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Glossary

VIII Glossary, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Acronym, Abbreviation	Definition
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
BTU	British Thermal Units
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFL	Commercial Forest Land
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CMAI	Culmination of Mean Annual Increment
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DEP	Departure Alternative
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DF	Douglas-fir
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EHE	Earned Harvest Effect
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FMEI	Fire Management Effectiveness Index
FORPLAN	Forest Planning Model
FPFO	Forestry Program for Oregon
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FUD	Fishing User Days
FY	Fiscal Year
HCI	Habitat Capability Index
ICOs	Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities
ID	Interdisciplinary
IMPLAN	Forest Service Input-Output Model
K-V	Knutsen-Vandenberg Act of 1924
Kv	Kilovolt
LTSY	Long-Term Sustained Yield
M	The Roman Numeral for 1000
MM	The Roman Numeral for 1,000,000
MBF	Thousand Board Feet
MCF	Thousand Cubic Feet
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MMCF	Million Cubic Feet
MMR	Minimum Management Requirements
MRVD	Thousand Recreation Visitor Days
MVP	Minimum Viable Population

Acronym, Abbreviation	Definition
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFDRS	National Fire Danger Rating System
NFF	National Forest Fund
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System Land
NWPS	National Wilderness Preservation System
ODF&W	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ORV	Off Road Vehicle
PAMARS	Program Accounting and Management Attainment Reporting System
PAOT	People at One Time
P.L.	Public Law
PNV	Present Net Value
PP	Ponderosa Pine
R-6	Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region
R-6 FEIS	Final EIS, Pacific Northwest Regional Guide
RARE II	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
RIM	Recreation Information Management
RN	Roaded Natural
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RPA	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974
RVD	Recreation Visitor Days
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan (for Air Quality)
SMU	Streamside Management Unit
SPM	Semiprimitive Motorized
SPNM	Semiprimitive Nonmotorized
SRI	Soil Resource Inventory
T&E	Threatened and Endangered Species
TRP	Timber Resource Plan
TSI	Timber Stand Improvement
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VIS	Visitor Information Service
VMS	National Forest Visual Management System
VQO	Visual Quality Objectives
WFUD	Wildlife and Fish User Day
WUD	Wildlife User Day

GLOSSARY

A

AA	See Analysis Area
Acre Equivalent	A unit of habitat output related to fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects. Habitats influence the quality and usefulness of surrounding acres, not just the land directly treated. Acre equivalents represent the number of acres which benefit by the habitat improvement project.
Acre-Foot	A measure of water or sediment volume equal to the amount which would cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (325,851 gallons or 43,560 cubic feet).
Activity	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain Forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
Activity Area	The total area of ground impacted by the activity, and is a feasible unit for sampling and evaluating.
Activity Fuels	Debris generated by a Forest activity that increase fire potential such as firewood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction.
Actual Use	The use made of forage on any area by livestock and/or game animals without references to permitted or recommended use. It is usually expressed in terms of animal unit months or animal units.
Aerial Logging System	A method for moving logs from the stump to a collecting point which fully suspends the log above the ground while transporting it, e.g., balloons or helicopters, as opposed to ground (tractor) skidding.
Affected Environment	The biological, social, economic, and physical aspects of the environment that will or may be changed by proposed actions.
Age-Class Diversity	The location and/or proportionate representation of different age classes in a forest. Age-class diversity implies tree site diversity.
Air Quality	The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollutants there in, used most frequently in connection with "standards" of maximum acceptable pollutant concentration.
Airshed	Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.
Allotment	See Range Allotment.
Allotment Management Plan (AMP)	A document that specifies the program of action designated to reach a given set of objectives. It is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s) involved and prescribes the manner in and extent to which the permittee's livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet multiple use, sustained yield, economic, and other needs and objectives as determined for the lands involved. It describes the type, location, ownership, and specifications for the range improvements in place or to be installed and maintained on the lands to meet the livestock grazing and other objectives of land management. It contains such other provisions relating to the permittee's livestock management responsibilities and other objectives as may be prescribed by the Forest Service consistent with applicable law.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)	The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of land covered by the Forest Plan for the time period specified. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the average annual allowable sale quantity
Alternative	A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amount and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision making. An alternative need not substitute for another in all respects.
Amenity	An area or location that provides comforts, conveniences, or attractive surroundings to residents or visitors. A feature, trait, or characteristic that creates pleasantness
Amenity Value	Resource use for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established
Anadromous Fish	Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into streams to spawn, i e , salmon and steelhead trout.
Analysis Area	A delineated area of land subject to analysis of (1) responses to proposed management practices in the production, enhancement, or maintenance of forest and rangeland outputs and environmental quality objectives, and (2) economic and social impacts.
Analysis of the Management Situation	A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.
Animal Unit	Considered to be one mature (1,000 pound) cow or the equivalent based upon average daily consumption of 26 lbs of dry matter/day
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	(1) The amount of feed or forage required by an animal unit for one month (2) Tenure of one animal unit for a period of one month
Appropriated Funds	Money made available by Congress for the various activities of the National Forest System and other Federal agencies
Appropriate Suppression Response	The kind, amount, and timing of suppression action on a wildfire which most efficiently meets fire management direction under current and expected burning conditions The action may be from prompt control to confinement.
Arterial Road	A road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service It is usually developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service
Artifact	A sample object (such as a tool or ornament) showing early human workmanship or modifications.
Assigned Value	A monetary value that represents the price consumers would be willing to pay for Forest outputs, whether or not such prices are actually paid to the Federal Government by consumers In Forest planning, the term "assigned values" refers to both market and nonmarket outputs because it is national policy to provide most Forest outputs at either no charge to consumers or at a price less than the willingness-to-pay price
Available Forest Land	Land that has not been legislatively withdrawn or administratively withdrawn for timber production by the Secretary of Agriculture or Chief of the Forest Service

B

Background	The portion of a view between three and five miles from the observer and as far into the distance as the eye can detect the presence of objects.
Background Value	The constant, ever-present condition or output above which a change is measured
Base Sale Schedule (BSS)	A timber sale schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity
Bedrock	Any solid rock exposed or overlain by unconsolidated material
Benchmark	Reference points that define the bounds within which feasible management alternatives can be developed. Benchmarks may be defined by resource outputs or economic measures
Benefit/Cost Ratio	Measure of economic efficiency computed by dividing total priced benefits by total economic costs
Best Management Practices (BMP)	The set of practices in the Forest Plan which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water-related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met. Best Management Practices can take several forms. Some are defined by State regulation or memoranda of understanding between the Forest Service and the State. Others are defined by the Forest interdisciplinary planning team for application Forest-wide. Both of these kinds of BMPs are included in the Forest Plan as Forest-wide Standards. A third kind is identified by the interdisciplinary team for application to specific management areas, these are included as management area standards in the appropriate management areas. A fourth kind, project level BMPs, are based on site-specific evaluation and represent the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific area involved in the project. These project-level BMPs can either supplement or replace the Forest Plan standards for specific projects
Big Game	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource
Big-Game Winter Range	The area available to and used by big game through the winter season
Biological Potential	The maximum possible output of a given resource limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics
Biological Growth Potential	The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural area of forest land
Biomass	The total quantity at a given time, of living organisms of one or more species per unit area or of all the species in a community.
Board Foot	A unit of measurement represented by a board one foot square and one inch thick
Broadcast Burn	Allowing a controlled fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both
Browse	Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs which animals feed on; in particular, those shrubs which are utilized by big-game animals for food
Bulk Density	See soil bulk density

C

Cable Logging	A method for transporting logs from stumps to collecting points which utilizes a cable system as the main device for moving them.
Canopy	The more-or-less-continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth
Capability	The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fires, insects, and disease
Capability Area	A geographic delineation used to describe characteristics of the land and resources in integrated Forest planning. Capability areas may be synonymous with ecological land units, ecosystems, or land response units.
Capital Investment Cost	The cost of structures, facilities, or improvements in natural resources used as inputs in production processes to produce outputs over one or more planning periods
Carrying Capacity	<p><i>Recreation:</i> The amount of recreation use an area can sustain without deterioration of site quality.</p> <p><i>Wildlife.</i> The maximum number of animals an area can support during a given period of the year.</p> <p><i>Range:</i> The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging the vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production</p>
Cavity	A hollow in a tree that is used by birds or mammals for roosting and reproduction.
Characteristic Landscape	The overall impression created by a landscape's unique combination of visual features (such as land, vegetation, water, structures) as seen in terms of form, line, color, and texture.
Chargeable Volume	All volume that is included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity, based on Regional utilization standards.
Check Dam	A structure of wood, rock, or brush built across a watercourse to reduce the flow rate of water and thus the rate of erosion
Class I Area (Airshed)	One of three classes of areas provided for in the Clean Air Act for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program. Class I areas are the "cleanest" area and receive special visibility protection. They are allowed very limited increases (increments) in sulfur dioxide and particulate matter concentrations in the ambient air over baseline concentrations (See 42 U S C 7473 for description of the specific increments).
Class I Wilderness	Refers to airshed management. See Class 1 Airshed

Clean Water Act of 1987	Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of July 9, 1956. The purpose of the 1956 act is to enhance the quality and value of the water resource, and to establish a national policy for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution. Among the important provisions are authority for the State and Federal Governments to establish water quality standards, provision for water pollution grants for research and development, control programs, construction of treatment works, and comprehensive programs for water pollution control; enforcement measures against pollution from Federal facilities, and provision for the control of pollution by oil, hazardous substances, or sewage from vessels. The basic act (Public Law 84-660), is amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act/Amendments of 1961 (Public Law 87-88); Water Quality Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-234), Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-753Z); Title I, Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224), Title I, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-224), Federal Water Pollution Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-224), Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500), Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217), Clean Water Act of 1987
Clearcutting	Harvesting of all trees in one cut. It prepares the area for a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate age class in planning. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding, or through planting or direct seeding.
Climax	The highest ecological development of a plant community capable of perpetuating under the prevailing climatic and edaphic conditions.
Climax Ecosystem	See Climax Plant Community.
Climax Plant Community	The final or stable biotic community in a developmental series.
Closed Roads	A road, or segment thereof, is closed to use when the official having jurisdiction to regulate the use on the road has issued an order and posted that order in accordance with 36 CFR 261.
Coefficient	The numeric units used to include costs, values, and outputs in the analysis model used in the formulation of the Forest Plan.
Cogeneration	The process of producing steam or electrical power for one's own use and the selling of the excess electrical power produced to others.
Cogeneration Facilities	Power plants, often associated with forest product industry mills, that use forest residue to produce electric power for their own use and for public consumption through public or private electric utilities.
Collector Roads	These roads serve smaller land areas than a Forest arterial road, and is usually connected to a Forest arterial road or public highway. Collects traffic from local Forest roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term, multi-resource service needs, as well as travel efficiency. May be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
Commercial Forest Land (Suitable Timber Land)	Land that is producing, or is capable of producing, crops of industrial wood and (1) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service, (2) where existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity or watershed conditions, and (3) where existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be obtained within 5 years after final harvest.

Commercial Thinning	<i>Thinning is an intermediate step in even-aged management. It is a cutting made in a stand under rotation age to remove excess merchantable trees in order to accelerate growth in diameter and to improve the average form of the trees that remain without permanently breaking the canopy.</i>
Commodity	A transportable resource product with commercial value; all resource products that are articles of commerce
Commodity Output	Goods or services normally bought and sold in a marketplace
Common Minerals	See Minerals, Common.
Compaction	See Detrimental Compaction.
Community Stability	The capacity of a community to absorb and cope with change without major hardship to institutions or groups within the community.
Comparison Communities	Communities that have been subject to actions similar to those being proposed by the Forest Service and that can be used to help predict possible social effects on the impact analysis area.
Confine	To limit fire spread within a predetermined area, principally by use of natural or pre-constructed barriers or environmental conditions. Suppression action may be minimal and limited to surveillance under appropriate conditions.
Congressionally Classified and Designated Areas	Areas established by Congressional legislation, such as National Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas
Constraint	A confinement or restriction on the range of permissible choices.
Consumptive Uses	Uses of a resource that reduces the supply. Examples of some consumptive uses of water are irrigation, domestic, and industrial water use, grazing, and timber harvesting
Contain	To surround a fire and any spot fires with control line as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.
Control	To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires, and any interior islands to be saved, burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.
Cord	A unit of gross volume measurement for stacked roundwood based on external dimensions, generally implies a stack of four feet by four feet vertical cross-section and eight feet long, contains 128 stacked cubic feet
Corridor	A linear strip of land which has ecological, technical, economic, social, or similar advantages over other areas for the present or future location of transportation or utility routes.
Cost Effective	Achieving specific outputs or objectives under given conditions for the least cost
Cost-Efficiency	The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost efficiency, some outputs including environmental, economic, or social impacts, are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specified levels in the least-cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates-of-return may be appropriate.

Council on Environmental Quality	An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters
Cover	Vegetation used by wildlife which provides shelter and protection from predators and from weather extremes
Cover/Forage Ratio	The ratio of tree cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc)
Created Opening	Openings in the Forest created as the results of even-aged silviculture through clearcutting, group selection or shelterwood regeneration systems
Critical Habitat	Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection Critical habitat shall not include the entire considerations or protection Critical habitat shall not include the entire geographic area which can be occupied by the Threatened and Endangered Species
Crown Closure	The amount of cover provided by tree crowns over a given area, expressed in percent
Cubic Foot	The amount of timber equivalent to a piece of wood 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot
Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI)	The point at which the volume increment for a tree or stand of trees has achieved its highest mean value Mean annual increment is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in the Forest Plan The CMAI is calculated by dividing the attained growth (volume) by its corresponding age
Cultural Resource	The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, as a sacred area of native peoples, etc) of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation

D

Decision Space	The range of permissible choices defined by restrictions
Decking Areas	Any place logs are temporarily stored prior to their removal from a timber sale
Deferred Forest Land	Productive forest lands withdrawn from cutting until further classification has been determined, i e , areas of potential resource protection
Deferred Rotation	A systematic rotation of pastures on which grazing is discontinued, allowing each pasture to rest during a growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings, or restoration of plant vigor
Deficit Timber Sale	A timber sale in which the costs associated with producing the primary product plus the profit margin are greater than the selling value of the same product
Demand	The amount of an output that users are willing to take at a specified price, time period, and condition of sale
Demand Analysis	A study of the factors affecting the schedule of demand for a good or service, including the price-quantity relationship if applicable

Demand Schedule	The relationship between price and quantity demanded. The demand schedule expresses how much of the good or service would be bought or consumed at various prices at a particular point in time.
Departure	A schedule which deviates from the principle of nondeclining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the timber sale and harvest schedule at any time in the future.
Detrimental Compaction	<i>Volcanic Ash Soils.</i> An increase in bulk density of 20 percent or more from the undisturbed level. <i>Other Soils.</i> An increase in bulk density of 15 percent or more from the undisturbed level.
Detrimental Displacement	The removal of more than 50 percent of the topsoil or humus enriched A1 and/or A _c horizon from an area of 100 square feet or more which is at least 5 feet in width.
Detrimental Puddling	Tracks where the soil has been molded and the depth of rutting has reached six inches.
Developed Recreation	Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	The diameter of a tree measured 4 1/2 feet above the ground.
Discount Rate	An interest rate that reflects the cost or time value of money. It is used in discounting future costs and benefits to present values.
Dispersed Recreation	That portion of outdoor recreation use which occurs outside developed sites in the unroaded and roaded Forest environment. This includes activities such as hunting, fishing, berry picking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, and many others.
Displacement	See Detrimental Displacement.
Diurnal Fluctuations	The rise and fall of temperature that occurs over 24 hour period.
Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)	The statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

E

East-Side Forests	The 10 National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region that lie east of the Cascade Mountain Range crest (Colville, Deschutes, Fremont, Malheur, Ochoco, Okanogan, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman, Wenatchee, and Winema National Forests).
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Ecoclass	A classification system for the biological and earth sciences based on linking together existing disciplinary classification of the major ecosystem components. It is a unifying framework for linking three basic biological and earth science stratifications or classifications, the vegetation subsystem, and the aquatic subsystem. A hierarchical structure is given in which the lowest level units are the "ecological land unit" (ELU), a composite of the land and vegetation subsystems, and the "ecological water unit" (EWU), a composite of elements of the land and aquatic subsystems.
Ecological Status	The degree of similarity between present community and the potential natural community for a site. It considers only secondary succession.
Ecological Trend	The directional change in kind, proportion, and/or amount of plant species or soil characteristics. The principal criteria to interpret trend in ecological status should be vigor and reproductive success of plant species that are indicative of later seral stages as compared to those of an earlier seral stage for the site. The potential natural community is used as the reference plant community and trend is described as toward or away from the potential natural community, or not apparent. Trend of soil surface conditions is interpreted from evidence of accelerated soil erosion.
Ecology	The study of the interrelationships of organisms with their environment.
Economic Efficiency	See Cost Efficiency.
Ecosystem	A complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment (for example a marsh, a watershed, or a lake).
Ecotone	A transition or junction zone between two vegetative communities.
Edge Effect	The increased richness of flora and fauna resulting from the mixing of two communities where they join.
Effect (Impact), Physical, Biological	The change, positive or negative, in the physical or biological conditions which directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.
Effect (Impact), Economic	The change, positive or negative, in economic conditions, including the distribution and stability of employment and income in affected local, regional, and national economies, which directly or indirectly result from an activity, project, or program.
Effect (Impact), Social	The change, positive or negative, in social and cultural conditions which directly or indirectly result from an activity, project, or program.
Effective Ground Cover	All living or dead herbaceous or woody material and rock fragments greater than 3/4 of an inch in diameter in contact with the ground surface. Includes tree or shrub seedlings, grass, forbs, litter, woody biomass, chips etc.
Elasticity, Price	A measure of the sensitivity of the quantity of a good or service exchanged to changes in price.
Elk Wallow	A depression, pool of water, or wet area produced or utilized by elk during the breeding season.
Empirical Yield Table	Tables reflecting the existing stand timber volumes today and how they would grow in the future if left untreated.
Endangered Species	Any species, plant or animal, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Endemic Infestations	Native or confined to a certain area, region, or county
Ending Inventory Constraint (ETC)	Constraint to ensure that the total timber volume left at the end of the planning horizon will be equal to or exceed the volume necessary to perpetuate a regulated Forest.
Enhancement	A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual or riparian variety where little variety now exists.
Environmental Analysis	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical biological economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A document prepared by a Federal agency on the environmental effects of its proposals for major actions used as a tool for decision making. It is a formal document which must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal
Epidemic	Occurrence of insects or disease contained in population and location to a normal, balanced level.
Erosion	The group of processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away by natural sources such as wind, water, or ice, and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
Erosion Pavement	A layer or residue of more resistant material left exposed by the erosion of materials overlying it
Even-Aged Management	Application of a combination of actions that results in creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the forest area. The difference in age between trees forming the main canopy level of the stand usually does not exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands
Evident	That which is apparent to the casual forest visitor
Existing Visual Condition (EVC)	The present state of visual alteration of the landscape measured in degrees of deviation from the natural-appearing landscape
Extended Rotation	Retaining a timber stand beyond the time when economic return is greatest or the wood production objectives are best met
Extensive Forest Management	A low-investment level of management on regulated timber lands that requires initial harvest, regeneration, and final harvest. Some precommercial thinning may be done to prevent stand stagnation and disease buildup

F

Fee Site	A Forest Service recreation area in which users must pay a fee. Fee sites must meet certain facilities as specified in the Forest Service Manual.
Filter Strip	A designated land or water area, along the perimeter of some land use, whose own use is regulated so as to resist, absorb or otherwise preclude unwanted development or other intrusions into the filter strip

Final Cut	Removal of the last seed-bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system
Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)	The final statement of environmental effects required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review
Fire Management Action Plan	Standards, guidelines, and practices to be used in wildfire suppression on the Malheur National Forest based on management practices presented in the Forest Plan
Fire Management Efficiency Index	An index based on the presuppression cost and expected net value change for a planning period
Final Overstory Removal	Removal of a mature timber overstory from a manageable immature timber understory
Fixed Costs	Costs that do not change with a varying level of output. With respect to Forest planning, these costs include nondeferrable activities for ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and to maintain capital assets at agreed-upon levels of services
Floodplain	The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year
Forage	Forage refers specifically to all browse and nonwoody plants that are available to livestock or wildlife
Forage Condition	See Range Condition
Forage Trend	See Range Condition Trend
Forage Utilization	The portion of current year's forage production by weight that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Synonym, degree of use. Expressed in percent of current year's growth utilized by grazing animals on an average over time.
Forb	Any herbaceous plant other than true grasses, sedges, or rushes
Foreground	The detailed landscape found within 0 to 1/4-1/2 mile from the observer. A term used in visual management to describe the landscape immediately adjacent to a high-value scenic area, recreation facility, or Forest highway (See background, middleground)
Forest Land	Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width
Forest Land Use Plan (Forest Plan)	A plan which gathers and coordinates the direction to be followed in the overall management of a National Forest. The implementation plan of a selected alternative for management of a National Forest
Forest and Range Land Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA)	An Act of Congress requiring the preparation of a program for the management of the National Forest's renewable resources and of land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System. It also requires a continuing inventory of all National Forest System lands and renewable resources
Forest Residue Biomass Potential	That material that is remaining after management activity that could be used for other uses, e.g., fuelwood, particle board, fuel for cogeneration facilities, pulp, etc

Forest Residues (Logging)	The unused portions of sawtimber and poletimber trees cut or killed by logging
Forest Road Sign Plan	A plan that displays the type and location of all Forest signs
FORPLAN	A linear programming system used for developing and analyzing Forest planning alternatives.
Forest-Wide Standards	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forest-wide management standards apply to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.
Free-to-Grow	A term used to indicate that trees are free of growth restraints, the most common of which is competing overtopping vegetation.
Fuel	Plants, both living and dead, and woody vegetative materials which are capable of burning
Fuel Hazard	An accumulation of vegetative fuel that has a high risk of ignition or difficulty of suppression.
Fuel Treatment	The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce the fire hazard
Fuels Analysis Process	An analysis process developed by United State Forest Service, Region 6, to analyze the cost effectiveness of fuel treatment alternatives for the purpose of hazard reduction as it relates to wildfire protection.
Fuels Profile	Synonymous with Residue Profile Usually refers to activity created fuels, but may also relate to natural fuels
Fuelwood	Wood (round, split, or sawn), generally refuse material cut into short lengths for burning.
Full-Service Management	The administration, operation, and maintenance of developed recreation sites to established standards with the objective to provide a pleasant recreation experience for the visitor and exceed the minimum health and safety needs of the visitor
Fully Stocked Stand	A stand in which trees fully occupy the space but do not compete with each other.
Further Planning Areas	Areas designated by the RARE II process for further study to determine their use for wilderness or other resource management and development This will be done during the development of the Forest Plan

G

Game Species	Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fisherman under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.
Geological Area	An area which has been designated by the Forest Service as containing outstanding formations or unique geological features of the earth's development such as caves, fossils, dikes, cliffs, or faults
Geologic Province	A large region characterized by similar geologic history and development

Geomorphology	A science that deals with the land and submarine relief features of the earth's surface or the comparable relief features of a celestial body (as the moon) and seeks a genetic interpretation of them
Geothermal	Heat from within the earth.
Goal	A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.
Goods and Services	The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland renewable resources
Grasslike	A plant of the Cyperaceae or Juncaceae families which vegetatively resemble a true grass of the Gramineae family
Grazing Allotment	See Range Allotment
Grazing Capacity	The number of animal unit months of livestock grazing an area will support while meeting basic resource needs and associated resource management goals
Grazing Distribution	The dispersion of cattle grazing over an entire pasture or allotment
Grazing Permits	Official, written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specific period on a defined range allotment
Group Selection Cutting	A cutting method to develop and maintain uneven-age stands by the removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and species composition in remaining stands
Growing Stock Level	A relative stand density measure used to guide a management objective, such as maximizing timber volume yields or optimizing big game thermal cover.
Gully	A furrow, channel or miniature valley, usually with steep sides through which water commonly flows during and immediately after rains or snow melt
Gully Erosion	The erosion process whereby water accumulates in narrow channels and over short periods removes the soil from the narrow area to considerable depths.
Guideline	An indication or outline of policy or conduct

H

Habitat	The natural abode of a plant or animal including all biological and climatic factors affecting life
Habitat Capability	The estimated ability of an area, given existing or predicted habitat conditions, to support a wildlife, fish, or plant population. It is measured in terms of potential population numbers
Habitat Capability Model	A model which depicts the relationship of a species to a variety of habitat factors which provide for quantitative predictions of a species response (animal numbers) to habitat change.

Habitat Effectiveness Index (HEI)	An index of a Rocky Mountain elk habitat model. Habitat Effectiveness Index is the relative value of habitat conditions based on the potential of the habitat type to provide cover, the quality of existing cover, and the miles of road open to vehicular traffic
Habitat Type	An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax
Hard Snag	A snag composed primarily of sound wood, particularly sound sapwood, that is generally merchantable
Harvest Cutting Method	A combination of interrelated actions whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced The combination of management practices used to manipulate the vegetation results in forests of distinctive form and character Harvest cutting methods are classified as even-aged and uneven-aged.
Herbicide	A chemical compound used to kill or control growth of undesirable plant species
Hiding Cover	Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult deer or elk from human view at 200 feet.
Horizontal Diversity	The distribution and abundance of plant and animal communities or successional stages across an area of land, the greater the number of communities, the higher the degree of horizontal diversity. This concept is close to but not exactly the same as even-aged management, although each may influence the other Application of even-aged management, for example, can be designed to accomplish horizontal diversity objectives. See also Vertical Diversity
Hunter-Days	A measure of hunter use equal to 6 hours by one person
I	
Impact, Economic, Direct	Impact caused directly by forest product harvest or processing or forest uses
Impact, Economic, Indirect	Impacts that arise from supporting industries selling goods or services to directly affected industries
Impact, Economic, Induced	Impacts resulting from employees or owners of directly or indirectly affected industries spending their income within the economy
Implementation	Those activities necessary to respond to the approved land and resource management plan.
Improvement Cutting	Removing trees of undesirable species, form, or condition from the main canopy in stands past the sapling stage to improve the composition and quality of the stand.
Indicator Species	Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important
Industry	A class of firms engaged in raw material production, manufacture, or trade
Infiltration	The passage of water or absorption of water into the soil surface
Infiltration Rates	Maximum rate at which soil under specified conditions can absorb rain or shallow impounded water, expressed in quantity of water absorbed by the soil per unit of time.

Inholding	Lands within the proclaimed boundary of the Forest that are owned or managed by some agency, organization, or individual other than the Forest Service
Input/Output Analysis	A technique for analyzing the interdependence of producing and consuming sectors in an economy
Insecticide	An agent used to control insect population
Integrated Pest Management	A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resources values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.
Intensive Forest Management	A high investment level of timber management that utilizes initial harvest, regeneration with genetically improved stock, control of competing vegetation, fill-in planting, pre-commercial thinning as needed for stocking control, one or more commercial thinnings, and final harvest.
Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team)	A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.
Intermediate Harvest	Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage.
Intermittent Stream	A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.
Irretrievable	Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is irretrievably lost during the time an area is used as a winter sports site. If the use is changed, timber production can be resumed. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible.
Irreversible	Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long time periods. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.
Issue	See Public Issue

K

Key Winter Range	The smaller portion of the total year's range where big-game animals find food and/or cover during severe winter weather. "Key winter" areas limit the number of animals the range can support.
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L

Land Use Planning	The process by which decisions are made on future land uses over extended time periods that are deemed to best serve the general welfare. Decision-making authorities on land uses are usually vested in state and local governmental units, but citizen participation in the planning process is essential for proper understanding and implementation, usually through zoning ordinances
Landform	A natural feature of a land surface
Landtype	An inventory map unit with relatively uniform potential for a defined set of land uses. Properties of soils, landform, natural vegetation and bedrock are commonly components of landtype delineation used to evaluate potentials and limitations for land use
Landtype Group	A logical grouping of landtypes which facilitates resource planning.
Leasable Minerals	See Minerals, Leasable
Level Identifiers	Symbols used in FORPLAN (the Forest planning model) to designate or label unique area characteristics
Lifestyle	The characteristic way people live, indicated by consumption patterns and work, leisure, and other activities
Life Zone	Merriam's life zones - based on broad vegetational zones.
Linear Programming	A mathematical method used to determine the most effective management of limited resources between competing demands when both the objective (e.g , profit or cost) and the restrictions on its attainment are expressible as a system of linear equalities or inequalities (e g , $y=a+bx$)
Livestock Forage Condition	A resource value rating which is an index designed to depict grazing impacts on vegetation and to portray grazing opportunities It is not a single index for a range site, plant association, or community type It is the status of herbaceous vegetation rated against the maximum possible under existing environment This existing environment is the amount of tree crown cover as well as intensity of grazing use Forage condition rating is numerically indexed or rated by class
Local Roads	Roads constructed and maintained for, and frequented by, the activities of a given resource element These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard usually are determined by the requirement of a specific resource activity rather than by travel efficiency.
Locatable Minerals	See Minerals, Locatable
Long-Term Sustained Yield Capacity (LTSY)	The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under a specified intensity of management consistent with multiple-use objectives

M

MM Standard	A fire term meaning medium rate of spread/medium resistance to control
Managed Yield Table	A table that shows the growth pattern for one or more tree species in a managed, even-aged stand; includes mean DBH and tree height, number of stems, and standing wood volume per unit area; may include volume of thinning or main crop or both
Management Action	Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the Forest.

Management Area	An area with similar management objectives and a common management prescription.
Management Concern	An issue, problem, or a condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process
Management Direction	A statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards for attaining them
Management Emphasis	A management practice or combination of management practices designed to stress production of a particular type of output or mix of outputs
Management Indicator Species	See Indicator Species
Management Intensity	A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.
Management Practice	A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment Proposed management practices are those scheduled in the first decade of Forest Plan implementation Probable management practices are those scheduled in the second decade of Forest Plan implementation
Management Prescription	Management practices and intensities selected and scheduled for application in a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives
Management Requirements	Standards for resource protection, vegetative manipulation, silvicultural practices, even-aged management, riparian areas, soil and water, and diversity, to be met in accomplishing National Forest System goals and objectives (See 36 CFR 219.27) and/or other legal requirements
Marginal Land	Land of questionable physical or economic capabilities for sustaining a specific use
Market	The processes of exchanging goods or services for money or other goods or services according to a customary procedure A market may occur in a specific place or throughout an area by individual transactions
Market Assessment	A market study describing sources of supply and demands for goods or services, pricing processes, and influences on value
Market Area	The area from which a market draws or to which it distributes its goods or services, and for which the same general price structure and price influences prevail
Market Benefits	Resources valued in terms of what people are willing to pay for them as evidenced by market transactions
Market Resources	Products derived from renewable and nonrenewable resources that have a well-established market value, for example, forage, timber, and water
Marginal Costs	The change in total costs associated with a given change in output.
Mass Wasting	A general term for any of the variety of processes by which large masses of earth material are moved downslope by gravitational forces, either slowly or quickly
Mean Annual Increment	The total volume increment in a tree or stand of trees up to a given age, divided by that age

Mechanical Treatment	The treatment of forest fuels or residue using mechanized equipment to rearrange, dispose or remove unwanted fuels.
Middleground	The visible terrain between the foreground and the background in a viewed landscape The area located from 1/4-1/2 to 3-5 miles from the viewer.
Migration Routes	Routes followed by an animal species during periods of annual movement, usually between summer and winter ranges
MTH Codes	Management Information Handbook codes which are used for budgeting purposes
Mineral Entry	The filing of a mining claim on Federal land to obtain the right to mine any locatable minerals it may contain. Also the filing for a millsite on Federal land for the purpose of processing off-site locatable minerals
Minerals, Common Variety	Deposits of sand, stone, gravel, etc. of widespread occurrence and not having distinct or special value. These deposits are used generally for construction and decorative purposes and are disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947.
Minerals, Leasable	Those minerals which are disposed of under authority of the various mineral leasing acts. Minerals include coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulfur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam.
Minerals, Locatable	Those minerals which are disposed of under the general mining laws. Included are minerals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, which are not classed as leasable or salable.
Minimum Level of Management	A benchmark level used to develop alternatives. Also a management prescription in which the only actions taken are those to assure public safety and meet custodial needs
Minimum Viable	See Viable Population
Mitigation	Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
Mixed Conifer	Stand containing a mixture of tree species including, but not limited to, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine, white fir, Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and lodgepole pine
Modification (VQO)	See Visual Quality Objectives.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied
Multiple Use	The management of all 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 lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily with the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

Municipal Supply Watershed A municipal supply watershed is one that serves a public water system as defined in Public Law 93-523 (Safe Drinking Water Act), or as defined in State safe drinking water regulations. The definition does not include communities served by a well or confined ground water unaffected by Forest Service activities.

N

NDSY See Nondeclining Sustained Yield.

National Forest System All National Forest land reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States, all National Forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the System.

National Forest System (NSF) Land Federal lands that have been designated by Executive order or statute as National Forest, National Grasslands, or Purchase Units, and other lands under the administration of the Forest Service, including Experimental Areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

Net Public Benefits An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure or index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Net Value Change An estimation of positive and negative fire effects on each resource allocation. The evaluation of physical effects and economic consequences of wildfire.

No-Action Alternative The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if the current management direction would continue unchanged.

Nonchargeable Volume All volume that is not included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the Allowable Sale Quantity. It also includes all volume removed from unsuitable lands.

Noncommodity Outputs A resource output that cannot be bought and sold.

Nonconsumptive Use Those uses of resources that do not reduce the supply. For example, Nonconsumptive uses of water include hydroelectric power generation, boating, swimming, etc.

Nondeclining Flow The principle that the quantity of timber planned for sale or harvest for any future decade must be equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity.

Nondeclining Yield See Nondeclining Flow.

Nongame Species of fish or animal which is not managed as a short hunting or fishing resource; all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish, not classified as game species by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Nonmarket Products derived from National Forest resources that do not have a well-established market value, for example, recreation, wilderness, wildlife.

Nonmarket Benefits	Goods and services valued in terms of what reasonable people would be willing to pay rather than go without the output. Those obtaining the outputs do not pay all or part of what they would be willing to
Nonrange	Those areas with a productive potential of less than 50 pounds of palatable forage per acre, or those areas that are inaccessible and cannot be feasibly be made accessible
Nonstocked	A stand of trees or aggregation of stands that have a stocking level below the minimum specified for meeting the prescribed management objectives

O

Objective Function	A term used in linear programming describing the criteria to be optimized. Examples of objective functions are: maximize present net value, minimize cost, or maximize timber.
Ocular Estimate	An estimate based on a visual observation
Off-Road Vehicle	Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail, e g , motorbike, four-wheel drive, or snowmobile.
Old Growth	For all National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region, an old-growth stand is defined as any stand of tress 10 acres or greater generally containing the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stands contain mature and overmature trees in the overstory and are well into the mature growth stage (See Handbook of Terminology, Society of American Foresters) b) Stands will usually contain a multilayered canopy and trees of several age classes c) Standing dead trees and down material are present d) Evidence of human activities may be present but may not significantly alter the other characteristics and would be a subordinate factor in a description of such a stand
Open Road	A road, or segment thereof, that is open to use.
Open Road Density	The miles of open road in a specific area of land Commonly miles per section
Opportunity Cost	The value of the benefits given up due to the effect of choosing another management alternative that either reduces existing outputs or shifts resources away from other activities so they are no longer produced and their benefits are lost
Output	A good, service, or on-site use that is produced from Forest and rangeland resources Forest and rangeland output definitions, codes and unit measures are contained in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309 11). Examples are X06-Softwood Saw-timber Production - MBF, X80-Increased Water Yield - Acre Feet; W01-Primitive Recreation Use - RVDs
Output, Induced	A good, service, or on-site use which is incidental to the objectives of the resource activity An example is the timber harvest activity which produces a primary output of board feet of timber and an induced output of acres of improved wildlife habitat because of the harvest activity.
Output, Market	A good, service, or on-site use that can be purchased at a price
Output, Nonmarket	A good, service, or on-site use not normally exchanged in a market

Output, Primary	A good, service, or on-site use that results from the completion of an activity, project, or program that meets the specific objective of the resource. Examples are board feet of timber, recreation visitor days, etc
Oven-Dry Weight	The weight of a substance after it has been dried in an oven at 105 degree Centigrade to equilibrium
Overgrazed Range	A range that has deteriorated and may still be deteriorating from its productive potential due to overgrazing
Overmature	The stage at which a tree declines in vigor and soundness, for example, past the period of rapid height growth
Overmature Timber	Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are past their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes, expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth
Overstory	That upper most canopy of the Forest when there is more than one level of vegetation
Overuse	Utilizing an excessive amount of the current year's growth which, if continued, will result in overgrazing and range deterioration. Syn, over utilization

P

PAOT	Person-At-One-Time, used to reflect the capacity of developed recreation sites
PAOT-Days	Persons-At-One-Time, times the number of days in the use season
Panoramic	An unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction, hence a complete and comprehensive view
Partial Retention	See Visual Quality Objectives
Patented Mining Claim	A patent is a document which conveys title to land. When patented, a mining claim becomes private property and is land over which the United States has no property rights, except as may be reserved in the patent. After a mining claim is patented, the owner does not have to comply with requirements of the General Mining Law or implementing regulations
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Payments to local or State governments based on ownership of Federal land and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing. Specifically, they include payments made under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 by U S Department of the Interior.
Pedestaled	A condition where the soil has eroded from around individual plants or other objects such as a small rock, leaving them on small pedestals of soil. Sometimes the result of frost heaving
Perennial Stream	Streams that flow continuously throughout most of the year
Permittee	One who holds a permit to graze livestock on state, federal, or certain privately-owned lands
Permitted Grazing	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit

Person Year	A person year equals 2,080 hours of work time. A person year may be one person working yearlong or several people filling seasonal positions
Photo Point	An identified point from which photographs are taken at periodic intervals.
Planning Criteria	Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based
Planning Horizon	The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan, and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions. In the National Forest planning process, this is 150 years
Planned Ignition	A fire started by a scheduled deliberate management action
Planning Period	One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits
Plant Communities	Groups of interrelated plants that occur together more frequently than can be ascribed to chance
Plant Succession	The process of vegetational development whereby an area becomes successively occupied by different plant communities of higher ecological order
Plantation	A forest crop or stand raised artificially, either by seeding or planting of young trees
PNV	See Present Net Value
Poles	Live trees of commercial species at least 6 inches in diameter at breast height but less than 9 inches DBH. The term is used to describe the general size class of a timber stand and does not define commercial products as determined by timber utilization standards
Potential Yield	The sustainable output of wood fiber available after the needs of other forest uses have been deducted from the Biological Potential
Practice	See Management Practice
Precommercial Thinning	The selective felling, killing, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain
Prescribed Natural Fire	The use of unscheduled natural ignitions to meet management objectives. Lightning is the primary cause of natural ignitions
Prescribed Fire	A fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish planned objectives in strict compliance with an approved plan and the conditions under which the burning takes place, and the expected results are specific, predictable, and measurable.
Prescription	See Management Prescription
Present Net Value (PNV)	The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area
Present Net Worth	See Present Net Value
Presuppression	Activities required in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action. Includes (1) recruiting and training fire forces, (2) planning and organizing attack methods,

(3) procuring and maintaining fire equipment, and (4) maintaining structural improvements necessary for the fire program

Price	The unit value of an output expressed in dollars
Priced Benefits	Benefits which can be assigned a dollar value, whether they are market or nonmarket value. Market values include stumpage value of timber. Nonmarket value include the user's willingness-to-pay for recreation experiences
Priced Outputs	Resource outputs that have marked or assigned dollar values
Primitive	See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).
Problem Area	An area which is difficult to manage because of its shape, size, condition, accessibility or other limiting factors
Production Function	A quantitative description of the relationship between inputs and outputs in an analytical process
Production Potential	The capability of the land or water to produce life-sustaining features (e.g., forage, cover, aquatics)
Productivity Class	Productivity is a classification of forest land in terms of capacity for cubic annual growth per acre (culmination of mean annual increment) in fully stocked natural stands. It is a measure of fertility and moisture availability
Public Issue	A subject or question of widespread public interest identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands
Public Participation Activities	Meetings, activities, etc., which are designed and held to obtain comments from the general public and specific publics about National Forest System land management planning.
Puddling	See Detrimental Puddling
Pulpwood	Wood not usable as logs and for species in small demand. Tolerance in size and quality of wood used for pulp permits salvaging the wood fiber in thinnings, tops left in logging, and sawmill leftovers. The usual minimum diameter at the small end of pulpwood sticks at Eastern mills is 4 in., inside bark. On the West Coast most of the wood is in logs. Lengths run from 4 ft. at most groundwood and sulfite mills, to 5 ft. at most Appalachian mills and west of the Mississippi River in the South, 5 ft., 3 in. in the Southeast, 100 in. in the Lake States, log size in the Northwest is often 40 ft.
Purchaser Credit	The dollar amount allowed in a timber sale contract for construction or reconstruction of specified roads

R

Range	Rangelands and also many forest lands which support an understory or periodic cover of herbaceous or shrubby vegetation amenable to certain range management principles or practices
Range Allotment	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System and associated lands administered by the Forest Service

Range Condition	The current productivity of a range relative to what that range is naturally capable of producing
Range Condition Class	One of a series of arbitrary categories used to classify range condition and usually expressed as either excellent, good, fair or poor.
Range Condition Trend	The direction of change in range condition.
Range Management	A distinct discipline founded on ecological principles and dealing with husbandry of rangelands and range resources
Range, Key Winter	See Key Winter Range
Range Resource Management Levels	<p>A - No Livestock Management excludes livestock grazing from designated allotments to protect other values or eliminate conflicts with other uses. The unit of measure is AUMs that could be available for livestock use</p> <p>B - Some Livestock Management controls livestock numbers so that livestock use is within present grazing capacity. Improvements are minimal and constructed only to the extent needed to protect and maintain the range resource. The unit of measure is AUMs affected by the level of management.</p> <p>C - Extensive Management seeks full utilization of forage available to livestock. Cost-effective management systems and techniques, including fencing and water development, are designed and applied to obtain relatively uniform livestock distribution, use of forage, and maintenance of plant vigor. The unit of measure is AUMs affected by the level of management.</p> <p>D - Intensive Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage available for livestock use consistent with maintaining the environment and providing for multiple use of the range. Cultural practices such as brush control, type conversion, or seeding may be combined with fencing and water developments to implement complex grazing systems. The unit of measure is AUMs affected by level of management.</p> <p>E - Maximum Livestock Production Management seeks to maximize livestock production while maintaining basic soil and water values. Cost-effective management systems and techniques are used to achieve this goal. Multiple use is not a constraint. The unit of measure is AUMs affected by level of management.</p> <p>X - Exploitative Unsatisfactory level of grazing management which leads to serious depletion of the vegetative and soil resource and degradation of the watershed. The unit of measure is AUMs affected by level of management.</p>
Range, Transitory	See Key Transitory Range
Raptor	A bird of prey
RARE II	See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II
Rate-of-Return	The financial yield per unit cost, determined as the rate of interest at which total discounted benefits equal total discounted costs. (Internal rate-of-return is a similar measure appropriate to the benefits and costs that affect private firms or individuals)
Real Dollar Value	A monetary value which compensates for the effects of inflation

Receipt Shares	The portion of receipts derived from Forest Service resource management that is distributed to State and county governments, such as the Forest Service 25 percent fund payments
Recreation Information Management (RIM)	The Forest Service System for recording recreation facility condition and use
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	<p>A system for planning and managing recreation resources. Land delineations that identify a variety of recreation experience opportunities categorized into classes on a continuum from primitive to urban. Each class is defined in terms of the degree to which it satisfies certain recreation experience needs, based on the extent to which the natural environment has been modified, the type of facilities provided, the degree of outdoor skills needed to enjoy the area, and the relative density of recreation use.</p> <p>The classes are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>Primitive</i> Area is 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. 2 <i>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</i> Area is characterized by a 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 local roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities. 3. <i>Semi-Primitive Motorized</i> Area is characterized by a 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 recreation use of local primitive or collector roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motor bikes is permitted. 4 <i>Roaded Natural:</i> Area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans. 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. 5. <i>Roaded Modified</i> Area is characterized by a natural environment that has been substantially modified by development of structures and vegetative manipulation. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. 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.
Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)	One visitor day equals 12 hours (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof).
Reforestation	The renewal of forest cover by seeding, planting, and natural means
Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to the crop itself.

Regeneration Cut	A cut in a particular stand of timber designed to remove the existing volume and start a new crop. To qualify for regeneration cutting, a stand must be (1) at or beyond rotation age, (2) lack an understory of acceptable stocking worthy of management, or (3) have a <i>disease-infected understory which will not develop into a future crop</i> , or (4) have an understory which it is not currently possible to save during felling, skidding, and slash disposal operations
Region	For Regional planning purposes, the standard administrative Region of the Forest Service administered by the responsible official for preparing a Regional plan, the area to be covered by a Regional plan
Regulated	The commercial forest land that is organized for timber production under the principle of <i>sustained yield</i> . <i>The harvest of timber from this land is regulated to achieve multiple long-range objectives, such as maintaining setting for recreational activities, rotating forage production areas and wildlife habitat, increasing water production yield, and increasing the growth and utilization of timber for the nation's supply.</i>
Rehabilitation (Visuals)	A short-term management alternative used to return existing visual impacts in the natural landscape to a desired visual quality
Release Cutting	A timber management activity which frees a young stand of desirable trees not past the <i>sapling stage from the competition of undesirable trees that threaten to suppress them</i> . A cleaning is a form of release cutting that removes trees the same age as the young stand. A liberation cutting is a form of release that removes older, larger trees that overtop a more desirable younger stand
Renewable Resources Assessment	An appraisal of the nation's renewable resources that recognizes their vital importance and the necessity for long-term planning and associated program development. The Assessment meets the requirements of Section 3 of the Resources Planning Act and includes analyses of present and anticipated uses, demands, and supplies of the renewable resources, a description of Forest Service programs and responsibilities, and a discussion of policy considerations, laws, and regulations.
Renewable Resources Program	The program for management and administration of the National Forest System, for Research, for Cooperative State and Private Forest Service program, and for conduct of other Forest Service activities developed in accordance with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act
Replacement Old-Growth Stands	Stands which will replace old-growth stands when old-growth stands no longer meet old-growth requirements
Research Natural Area	An area which is as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes
Reservation Principle	<i>The Forest Reserves, now known as National Forests, were reserved from the Public Domain to improve and protect the Forest within the boundaries for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. This is often referred to as the reservation principle</i>
Residual Stand	The trees remaining standing after some form of human or natural occurrence
Residue Profile	A quantifiable description of the size, arrangement, and continuity of the natural and <i>activity fuels within the Forest</i>

Resource Value Rating	The value of the vegetation present of a site for a particular use or benefit e.g., cattle forage condition
Resources Value Trend	Trend in resource value rating, when compared to management objectives, refers to the change in utility of vegetation at a particular location for a specific use. The trend of a particular resource value may be up, for another use the trend may be down, and not apparent for still another. The direction of trend is based on whether the changes in vegetation and soil conditions are desirable or undesirable for specific management objectives. Because of the dual interpretation of trend, the type of trend must be specified, either ecological status or resource value for a specific use or both
Retention (VQO)	See Visual Quality Objectives
Rilling	Removal of soil by water cutting numerous small conspicuous water channels or rivulets by concentrated surface runoff.
RIM	See Recreation Information Management.
Riparian Areas	Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of an aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland areas that have direct relationships with the aquatic system. This includes floodplains, wetlands, and all areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the normal high water line of a stream channel, or from the shoreline of a standing body of water
Ripping	The mechanical penetration and shearing of soils to depths of 8 to 18 inches for the purpose of breaking up compacted soil to facilitate penetration of plant roots, water, organic matter, and nutrients
Road Density	The measure of the degree to which the length of road miles occupies a given land area, i.e., 1 mi/sq mi is 1 mile of road within a given square mile
Roaded Natural	A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum characterized by a predominantly natural environment with moderate permanent evidence of humans
Roadless Area	A National Forest area which (1) is larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller than 5,000 acres, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area, (2) contains no roads, and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System
Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II)	A comprehensive process directed by the Secretary of Agriculture to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest system and to determine their uses for either wilderness or other resource management and development and to determine areas that would require further planning to make such a decision. This was documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, January 1979
Road Credits	Credits timber purchasers receive applied toward the sale price of timber in exchange for building the roads needed for access. See Purchaser Credits
Rotation	The planned number of years between the formation or regeneration of a crop or stand and its final cutting at a specified stage of maturity
RPA	See Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.
RPA Program	The recommended direction for long-range management of renewable resources of National Forest System lands. This direction serves as the basis for the Regional targets assigned to the Forest. The development of this direction is required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act

Runoff The total stream discharge of water, including both surface and subsurface flow, usually expressed in acre-feet of water yield.

RVD See Recreation Visitor Day.

S

S&PF State and Private Forestry Assistance Program.

Sale Schedule The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a Forest Plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the Allowable Sale Quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.

Salmonids All species of fish from the family Salmonidae, i.e., salmon, trout. (see also anadromous fish)

Salvage Harvest The harvest of trees that are dead, dying or deteriorating (e.g., because overmature or materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi or other injurious agencies) before they lose their commercial value as sawtimber.

Sanitation Harvest (Salvage) The removal of dead, damaged, or susceptible trees primarily, essentially to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and promote forest hygiene.

Sapling See Seedling/Sapling

Satisfactory Cattle Forage Condition Forage species composition and production are at acceptable levels or trend in forage species composition and production is acceptable.

Satisfactory Livestock Forage Condition *A fair forage condition rating or better with static or upward trend.*

Sawtimber Trees suitable in size and quality for producing logs that can be processed into lumber.

Scenic Area An area which has been designated by the Forest Service as containing outstanding natural beauty that requires special management to preserve this beauty.

Scoping Process An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to the proposed action. Identifying the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly (CEQ regulations, 40 CFR 1501.7)

SCORP Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Scree *A steep mass of detritus on the side of a mountain.*

Sediment Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.

Sedimentation The action or process of forming or depositing sediment.

Seedlings/Sapling *A size category for forest stands in which trees less than five inches in diameter are the predominant vegetation.*

Seen Area	Total area observed May be measured in terms of foreground, middleground, and background.
Selection Cutting	The annual or periodic removal of trees as part of an uneven-age silvicultural system. Cutting can involve individual trees or small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size and species composition in the remaining stand.
Sensitivity Analysis	A determination of the consequences of varying the level of one or several factors while holding other factors constant
Sensitivity Level	A measure of people's concern for the scenic qualities of the landscape
Sensitive Species	Those species which (1) have appeared in the Federal Register as proposals for classification and are under consideration for official listing as Endangered or Threatened Species, (2) are on an official State list, or (3) are recognized by the Regional Forester to need special management in order to prevent the need for their placement on Federal or State lists
Seral Vegetation	The vegetation that occupies a site following disturbance. This vegetation will not reproduce itself without a continued disturbance
Severely Burned	The top layer of mineral soil has been significantly changed in color, usually to red, and the next one-half inch blackened from organic matter charring by heat conducted through the top layer
Site Productivity	Production capability of specific areas of land
Shrubland	Any land on which shrubs dominate the vegetation
Silvicultural System	A management process whereby Forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form It includes all cultural management practices performed during the life of the stand such as regeneration cutting, fertilization thinning, improvement cutting, and use of genetically improved tree seeds and seedlings to achieve multiple resource benefits. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration according to the type of forest they produce
Site Index	1 A numerical evaluation of the quality of land for plant productivity, especially used in forest land where it is determined by the rate of growth in height on one or more of the tree species 2 A particular measure of site class, based on the height of the dominant trees in a stand at an arbitrarily chosen age
Slash	The residue left on the ground after felling and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning of trees
Small Game	Birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped
Snag	A standing dead tree usually greater than 6 feet in height and 4 inches in diameter at breast height
Social Analysis	A phase in the planning process which (1) identifies groups (whether formally organized or not) who may be affected by or have an interest in planning decisions, (2) gathers and quantifies (objectively when possible) both the preferences of these groups and possible consequences of proposed alternatives on these groups, (3) evaluates the role of social group preferences and consequences in resource allocation decisions, and (4) determines

how a given plan should be formulated (or adjusted) so as to respond to these evaluations and generally define social equity criteria

Social Stability	The maintenance of existing interactions between local groups which are affected by the continuity of social and economic values within a community.
Social Variable	A variable that measures the social impact of Forest Service management alternatives. Examples include population statistics, types of institutions, and personal opinion as reflected in attitudes or as demonstrated by behavior.
Soil Compaction	See Detrimental Compaction.
Soil Erosion	See Erosion
Soil Bulk Density	The weight of oven dry solid per unit volume Commonly expressed in terms of grams per cubic centimeter (g/cc)
Soil Productivity	The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber and forage under defined levels of management It is generally dependent on available soil moisture and nutrients and length of growing season
Special Interest Area	An area managed to make recreation opportunities available for the understanding of the earth and its geological, historical, archaeological, botanical, and memorable features
Special-Use Permit	A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.
Stand	A community of trees or other vegetative growth occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age, spatial arrangement, and conditions as to be distinguishable from the other growth on adjoining lands, so forming a silvicultural or management entity
Stream Order	A measure of the position of a stream in the hierarchy of tributaries (Stream as referenced here refers to perennial streams.) a. First-order streams are unbranched streams, that is, they have no tributaries b. Second-order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more first-order streams They are considered second-order until they join another second-order or larger stream. c. Third-order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more second-order streams They are considered third-order until they join another third order or larger stream
Stocking	A measure of timber stand density as it reaches to the optimum or desired density to achieve a given management objective
Stream Reach	A stream segment of varying length with similar characteristics.
Streamside Management Unit	The stream and an adjacent area of varying width where practices that might affect water quality, fish, and other aquatic resources are modified to meet water quality goals for each class of stream
Subclimax	A stage in succession short of the climax community in which further development is inhibited by the influence of some factors other than climatic factors
Submarginal Land	Land that is either physically or economically incapable of sustaining indefinitely a certain use.

Succession	An orderly process of biotic community development that involves changes in specific structure and community processes over time
Successional Stage	A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another
Suitability	The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices
Suitable Forest Land	Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.3) for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions, for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked (as provided in CFR 219.14), and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area
Suitable Range	That area which produces, or has the inherent capability to produce, 50 pounds or more of palatable forage per acre, can be grazed on a sustained-yield basis without damage to the vegetative and soil resources, and is or can feasibly be made accessible for use. Range with low forage rating is classed as suitable when vegetation can be improved by management. Suitability is independent of past range-use effects. The delineation of primary or secondary range is not a requirement.
Suitable Range - Cattle	Land that is accessible or that can become accessible to cattle, that produces forage or has inherent forage-producing capability, and that can be grazed by cattle on a sustained yield basis under management goals
Summer Range	Range that is grazed primarily during the summer growing season
Supply	The amount of an output that producers are willing to provide at the specified price, time period, and condition of sale
Supply Schedule (Curve)	A schedule of amounts of an output that producers are willing to provide at a range of prices at a given point in time and condition of sale
Suppression (Fire Suppression)	Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include fireline construction, backfiring, and application of water or chemical fire retardants
Surface Erosion	The detachment and transport of individual soil particles by wind, water, or gravity.
Surface Restoration	The filling in of open pits, grading of the mined area, reduction of high walls, replacement of top soil, planting, revegetation and such other work as is necessary to restore an area of land affected by surface mining operations
	The process of reconvertng mined land to other forms of productive uses
Surface Rights	The rights of the operator or responsible agency to use or manage renewable surface resources. On National Forest System lands the Forest Service manages surface resources without having jurisdiction over subsurface development
Sustained Yield	The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest without impairing the productivity of the land

T

Talus	Coarse-textured colluvial deposits, or talus slopes, are formed by fragments of rocks detached from the precipitous outcrops and carried down the slope by gravity. Cliff debris, rock falls, and avalanches are typical examples of rough and droughty talus soils. <i>From the silvicultural standpoint such soils may differ but little from the rock outcrops</i>
Temporary Road	Those roads needed only for the purchaser's or permittee's use. The Forest Service <i>and the purchaser or permittee must agree to location and clearing widths</i> . Temporary roads are used for a single, short-term use, e.g., to haul timber from landings to Forest development roads, access to build water developments, etc.
Tentatively Suitable Forest Land	Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and: (a) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief; (b) existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity, or watershed conditions, (c) existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that it is possible to restock adequately within 5 years after final harvest; and (d) adequate information is available to project responses to timber management activities
Term License or Permit	A document which authorizes grazing on public lands for a stated number of years as contrasted with an annual or temporary license or permit
Thematic Group (Cultural Resources)	A finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way. They may be related to a single historical person, event, or developmental force; of one building, type or use, or designed by a single architect, of a single form of archaeological site, or related to a particular set of archaeological research problems.
Thermal Cover	Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather, for elk satisfactory thermal cover is a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or more tall with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more, for deer, cover may include saplings, shrubs, or trees at least 5 feet tall with 75 percent crown closure. Marginal thermal cover includes coniferous stands of trees of 10 feet or more in height with a 40-69 percent crown closure
Thinning	Cutting made in an immature crop or stand, primarily to accelerate the diameter increment (annual growth) of the residual trees, also by suitable selection to improve the average form of the trees that remain
Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E)	A species or subspecies of animal or plant whose prospects of survival and reproduction is in immediate jeopardy or likely to become so within the foreseeable future. Threatened species are identified by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.
Through Road	A road that begins at one road and ends at another road
Tie-Through Road	See Through Road
Tiering	Tiering refers to the elimination of repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference the general discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope. For example, a project environmental assessment could be tiered to the Forest Plan EIS.
Timber Base	The lands within the Forest available and suitable for timber production.
Timber Classification	Forested land is classified under each of the land management alternatives according to how it is related to the management of the timber resource. The following are definitions of timber classifications used for this purpose

1. *Nonforest*—Land that has never supported forest and land formerly forested where use for timber production is precluded by development or other uses
2. *Forest*—Land at least 10 percent stocked (based on crown cover) by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use.
3. *Suitable*—Commercial forest land identified as appropriate for timber production in the Forest planning process
4. *Unsuitable*—Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization by statute or administrative regulation (for example, wilderness) or identified as not appropriate for timber production in the Forest planning process
5. *Commercial Forest*—Forest land tentatively suitable for the production of continuous crops of timber that has not been withdrawn

Timber Harvest Schedule	See Sale Schedule
Timber Production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of industrial wood. Industrial wood includes logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer use, except fuelwood.
Timber Sale Program Quantity	The volume of timber planned for sale during each decade of the planning horizon. It includes the allowable sale quantity (chargeable volume) and any additional material (nonchargeable volume) planned for sale. The timber sale program quantity is expressed as an annual average for each decade.
Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)	All noncommercial intermediate cuttings and other treatments to improve composition, condition, and volume growth of a timber stand.
Trailhead	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.
Transitory Range	Land that is suitable for grazing use for a period of time. For example, on particular disturbed lands, grass may cover the area for a period of time before being replaced by trees or shrubs not suitable for forage.
Total Resource Information System	Integrated resource data base management system used in the Pacific Northwest.
Two-Step Shelterwood	An even-aged silvicultural system in which the old crop (shelterwood) is removed in two successive cuttings in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration.

U

Understory	The trees and other woody species growing under a more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
Uneven-Aged Management	The combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution.

of size classes Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection.

Individual Tree Selection Cutting - Involves the removal of selected trees of all size classes on an individual basis

Group Selection Cutting - Involves the removal of selected trees of all size classes in groups of a fraction of an acre up to 2 or 3 acres in size.

Unpatented Mining Claim A claim made by a qualified person for possession of locatable minerals on public domain land (e.g., National Forests), a properly recorded claim and exclusive right to extract and sell valuable minerals from the claim Unpatented mining claims may be occupied and used solely for mining and related activity.

Unplanned Ignition A fire started at random by either natural or human causes, or a deliberate incendiary fire

Unproductive Forest Land Forest land of such low site quality that it is generally not capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood products, synonymous with noncommercial forest land

Unregulated Harvest This harvest is not charged against the allowable sale quantity It includes occasional volumes removed that were not recognized in calculations of the allowable sale quantity, such as cull or dead material and noncommercial species and products It also includes all volume removed from unsuitable areas Harvests from unsuitable areas will be programmed as needed to meet multiple-use objectives other than timber production and for improvement of administration sites

Unsuitable Range An area which may have value for wildlife but has no value for, or should not be used by, livestock because of steep topography, barrenness, dense timber, lack of forage or unstable soils.

Unsuitable Range - Cattle Land that should not be grazed by cattle because of unstable soils, steep topography, or inherent low potential for forage production

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

Utility Corridor See Corridor.

Utilization Standards Standards guiding the use and removal of timber They are measured in terms of diameter at breast height (DBH) and top of the tree inside the bark (top diameter inside bark) and the percentage of "soundness" of the wood.

V

Value, Market The unit price of an output normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage of production, expressed in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.

Value, Nonmarket	The unit price of nonmarket output not normally exchanged in a market at any stage before consumption, and thus must be imputed from other economic information
Variable Costs	A cost that varies with the level of controlled outputs in the time horizon covered by the planning period or decisions being considered. Variable costs include investment, operational, and variable general administration.
Variety Class	A particular level of visual variety or diversity of landscape character.
Vertical Diversity	The diversity in a stand that results from the complexity of the above-ground structure of the vegetation; the more levels of vegetation or the more diverse the species makeup (or both), the higher the degree of vertical diversity
Viable Population	A wildlife or fish population consisting of a number of individuals adequately distributed throughout their range, necessary to perpetuate their existence in natural, genetically stable, self-sustaining populations.
Viewshed	The total landscape seen or potentially seen from all or a logical part of a travel route, use area, or water body.
Viewshed Condition	A summary stating the overall impression a visitor would have of the visual appearance of the lands seen in a total viewshed.
Visitor	Temporary inhabiter of an area. Recreation visitor—one who is in an area temporarily for refreshment in body and/or mind. Usually has a significant conscious or subconscious interest in the scenic qualities of an area
Visual Absorption Capability (VAC)	A measure of the land's capability to absorb the visual impacts of management activities
Visual Condition	The visual appearance of a landscape described in terms of the degree of alteration from the natural-appearing landscape
Visual Distance Zones	Areas of landscapes denoted by specified distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference in which to discuss landscape characteristics or activities of humans. The three zones are foreground, middleground, and background
Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)	<p>A desired level of management based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.</p> <p>(a) Preservation - Allows only ecological changes. Management activities, except for very low visual impact recreation facilities, are prohibited. This objective applies to specially classified areas, including wilderness.</p> <p>(b) Retention - Provides for management activities that are not visually evident. Management activities are permitted, but the results of those activities on the natural landscape must not be evident to the average viewer.</p> <p>(c) Partial Retention - Management activities may be evident to the viewer but must remain visually subordinate to the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>(d) Modification - Management activities may visually dominate the natural surrounding landscape but must borrow from naturally established form, line, color, and texture.</p> <p>(e) Maximum Modification - Land management activities can dominate the natural landscape to greater extent than in the modification objective, except as viewed from background when visual characteristics must be those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area.</p>

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

VQO See Visual Quality Objectives

W

Wallow See Elk Wallow.

Water Bar A structure constructed across roads and skid trails to divert the surface runoff of water

Water Yield The measured output of the Forest's stream.

Water Yield Increase Additional water released to streams as a result of Forest management activities.

Watershed The total area above a given point on a stream that contribute water to the flow at that point.

Watershed Condition A description of the health of a watershed or portion thereof, in terms of the factors which affect hydrologic function and soil productivity.

Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) Inventory An interdisciplinary inventory of areas that need improvement.

Watershed Protection Watershed protection involves a combination of complementary practices of land treatment and structural works to maintain or improve total yield, quality, stability of flow of surface and subsurface water and prevention of damage and loss due to excessive and uncontrolled runoff, flooding, salination, and siltation

Wet Areas Sites, often occurring at the heads of drainages, such as wet sedge meadows, bogs, or seeps. They are often referred to as "moist sites" and are very important components of elk summer range. Sites near water are important because the forage they produce is highly nutritious and heavily utilized by elk

Wet Meadow A meadow where the surface remains wet or moist throughout the summer, usually characterized by sedges and rushes.

Wetlands Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient, under normal circumstances, to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes, river overflows, mud flats, wet meadows, seeps, and springs.

Wilderness Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation, as defined under the 1964 Wilderness Act. It is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions which (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by forces of nature with the imprint of human activity substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.

Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WROS)	<p>A further refinement of the primitive portion of the ROS. The following terms deal only with officially designated wilderness.</p> <p><i>Primitive Trailless.</i> The most remote, generally the core area which is least accessible. Terrain, vegetative, trail density, and reasonable travel methods provide an area generally large enough to allow at least two days of cross-country travel without crossing a constructed trail. A most outstanding opportunity exists for isolation and solitude free from evidence of past human activity.</p> <p><i>Primitive Traveled.</i> The sights, sounds, and smells relating to human activities outside the wilderness are essentially non-existent. The same factors relating to human activities within the wilderness are minimized. An extremely high opportunity exists for exploring and experiencing considerable isolation, tranquility and self-reliance.</p> <p><i>Semi-Primitive Traveled.</i> The least remote; generally those areas nearest trailheads and major access points or the Wilderness periphery where the sights, smells, and sounds of human activities both within and outside the Wilderness are affecting the Wilderness visitor. Opportunities for a wilderness-related experience are only moderate.</p>
Wildfire	Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription.
Wildlife Habitat	The sum total of environmental conditions of specific place occupied by a wildlife species or a population of such species.
WIN Inventory	See Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) Inventory.
Winter Range	The area, usually at lower elevations, occupied by migratory deer and elk during the winter months.
Withdrawal	An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.
Working Group	Comprises those parts of a forest that have generally the same silvicultural management and rotation.
Work-Year Equivalents	This is 2,080 working hours. May be accomplished by one person working yearlong or several people filling seasonal positions.
WROS	See Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Y

Yarding	The operation of hauling timber from the stump to a collection point.
Yum Yarding	The skidding of unmerchantable material to a landing or collection point.

Z

Zone of Influence	A delineated geographic area within which the present and proposed actions exert an important influence on residents and visitors.
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Gypsy
Moth →

