Salt Lake County Water Quality and Pollution Control: Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.

big game: Large mammals, such as deer, elk, and antelope that are hunted for sport.

biological diversity (or biodiversity): The variety and abundance of life and its processes. It includes all living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Biological diversity also refers to the compositions, structures, and functions of species and habitats and their interactions.

blowdown: Trees felled or broken off by wind.

browse: Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs that animals eat. Browse is often used to refer to the shrubs eaten by big game, such as elk and deer.

candidate species: Plant and animal species being considered for listing as endangered or threatened, in the opinion of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife (FWS) 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 need further study to determine the need for listing.

canopy: The part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multi-storied forest.

cavity: A hole in a tree often used by wildlife species, usually birds, for nesting, roosting, and reproduction.

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

concentrated use area: Concentrated Use Area (CUA) is where the Forest Service invests management time or dollars for the management of sites or areas of recreation activity that leave evident impacts, such as litter, vandalism, or soil compaction. Any constructed features or management activities are primarily for resource protection rather than user convenience. The primary management objective is to protect and stabilize natural resources.

concern level: Is a measure of the degree of public importance placed on how landscapes are viewed from travelways and use areas.

conifer: A tree that produces cones, such as a pine, spruce, or fir tree.

connectivity: The degree to which similar but separated vegetation components of a landscape are connected.

conservation agreement: A formal written agreement for implementing the conservation strategy. It describes specific actions and responsibilities of the participating agencies.

conservation strategy: A written document describing specific actions required to reduce or eliminate threats to candidate species or species of special concern and to assure their long-term survival.

corridor (landscape): Landscape elements 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 forest.

cover type: Stands of a particular vegetation type that are composed of similar species. The aspen cover type contains plants distinct from the pinyon-juniper cover type.

cubic foot: See MCF

cultural resource: The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past; this can be historical or pre-historic. A synonym for heritage resource

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.

decadent: Marked by decay or decline.

decommissioning: Various levels of treatment to stabilize and rehabilitate unneeded roads or trails, such as blocking the entrance, revegetating, water barring, removing fills and culverts, reestablishing drainage ways, removing unstable road shoulders, or full obliteration by recontouring and restoring natural slopes.

desired landscape character: Appearance of the landscape to be retained or created over time, recognizing that a landscape is a dynamic and constantly changing community of plants and animals. This is a combination of landscape design attributes and opportunities, as well as biological opportunities and constraints.

developed recreation: Primary management objective is to provide enhancement of recreation opportunities through site modification and providing various amenities. Example ski resorts, campgrounds, etc..

DFC (Desired Future Condition): A portrayal of the land, resource, or social and economic conditions that are expected to result in 50-100 years if objectives are achieved. A vision of the long-term conditions of the land.

Dispersed Recreation: Dispersed Recreation is where undeveloped recreation activities and their associated impacts are dispersed through out the Forest. Any constructed amenities or management are for resource protection rather than user convenience. Undeveloped Recreation and Concentrated Use Area are included in Dispersed Recreation.

distance zones: Landscape areas denoted by specified distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference in which to discuss landscape attributes or the scenic effect of human activities in a landscape.

disturbance: Any event, such as wildfire or a timber sale, that alters the structure, composition, or function of an ecosystem.

disturbance regime: All known current and historical disturbances of a subject area.

down woody debris: Dead woody material, such as limbs and large roots, on the ground or in streams.

ecological integrity: The degree to which the elements of biodiversity and the functions that link them together and sustain the entire system are complete and capable of performing desired functions.

ecological function: The process through which the constituent living and nonliving elements of ecosystems change and interact, including biogeochemical processes and succession.

ecological processes: The actions or events that link organisms (including humans) and their environment such as disturbance, successional development, nutrient cycling, carbon sequestration, productivity, and decay.

ecosystem: An arrangement of living and non-living things and the forces that move among them. Living things include plants and animals. Non-living parts of ecosystems may be rocks and minerals. Weather and wildfire are two of the forces that act within ecosystems.

ecosystem health: A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met.

ecosystem management: Scientifically based land and resource management that integrates ecological capabilities with social values and economic relationships, to produce, restore, or sustain ecosystem integrity and desired conditions, uses, products, values, and services over the long term.

eligibility (for Wild and Scenic Rivers): A river is eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System if it is free-flowing and has at least one river-related value that is considered outstandingly remarkable.

endangered species: A plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 identifies endangered species.

endemic plant/organism: A plant or animal that occurs naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited geographically. (see also: indigenous, global distribution)

erosion: The wearing away of the land surface by wind or water.

even-aged stand: A group of trees of a single age class.

even-aged silvicultural system: A method to regenerate and maintain a stand with a single age class of trees.

Existing Scenic Integrity (“Existing visual condition”): Current state of the landscape, considering previous human alterations.

exotic species: All species of plants and animals not naturally occurring, either presently or historically, in any ecosystem of the United States.

fire cycle: The average time between fires in a given area.

Fire Management Plan (FMP): A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational plans such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

fire regime: The characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, such as the frequency, predictability, intensity, and seasonality of fire.

fire use: The combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.

fisheries habitat: Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish, or have the potential to support fish.

flood plain: A lowland adjoining a watercourse. At a minimum, the area is subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in a given year.

forage: Plant material (usually grasses, forbs, and brush) that is available for animal consumption.

forbs: Broadleaf ground vegetation with little or no woody material.

forest health: A measure of the robustness of forest ecosystems. Aspects of forest health include biological diversity; soil, air, and water productivity; natural disturbances; and the capacity of the forest to provide a sustaining flow of goods and services for people.

forest road: As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 101), any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (FSM 7705 - Transportation System)

Forest Service Manual (FSM): The Forest Service Manual (FSM) contains legal authorities, objectives, policies, responsibilities, instructions, and guidance needed on a continuing basis by Forest Service line officers and primary staff in more than one unit to plan and execute assigned programs and activities. See also Forest Service Handbook (FSH) below.

Forest Service Handbook (FSH): The Forest Service Handbooks (FSH) are the principal source of specialized guidance and instruction for carrying out the direction issued in the Forest Service Manual (FSM). Specialists and technicians are the primary audience of handbook direction. Handbooks may also incorporate external directives

(such as the Federal Property Management Regulations in FSH 6409.31) with related USDA and Forest Service directive supplements. See also Forest Service Manual (FSM) above.

forest transportation system management: The planning, inventory, analysis, classification, record keeping, scheduling, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, decommissioning, and other operations undertaken to achieve environmentally sound, safe, cost-effective, access for use, protection, administration, and management of National Forest System lands. (FSM 7705 - Transportation System)

fragmentation: The splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat, typically forest cover, but including other types of habitat. Habitat can be fragmented naturally or from forest management activities.

fuels: Plants and woody vegetation, both living and dead, that are capable of burning.

fuels management: The treatment of fuels that would otherwise interfere with effective fire management or control. For instance, prescribed fire can reduce the amount of fuels that accumulate on the forest floor before the fuels become so heavy that a natural wildfire in the area would be explosive and impossible to control.

fuelwood: Wood cut into short lengths for burning.

function: All the processes within an ecosystem through which the elements interact, such as succession, the food chain, fire, weather, and the hydrologic cycle.

GIS (Geographic Information System): A computer system that stores and uses spatial (mapable) data.

goal: A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved some time in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms, without any specific date for attainment.

ground cover: The percentage of material, other than bare ground (or pavement – rock less than ¾ inch in diameter), covering the land surface. It may include live vegetation, standing dead vegetation, litter, cobble, gravel, stones and bedrock. Ground cover plus bare ground and pavement would total 100 percent.

ground water: The supply of fresh water under the earth's surface in an aquifer or in the soil.

group selection: A method of tree harvest in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. This silvicultural treatment results in small openings that form mosaics of age class groups in the forest.

guideline: Statement describing a preferred or advisable course of action that is generally expected to be carried out. Deviation from compliance does not require Forest Plan amendment, but the rationale for such deviation shall be documented in the project decision document.

habitat: The place where a plant or animal lives and grows under natural conditions.

heritage resource: The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past - our cultural patrimony; this can be historical or pre-historic. Generally a synonym for cultural resource, although heritage resource may be more broadly inclusive.

historical range of variability (HRV): The natural fluctuation of the components of a healthy ecosystem over time. Refers to the range of conditions and processes that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by people of European descent (approximately the mid-1800s), which would have varied within certain limits over time.

home range: In regards to goshawk habitat, the area that a goshawk habitually uses during nesting, resting, bathing, foraging, and roosting. A nesting home range contains nest areas (active nests and historical nests), the Post Fledgling Area (PFA), and the foraging area (Utah Northern Goshawk Project Environmental Assessment, October 1999).

HUC (Hydrologic Unit Codes): A coding system developed by the U.S. Geological Service to map geographic boundaries of watersheds of various sizes.

hydrologic cycle: Also called the water cycle, this is the process of water evaporating, condensing, falling to the ground as precipitation, and returning to the ocean as run-off.

hydrology: The study of the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks, and in the atmosphere.

immediate foreground: The detailed feature landscape found within the first few hundred feet of the observer, generally from the observer to 300 feet away. This distance zone is normally used in project level planning, not broad scale planning.

intermittent stream: A stream or portion of a stream that does not flow year-round but only when it receives base flow solely during wet periods, or receives groundwater discharge or protracted contributions from melting snow or other erratic surface and shallow subsurface sources.

landscape: A large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts. Landscapes are often used for coarse grain analysis.

Landscape Character Theme (LCT): A broad description of land use patterns, vegetation processes or patterns, or dominant characteristics found in a landscape.

Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU): An project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses are performed. LAU boundaries remain constant to facilitate planning and allow effective monitoring of habitat changes over time. They are generally the size used by an individual lynx, about 25-50 square miles. These units were developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

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. Management-created openings would likely include clearcut and seed tree harvest units, and might include shelterwood and commercially-thinned stands depending on unit size and remaining stand composition and structure.

management activity: An activity humans imposed on a landscape for the purpose of managing natural resources.

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. The categories provide a description of general direction for the management of a specific area based on the resource emphasis. Sometimes called "management prescription categories."

MCF (thousand cubic feet): A cubic foot is a measurement of wood 1 x 1 x 1 ft (30.48 x 30.48 x 30.48 cm), in this case expressed in terms of a thousand cubic feet. Most measurements are now made in CCF, hundred cubic feet. See also MMBF.

metapopulation: A collection of localized populations that are geographically distinct yet are genetically interconnected through natural movement of individuals among conservation populations.

MIS (Management Indicator Species): Representative species whose habitat conditions and population changes are used to assess the impacts of management activities on similar species in a particular area.

mitigation measures: Modifications of actions that (1) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (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.

MMBF (million board feet): A board foot is a measurement of wood 1 x 12 x 12 inches (2.54 x 30.5 x 30.5 cm), in this case expressed in terms of a million board feet. Most measurements are now made in CCF, hundred cubic feet.

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.

mosaic: Areas with a variety of plant communities over a landscape, such as areas with trees and areas without trees occurring over a landscape.

multiple-use: According to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests 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 land 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 unit output.

National Forest System Road: Any road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, including roads on the forest transportation system. National Forest System roads are not public roads, in that they are not funded through the Federal Highway Administration (FSM 7700). Previously called a Forest Development Road (FDR).

native species: All species of plants and animals naturally occurring, either presently or historically, in any ecosystem of the United States.

natural disturbance: Periodic impact or natural events such a fire, severe drought, insect or disease attack, or wind.

natural range of variability

See range of variability

non-point source: A source of pollutants that flow into surface waters from agricultural run-off from fields, urban run-off from paved streets and parking areas, mining and forestry operations, and atmospheric deposition. See also point source.

noxious weed: Those plant species designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. Noxious weeds generally possess one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insects or disease, and being native or new to or not common to the United States or parts thereof (FSM 2080).

nutrient cycling: Circulation or exchange of elements such as nitrogen and carbon between non-living and living portions of the environment. Includes all mineral and nutrient cycles involving mammals and vegetation.

objective: A concise time-specific statement of measurable planned results that move toward pre-established goals. An objective helps define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

objective maintenance level: The maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level. (FSH 7709.58, Sec 12.3 - Transportation System Maintenance Handbook)

OHV (Off Highway Vehicle): See ORV

operational maintenance level: The maintenance level currently assigned to a road considering today's needs, road condition, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. It defines the level to which the road is currently being maintained. (FSH 7709.58, Sec 12.3 - Transportation System Maintenance Handbook)

ORV (Off-Road Vehicles): Vehicles such as motor cycles, 4-wheel drive vehicles, and 4-wheelers.

overstory: In a forest with multiple layers of vegetation, the portion of the trees forming the uppermost (canopy) layer.

patch: An area of homogeneous vegetation, in structure and composition.

People At One Time (PAOT): A recreational capacity measurement term indicating the number of people who can use a facility or area at one time.

perennial: When referring to bodies of water, perennial waters are defined as waters that are present during all seasons of a year.

PFC (Properly Functioning Condition): Ecosystems are in PFC when they function within their historic range of variability.

point source: A source of pollutants that is discernable and confined such as a pipe, ditch, channel, conduit, or tunnel. Point sources exclude agricultural discharges (see non-point source).

pole/sapling: The stage of forest succession in which trees are between 3 and 7 inches in diameter and are the dominant vegetation.

Post Fledgling Area (PFA): In reference to goshawk habitat, an area of concentrated use by the goshawk family after the young leave the nest. (From the Utah Northern Goshawk Project Environmental Assessment, October 1999.) “ Identify a Post-Fledgling Area (PFA) that encompasses the active, alternate, and replacement goshawk nest sites and additional habitat needed to raise fledglings. A PFA should be approximately 420 acres in size (in addition to the 180 nest area acres) when sufficient suitable habitat exists. If sufficient amounts of suitable habitat are not present, use existing suitable habitat that is available.”

precommercial thinning: Removing some of the trees from a stand that are too small to be sold for lumber or house logs, so the remaining trees will grow faster.

prescribed fire: Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met before ignition

prescription: Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC): Ecosystems are in PFC when they function within their historic range of variability.

private road: A road under private ownership authorized by easement to a private party, or a road which provides access pursuant to a reserved or private right. (FS-643, Roads Analysis; Informing Decisions About Managing the National Forest Transportation System, August 1999.).

rangeland: Land on which the principle natural plant cover is composed of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs that are valuable as forage for livestock and big game.

rangeland condition:

- Satisfactory. When the desired rangeland condition is being met or short-term objectives are being achieved to move the rangeland toward desired conditions; either meeting or moving toward desired conditions.
- Unsatisfactory. When the desired rangeland condition is not being met and short-term objectives are not being achieved to move the rangeland toward desired conditions; not meeting or moving toward desired condition.

rare: Taxa with small populations that are not at present “Threatened” or “Endangered” but are at risk. These taxa are usually localized within restricted geographical areas or habitats (e.g. narrow endemics) or are more widespread and thinly scattered (i.e. numerically rare) over a more extensive range.

rare plant communities: Plant communities that may be globally rare, or that may be common globally, but rare on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, or portions of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

reconstruction (or realignment of a road): 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, expands its capacity, or changes 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)

recommended sensitive plant: Those plants that meet the criteria for the regional sensitive species list, but have not been formally placed on the list.

recontouring: Restoring a temporary road prism to approximately the original ground contour.

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, semiprimitive non-motorized, semiprimitive 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.).

rehabilitation: Restoring vegetation on an old or temporary road prism. This usually involves recontouring or ripping the road surface, grass seeding, and placement of logs or boulders to provide microsites for plant establishment and to prevent vehicle traffic.

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.

riparian (riparian ecosystem): Land areas that are directly influenced by water. They usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics showing this water influence. Steamsides, lake borders, or marshes are typical of riparian areas. The ecosystems around or next to water areas that support unique vegetation and animal communities as a result of the influence of water.

Riparian Habitat Conservation Area (RHCA): Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent streams, and other areas that help maintain the integrity of aquatic ecosystems by (1) influencing the delivery of coarse sediment, organic matter, and woody debris to streams, (2) providing root strength for channel stability, (3) shading the stream, and (4) protecting water quality. This designation still allows for a full range of activities but it emphasizes the achievement of riparian management objectives that are identified on a site-by-site basis. These objectives should include riparian vegetation and instream habitat condition. The RHCAs, by condition, are defined below.

- Category 1. Fish-Bearing Stream: RHCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel).
- Category 2 - Permanently Flowing Non-Fish-Bearing Streams: RHCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel)

- Category 3 - Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Wetlands Greater Than 1 Acre: RHCAs consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake,.
- Category 4 - Seasonally Flowing or Intermittent Streams, Wetlands Less Than 1 Acre, Landslides, and Landslide-Prone Areas: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the interim RHCAs must include, landslides and landslide-prone areas, 100 feet slope distance in watersheds containing Bonneville or Colorado River cutthroat trout, and 50 feet slope distance for watersheds not containing Bonneville or Colorado River cutthroat trout.

riparian zone: Those terrestrial areas where the vegetation complex and microclimate conditions are products of the combined present and influx of perennial and/or intermittent water, associated high water table, and soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics. Normally used to refer to the zone within which plants grow rooted in the water table of these rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, marshes, seeps, bogs, and wet meadows.

road: “A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.” (36 CFR 212.1)

classified roads: “Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including State roads, county roads, privately owned roads, National Forest System roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.” (36 CFR 212.1)

temporary roads: “Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management.” (36 CFR 212.1)

unclassified roads: “Roads on National Forest System lands that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization.” (36 CFR 212.1)

roadless area: Areas that do not have developed and maintained roads, and that are substantially natural.

ROS: See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

run-off: The portion of precipitation that flows over the land surface or in open channels.

salvage cutting: Cutting dead or damaged trees to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost.

sapling: A loose term for a young tree more than a few feet tall and an inch or so in diameter that is typically growing vigorously.

scale: The degree of resolution at which ecosystems are observed and measured. The geographic extent; for example, region, sub-regional, or landscape scale.

scenery management: The art and science of arranging, planning, and designing landscape attributes relative to the appearance of places and expanses in outdoor settings.

scenic integrity: State of naturalness or, conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. Integrity is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character in a national forest.

Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO): Objectives established in a Forest Plan that define the acceptable degrees of deviation from a landscape character.

scenic resource: Attributes, characteristics, and features of landscapes that provide varying responses from, and varying degrees of benefits to, humans.

seen area: The total landscape area observed based upon landform screening. Seen-areas may be divided into zones of immediate foreground, foreground, middleground, and background. Some landscapes are seldom seen by the public.

sensitive species: Plant and animal species, selected by the Regional Forester, for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, and significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Sensitive species are not covered in the Endangered Species Act.

selection harvest: An uneven-aged timber harvest system in which trees may be chosen singly or by criteria used to identify groups of trees to achieve a full range of size/age classes.

shelterwood method: The cutting of most trees, leaving those shelter trees needed to produce sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment.

sidecasting: The moving of excess excavated material onto the downslope side of a road, trail, landing, or other structure during its construction.

snag: A standing dead tree.

Soil and Water Conservation Practices (SWCP): The set of practices which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that soil productivity is maintained, soil loss and water quality impacts are minimized, and water-related beneficial uses are protected. Some SWCP's are defined by Forest interdisciplinary teams or described in Forest Service Manuals (FSM) and Handbooks (FSH). These practices are included or incorporated by reference in Forest Plans as either Forest wide or management area specific standards and guidelines. Forest wide or Management Area specific SWCP's can be found in the following references (Forest Plan – Appendix B):

- R1/R4 Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook (FSH 2509.22).
- R4 Technical Guide for Erosion Prevention and Control on Timber Sale Areas (11/79)
- UDOT Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Manual (2/99)
- Applied Storm Water Pollution Prevention for Highway Design and Construction
- R4/R5/R6 Winter Sports Guidebook (6/92).
- R4 Winter Sports Monitoring Plan, Appendix N

Other SWCP's are based upon site- specific level evaluations and are intended to supplement the Forest Plan for specific projects.

Species At Risk (SAR): Federally listed endangered, threatened, candidate, and proposed species and other species for which loss of viability, including reduction in distribution or abundance, is a concern within the plan area. Other species-at-risk include sensitive species and may include state listed species. A species-at-risk also may be selected as a focal species. For the Wasatch-Cache Plan revision, the term "species-at-risk" includes:

- Fish and Wildlife Service endangered, threatened, candidate, proposed species.
- Regional Forester designated sensitive species.
- Wasatch-Cache National Forest recommended sensitive species, which are other species that meet the definition of sensitive, but have not been officially listed as sensitive

Also considered for inclusion as species-at-risk are species identified by:

- The Nature Conservancy as G1, G2,G3, T1, T2, and T3.
- State Natural Heritage programs as S1, and S2
- Partners in Flight species of concern.

The SAR list is dynamic and species will be added as deemed necessary or removed as recovery occurs or new information indicates they are not at risk.

stand: A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality to be a distinguishable unit.

standard: Binding limitations to be placed on management activities within the Plan area; they are within the authority and ability of the Forest Service to enforce. Adherence is mandatory. A project 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.

structure: The size and arrangement, both vertically and horizontally, of vegetation.

subordinate: Landscape features that are inferior to, or placed below, another in size, importance, brightness, and so on. Features that are secondary in visual impact or importance.

succession: The replacement in time of one plant community with another. The prior plant community (or successional stage) creates conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.

suited land: Forest land designated in the Forest Plan to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.

sustainability: The ability to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

sustained-yield: According to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land.

temporary road: See road.

theme: The general focus or subject of variations on landscape character settings. Themes range from a naturally evolving landscape to an urban landscape.

threatened species: Designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a plant or animal species likely to become endangered throughout all or a specific portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load): 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.

travel map (travel plan): A map which shows the transportation network and seasonal motorized or non-motorized access opportunities and limitations. This map is usually developed at a scale smaller than the whole national forest, and is readily available to the public to assist in personal recreation and planning other uses.

travelway: Represent linear concentrations of public-viewing including freeways, highways, roads, railroads, trails, commercial flight paths, rivers, canals and other waterways.

unclassified road: See road.

uneven-aged stand: A group of trees with three or more distinct age classes.

uneven-aged method: To regenerate and maintain a multi-aged stand by removing some trees in all age classes.

undeveloped recreation: Undeveloped recreation is that recreation activity that occurs without supporting facilities, often leaving evident impacts.

unwanted wildland fire: Any wildland fire not covered by a Fire Management Plan. This includes: all fires occurring outside approved wildland fire use areas; all non-lightning caused wildland fires; and fires occurring in wildland fire use areas that are not managed for wildland fire use.

viable populations: A population which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area (36 CFR 219.19).

viewshed: Total visible area from a single observer position or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen-areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other viewer locations. Examples are corridor, feature, or basin viewsheds.

watch list plants: The Wasatch-Cache National Forest designates watch list plant species. These species do not meet the definition of Species At Risk, but their populations may be on the edge of their range, disjunct, local endemics, or regional endemics, or are rare throughout their distribution but, through analysis, are found to be relatively unaffected by activities that occur on the Forest. These plants have stable population numbers, density, and habitat capability, and are predicted to remain stable. Should populations of these plants be negatively effected by allowed activities, a review of impacts may result in plants being recommended as Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive.

watershed: A land area that contributes all its water to one drainage system, basin, stream, or river. Watersheds can be described at multiple scales. For example, the entire area draining to the Green River, above its confluence with the Colorado River, is a watershed. Likewise, the area draining to the Duchesne River above its confluence with the Green River is also a watershed, as is the drainage of Wolf Creek above its confluence with the West Fork of the Duchesne River. In this DEIS and Draft Forest Plan, "watershed" specifically refers to a drainage area of approximately 50,000 to 100,000 acres, which is equivalent to a 5th order Hydrologic Unit Code. See Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) for more information on watershed classifications.

wetland: An area that is either permanently inundated with water or has seasonally high water tables that support vegetation requiring these conditions for growth and reproduction.

wildland fire: Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. This includes wildland fire use and unwanted wildland fire.

wildland fire use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. Operational management is described in the Wildland Fire Implementation Plan. Wildland fire use is not to be confused with "fire use", which is a broader term encompassing more than just wildland fires.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP): A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a fire managed as wildland fire use.

wildland setting: Places which are largely undeveloped in character and generally natural appearing, especially when compared to nearby privately owned lands where more development is present (towns, cities, industrial, commercial, agricultural and modified rural landscapes.)

Acronyms and Symbols

ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEIS	Draft Environment Impact Statement
DFC	Desired Future Condition
EA	Environmental Assessment
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
HRV	Historical Range of Variability
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IWM	Integrated Weed Management
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MMBF	Million Board Feet
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
PFC	Properly Functioning Condition
RACR	Roadless Area Conservation Rule
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day
TES	Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (species)
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WSR	Wild and Scenic River