

# Glossary

<b>Activity Fuels</b>	Debris generated by a Forest activity that increase fire potentials such as firewood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvest, and road construction.
<b>Acquired Land</b>	Unreserved National Forest System (NFS) land; NFS land that has been received in exchange for unreserved land or land that has been purchased or donated. Acquired lands have Weeks Act status under the Act of September 2, 1958, and therefore are not available for mineral entry.
<b>Administrative Facilities</b>	Those facilities, such as Ranger Stations, work centers, and cabins, which are used by the Forest Service in the management of the National Forest.
<b>Ad Valorem</b>	Taxes imposed on forest lands in lieu of property taxes. These taxes are imposed at a rate separate from property taxes.
<b>Affected Environment</b>	The biological, social, economic, and physical aspects of the environment that would or may be changed by proposed actions.
<b>Aliquot Parts</b>	Legal subdivisions, except fractional lots, or further subdivision of any smaller legal subdivision, except fractional lots, by division into halves or fourths ad infinitum.
<b>Alternative</b>	In an EIS, one of a number of possible options for responding to the purpose and need for action and for addressing identified significant issues. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision making.
<b>Allotment</b>	An area designated for the use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one plan or management; may include one or more separate pastures.
<b>Allotment Management Plan (AMP)</b>	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.
<b>Anadromous Fish</b>	Fish that are spawned and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce.
<b>Analysis Area</b>	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.

<b>Animal Unit</b>	Considered to be one mature (1,000 pound) cow or the equivalent based upon average daily consumption of 26 lbs of dry matter/day.
<b>Animal Unit Month (AUM)</b>	(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.
<b>Appraisal or Appraisal Report</b>	A written statement independently and impartially prepared by a qualified appraiser setting forth an unbiased opinion as to the market value of an adequately described property as of a specific date(s), supported by the presentation and analysis of relevant market information.
<b>Appurtenance</b>	Anything incidental or belonging to the land that is considered part of the real property (e.g. an improvement or easement). See real property.
<b>Bedrock</b>	Any solid rock exposed or overlain by unconsolidated material.
<b>Best Management Practices (BMP's)</b>	Practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution, including sedimentation. Practices used for the protection of water quality.
<b>Big Game</b>	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
<b>Big Game Winter Range</b>	The area available to and used by big game through the winter season.
<b>Biological Diversity or Biodiversity</b>	The variety of life forms and processes, including the complete natural complex of species, communities, genes, and ecological functions.
<b>Board Foot (bf)</b>	A unit of measurement represented by a board one foot square and one inch thick.
<b>Broadcast Burn</b>	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.
<b>Buffer Zone</b>	An administratively defined area established along a stream, lake, wetland, or erosion hazard to provide protection for aquatic resources during land use activities.
<b>Cadastral Survey</b>	A survey that creates, marks, defines, retraces, or reestablishes the boundaries and subdivisions of the public domain lands of the United States.
<b>Canopy</b>	In a forest, the branches from the uppermost layer of trees; in a shrub or grassland, the uppermost layer of shrubs; in a riparian area, the layers of vegetation that project over the stream.
<b>Canopy Closure</b>	The amount of ground surface shaded by tree canopies as seen from above. Used to describe how open or dense a stand of trees is, often expressed in 10 percent increments.
<b>Cavity</b>	A hollow excavated in trees by birds or other natural phenomena; used for roosting and reproduction by many birds and mammals.

<b>Ceded Lands</b>	Lands that tribes ceded to the United States by treaty while reserving specific land and resource rights, annuities, and other promises in the treaties.
<b>Chain of Title</b>	A history of conveyances and encumbrances affecting a title from the time the original patent was granted or as far back as records are available.
<b>Clean Water Act of 1987</b>	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 1, Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224); Title 1, 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.
<b>Closed Road</b>	A road on which motorized traffic has been excluded by regulation, barricade, blockage or by obscuring the entrance. A closed road is still an operating facility on which motorized traffic has been removed (year-long or seasonal) and remains on the Forest Road Transportation System.
<b>Closure</b>	An administrative order restricting either location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.
<b>Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)</b>	Government publication listing all Federal regulations in existence.
<b>Community Stability</b>	The capability of a community to absorb and cope with change without major hardship to institutions or groups within the community.
<b>Compaction</b>	Making soil hard and dense; decreasing its ability to support vegetation. Compacted soil holds less water and air and roots have trouble penetrating the soil.
<b>Congressionally Classified and Designated Areas</b>	Areas established by Congressional legislation, such as National Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas.
<b>Connectivity</b>	The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape; patches of similar habitats are either close together or linked by corridors of appropriate vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.

<b>Consultation</b>	A formal interaction between the National Marine Fisheries Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and another Federal agency when it is determined that the agency's action may affect a species that has been listed as threatened or endangered or its critical habitat.
<b>Convey</b>	The act of deeding or transferring title to another.
<b>Corridor Viewsheds</b>	Mapped areas of the landscape, which can be seen from a Forest road or wild and scenic river.
<b>Cost-Efficiency</b>	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 by specified levels in the least-cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value.
<b>Cost Shared Road</b>	Road on which construction and maintenance costs are shared and easements are exchanged.
<b>Cost Share and FRTA Programs</b>	National agreements under which large private landowners and the government agree to share road costs and exchange easements.
<b>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</b>	Government agency with oversight on the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
<b>Cover</b>	(1) Trees, shrubs, rocks, or other landscape features that allow an animal to partly or fully conceal itself. (2) The area of ground covered by plans of one or more species.
<b>Critical Habitat</b>	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 geographic area which can be occupied by the Threatened and Endangered Species.
<b>Cubic Foot (CF)</b>	The amount of wood volume equivalent to a cube 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Fragile and nonrenewable elements of the environment including archaeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities) and sociocultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (including scared places, traditionally utilized raw materials, etc.).
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	Impacts on the environmental that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. (40CFR 1508.7)
<b>Deciding Officer</b>	The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.

<b>Density (Stand)</b>	The number of trees growing in a given area, usually expressed in terms of trees per acre.
<b>Developed Recreation</b>	Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.
<b>Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)</b>	The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.
<b>Direct Effects (land exchange)</b>	Impacts that are caused by an action and occur at the same time and place.
<b>Dispersed Recreation</b>	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.
<b>District Ranger</b>	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System Lands on a Ranger District.
<b>Ditches and/or Canals</b>	Used to indicate a reservation to the United States of a right or an easement for the construction and maintenance of ditches or canals, as stated in a particular patent.
<b>Diversity</b>	A measure of the variety of species and habitats in an area that takes into account the relative abundance of each species or habitat.
<b>Dominant Estate or Tenement</b>	The land or person that benefits from easements on another property.
<b>Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)</b>	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.
<b>Easement</b>	A right given the holder to use real estate owned by another for a specified purpose. The land having the right of use as an appurtenance (e.g. road, powerline, oil and gas line, etc.) is known as the dominant estate, and the land subject to the easement is known as the servient estate.
<b>Eastside Screens</b>	(aka Regional Forester's Interim Direction Establishing Riparian, Ecosystem and Wildlife Standards for Timber Sales) Originally signed in 1994, amended in 1995. The objective of this direction was to provide an approach for maintaining future planning options concerning wildlife habitat associated with late and old structure stages, fish habitat, and old forest abundance. The direction was intentionally restrictive, reflecting a conservative interpretation of riparian, wildlife, and ecosystem needs for the short term. The direction applies to timber sales.
<b>Ecology</b>	The study of interrelationships of organisms with their environment.
<b>Economics</b>	The study of how limited resources, goods, and services are allocated among competing uses.

<b>Ecosystem</b>	A complete, interacting system of living organisms and the land and water that make up their environment; the home places of all living things, including humans.
<b>Edge Effect</b>	The increased richness of flora and fauna resulting from the mixing of two communities where they join.
<b>Effects</b>	Environmental changes resulting from a proposed action. Included are direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, and indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance, but which are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Effects, impacts, and consequences, as used in this environmental statement are synonymous. Effects may be direct, indirect, or cumulative.
<b>Encroachment</b>	An obstruction that physically intrudes upon, overlaps, or trespasses upon the property of another.
<b>Encumbrance</b>	A claim, lien, charge, or liability attached to and binding real property.
<b>Endangered Species</b>	A plant or animal species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and published in the Federal Register.
<b>Endangered Species Act (ESA)</b>	An act, passed by Congress in 1973, that directed all Federal departments and agencies to seek to conserve Endangered and Threatened species and that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any Threatened or Endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. The act also mandates conferencing with the appropriate agencies.
<b>Endemic Species</b>	Plants or animals that occur naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited to a particular locality.
<b>Environment</b>	The combination of external physical, biological, social, and cultural conditions affecting the growth and development of organisms and the nature of an individual or community.
<b>Environmental Analysis</b>	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.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	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 that must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal. A Draft EIS is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. A Final EIS is issued after consideration of public comments. A Record of Decision (ROD) is based on the information and analysis in the Final EIS. (40 CFR 1508.11)

<b>Erosion</b>	The group of processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away by natural sources such as wind, water or ice and removed from a part of the earth's surface.
<b>Ephemeral Stream</b>	A stream that flows only after rain or during snow melt.
<b>Exchange</b>	Lands or interests therein may be exchanged between the Forest Service and private landowners, states, or local governments. Exchanges can include but are not limited to land-for-land, land-for-timber, or partial interest exchanges. Exchanges must be of equal value on both sides or be equalized with cash payment not to exceed 25 percent of the total value of the lands or interests transferred out of Federal acquisitions (except in Alaska).
<b>Federal Register</b>	Daily government publication reporting all activities in the Federal government.
<b>Fee Simple Title or Estate</b>	Absolute estate where the owner is entitled to the entire property. Also called "fee title or fee"
<b>Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)</b>	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.
<b>Fish Bearing Stream</b>	Stream segments that support fish during all or a portion of a typical year.
<b>Flora</b>	The plant life characteristic of a region, period, or special environment.
<b>Floodplain</b>	A relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water that has been or might be covered by floodwater. The term "floodplain" shall mean the lowland and relatively flat areas, adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood prone areas of offshore islands, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (Executive Order 11988).
<b>Forage</b>	All browse and non-woody plants that are available to livestock or wildlife and used for grazing or harvested for feed.
<b>Forest Plan (Land and Resource Management Plan)</b>	A document that guides natural resource management and establishes standards and guidelines for a National Forest; required by the National Forest Management Act.
<b>Forest Service Handbook (FSH)</b>	For Forest Service use, directives that provide detailed instructions on how to proceed with a specialized phase of a program or activity.
<b>Forest Service Manual (FSM)</b>	A system of manuals which provides direction for Forest Service activities.
<b>Forest Supervisor</b>	The official responsible for administering National Forest System Lands in a Forest Service administrative unit, which may consist of one or more National Forests or all the Forests within a State.

<b>Forest System Road</b>	A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and developments of its resources.
<b>Fragmentation (Habitat)</b>	The breakup of a large land area (such as a forest) into smaller patches isolated by areas converted to a different land type. The opposite of connectivity.
<b>Fuels</b>	Includes living plants; dead, woody vegetative materials; and other vegetative materials which are capable of burning.
<b>Fuels Management</b>	Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.
<b>Fuel Treatment</b>	The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels (generated by management activity, such as slash left from logging) to reduce fire hazard or meet other management objectives.
<b>Game Species</b>	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.
<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	An information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display data; a system of computer maps with corresponding site-specific information that can be combined electronically to provide reports and maps.
<b>Geothermal Goal</b>	Heat from within the earth. 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.
<b>Grazing Capacity</b>	The number of animal unit months of livestock grazing an area will support while meeting basic resource needs and associated resource management goals.
<b>Grazing Permit</b>	Officials, written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specific period on a defined range allotment.
<b>Habitat</b>	A place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter, and other environmental conditions for an organism, community, or population of plants or animals.
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous material. Regulations implementing Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of October 16, 1990, which requires Federal agencies to do a file search on all property, disposed of prior to transfer of title.
<b>Indicator Species</b>	A species that is presumed to be sensitive to habitat changes; population changes of indicator species are believed to best indicate the effects of land management activities.



<b>Indirect Effects</b>	Impacts on the environment that are caused by an action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.
<b>INFISH</b>	Interim Inland Native Fish Strategy for the Intermountain, Northern, and Pacific Northwest Regions (Forest Service). A strategy intended to provide interim direction to protect habitat and populations of resident fish outside of anadromous fish habitat in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, western Montana, and portions of Nevada.
<b>Instream Flows</b>	The minimum water volume (cubic feet per second) in each stream necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, recreational opportunities, or other uses.
<b>Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team)</b>	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 inter-action, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.
<b>Interest</b>	A right, claim, title, or legal share in something.
<b>Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP)</b>	A process developed on a multi-agency basis to coordinate management of the interior Columbia Basin ecosystem.
<b>Intermittent Stream</b>	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.
<b>Irretrievable</b>	A category of impacts that applies to losses of production or commitment of renewable resources. For example, while a linear piece of land is being used as a road, some or all of the timber production there is “irretrievably lost”. If the road was rehabilitated after use and soil compaction was reduced, timber production could resume; therefore, the loss of timber production during the time the road was in use is irretrievable but not irreversible, because it is possible for timber production to resume if the piece of land is no longer needed as a road.
<b>Irreversible</b>	A category of impacts that applies to non-renewable resources, such as minerals and archaeological sites. Losses of these resources cannot be reversed. Irreversible effects can also refer to effects of actions on resources that can be renewed only after a very long period of time, such as the loss of soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.
<b>Issue</b>	A matter of controversy, dispute, or general concern over resource management activities or land uses. To be considered a “significant” EIS issue, it must be well defined, relevant to the proposed action, and within the ability of the agency to address through alternative management strategies.
<b>Land Exchange Agreement</b>	A contract that identifies the estates to be exchanged, all reservations and outstanding rights, any cash equalization, and all other terms and conditions that each party is obligated to perform.

## Glossary

<b>Landform</b>	An area of that is defined by its particular combination of bedrock and soils, erosion processes and climatic influences.
<b>Landline Location</b>	The legal identification, accurate location, and description of property boundaries.
<b>Landownership Adjustment</b>	The process of changing ownership or jurisdiction of real property (lands and interests in land).
<b>Landownership Status</b>	The system of assembling, recording, and making landownership and related information available to field personnel. Sometimes simply called land statue, this includes ownership records of title to lands, withdrawals, rights, and/or privileges that affect or influence the use and management of National Forest System lands.
<b>Large tree</b>	Tree that measures at least 21 inches diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above ground on the uphill side of the tree).
<b>Large Woody Debris (LWD)</b>	Any large piece of relatively stable woody material having a diameter of at least 10 centimeters and a length greater than 1 meter that intrudes into a stream channel.
<b>Late and Old Structure (LOS)</b>	Forest seral stages that include mature and old growth age classes. Regional Forester's Amendment #2 describes these stages as single stratum with large trees, and multi-stratum with large trees. LOS single stratum stands are those in which large trees are present and common. In these stands, young trees are few or absent. These stands may appear "park-like". Multi-stratum stands are those containing several age classes and layers of trees in which large trees are common.
<b>Late successional</b>	Forest late seral stages wherein understory trees begin to occupy co-dominant and eventually dominant positions in the canopy, and understory species can be found in all canopy layers. Overstory tree vigor begins to decline. Most standing dead and down material is small to medium sized, but some mature and recently overmature overstory trees have recently died and are developing as snags. Specific definitions are dependent on current and potential vegetation composition and arrangements.
<b>Listed Species</b>	A wildlife or plant species listed under the authorization of the Endangered Species Act as Threatened or Endangered.
<b>Lot</b>	A subdivision of a section that is not described as an aliquot part of the section, but which is designated by number, e.g. Lot 2. A lot may be regular or irregular in shape, and its acreage varies from that of regular subdivisions.
<b>Management Area (MA)</b>	An area with similar management objectives and a common management prescription.
<b>Management Direction</b>	A statement of goals and objectives, management prescriptions, and associated standards and guidelines for attaining them.

<b>Management Indicator Species (MIS)</b>	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.
<b>Mineral Entry</b>	The filling of a mining claim on Federal land to obtain the right to mine any locatable minerals it may contain. Also, the filing for a mill site on Federal land for the purpose of processing off-site locatable minerals
<b>Minerals, Common Variety</b>	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 Minerals Act of 1947.
<b>Minerals, Leasable</b>	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.
<b>Minerals, Locatable</b>	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.
<b>Mineral Rights</b>	An interest in the minerals in the land, with or without ownership of the surface. These rights include minerals such as gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., as well as oil, gas, and geothermal (steam). Mineral rights can be either leased or sold.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures designed to counteract environmental impacts or to make impacts less severe (50 CFR 1508.20).
<b>Multiple Use Management</b>	The management of public lands and their various resource values so they are used in a combination that best meets the present and future needs of the public.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	An act, passed by Congress in 1969, that declared a national policy to encourage productive harmony between humans and their environment to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humans. Also the act was intended to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality. This act requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal actions that are determined to be of major significance.
<b>National Forest</b>	Lands administered by the USDA Forest Service.
<b>National Forest Management Act (NFMA)</b>	An act, passed by Congress in 1976, that amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Forest plans, Regional guides, and regulations to guide that development.
<b>National Forest System (NFS) Land</b>	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.

<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>	A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and State significance as well as those of value to the Nation as a whole.
<b>National Wilderness Preservation System</b>	All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.
<b>Native Fish</b>	Fish species that are indigenous to a regions waters, as opposed to introduced or exotic fish.
<b>Net Public Benefits</b>	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 quantitatively 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.
<b>No Action Alternative</b>	The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management direction would continue unchanged.
<b>Non-consumptive Use</b>	Those uses of resources that do not reduce the supply. For example: Non-consumptive uses of water include hydroelectric power generation, boating, swimming, etc.
<b>Non-game</b>	Species of fish or animal which are not managed as a sport hunting or fishing resource; all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish, not classified as game species by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
<b>Non-fish Bearing Perennial Stream</b>	Stream segments that contain running water throughout a typical year, but do not support fish during any portion of a typical year.
<b>Noxious Weed</b>	Any exotic plant species established or that may be introduced in the area which may render land unfit for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife or other beneficial uses.
<b>Objective</b>	A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to preestablished goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning, to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.
<b>Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)</b>	Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail, e.g. motor bike, four-wheel drive, or snowmobile.

<b>Old Growth</b>	For all National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region, an old growth stand is defined as any stand of trees 10 acres or greater generally containing the following characteristics: a) Stands contain mature and overmature trees in the overstory and are well into the mature growth stage; b) Stands will usually contain a multilayered canopy and trees of several age classes; c) Standing dead trees and down material are present; and 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
<b>Old Growth Allocation</b>	Management area or allocation in the Forest Plans intended to provide habitat for old growth associated species or to provide aesthetic values for the enjoyment of human visitors.
<b>Old growth Dependant Species</b>	The group of wildlife species that is associated with old growth forest plant communities.
<b>Old growth Indicator Species</b>	Those species of wildlife that are dependent on or that find optimum habitat in old growth stands for at least part of their life cycle. It is assumed that if the requirements of these species are met, the requirements of other old growth associated species will be satisfied.
<b>Old Structure</b>	A forest stand with moderate to high canopy closure; a multilayered, multispecies canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old decaying wood (decadence), numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of downed wood. For ponderosa pine stands, old structure may be indicated by large diameter trees, with incidences of snags and old decaying wood. Canopy densities may actually be low with less trees per acre present than other plant associations.
<b>On/Off Permit</b>	Where the Federal land portion of the permittee's total operation is relatively small compared to the private land portion and it is feasible to use the Federal and private lands in conjunction with each other, this type of permit is issued. This permit reflects the livestock numbers, pasture rotation, and grazing season agreed to by the permit administrator and the permittee for both the Federal and private land portion. Management of the private lands is otherwise the responsibility of the landowner. The private land is referred to as "non-waived" because the FS does not exercise control over the grazing management of those private lands other than the numbers, rotation, and schedule for their entire allotment. The Federal component of the allotment, however, is subject to FS standards and guidelines for grazing management.
<b>Open Road</b>	A road, or segment thereof, that is open to use.
<b>Open Road Density</b>	The miles of open road in a specific area of land. Commonly miles per section.

<b>Open and Unclaimed or Unoccupied Lands</b>	This term is also a trademark of the treaties negotiated in the 1850s. The term applied to Public Domain lands held by the U.S. that had not been fenced or claimed through a land settlement act. Today, open and unclaimed lands applies to lands remaining in the Public Domain (for the purposes of hunting, gathering foods, and grazing livestock or trapping). The courts have ruled that NFS lands reserved from the public domain are open, unclaimed or unoccupied lands, and as such the term applies to reserved treaty rights.
<b>Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer</b>	The official who is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 within the State, or a designated representative authorized to act for the State Historic Preservation Officer.
<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV)</b>	Unusual and/or unique qualities which are associated with a stream which determine eligibility for potential designation as a wild and scenic river. These include features such as free flowing water, scenic, geologic, fisheries or wildlife values.
<b>Outstanding Rights</b>	A right or interest in property owned by a person other than the present landowner.
<b>Overstory</b>	The upper canopy layer.
<b>PACFISH</b>	An interagency ecosystem management approach for maintaining and restoring healthy, functioning watersheds, riparian areas, and aquatic habitats within the range of Pacific anadromous fish on Federal lands managed by the USDI Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service.
<b>Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan</b>	A plan prepared by the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Team, appointed by the U.S. Department of the Interior under authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The plan outlines the steps needed for recovery and maintenance of bald eagle populations in Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Nevada.
<b>Parcel</b>	All or a portion of a section considered for exchange.
<b>Patent</b>	The instrument by which the government grants public lands, public domain, or interests to an individual.
<b>Patented Mining Claim</b>	A patent is a document which conveys title to land. When patented, a mining claim becomes private property and 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.
<b>Payment in Lieu of Taxes</b>	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 Act of 1976 by U.S. Department of the Interior.
<b>Perennial Stream</b>	A stream that flows continuously throughout most of the year.

<b>Permittee</b>	One who holds a permit to graze livestock on State, Federal or certain privately owned lands.
<b>Permitted Grazing</b>	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.
<b>Preferred Alternative</b>	The alternative identified in a draft environmental impact statement which has been initially selected by the agency as the most acceptable resolution to the problems identified in the purpose and need.
<b>Prescribed Fire</b>	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.
<b>Prescriptive Right-of-Way</b>	A right-of-way based upon its adverse use extending to the limits of tradition and memory. In contrast, a right-of-way by dedication exists by the consent, either expressed or implied, of the owner of the land crossed. If a claim to a right-of-way is based upon the fact that the owners of a certain ranch have “always” driven across a portion of another ranch, that situation may be the basis for a “prescriptive” right-of-way.
<b>Prime or Unique Farmland</b>	<i>Prime farmland</i> is land best suited for production of food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops; its soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply can generally support soils capable of producing sustained high yields economically. <i>Unique farmland</i> is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high value food and fiber crops, such as tree nuts, fruits, and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.
<b>Property Corner</b>	A geographic point on the surface of the earth that is on, is part of, and controls a property line.
<b>Proposed Action</b>	In terms of National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to undertake or implement and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
<b>Public Domain Lands</b>	The term applies to any and all areas of land ceded to the Federal government by the colonial states, and to lands acquired by the Federal government later by purchase from or treaty with the native Indians, or with the foreign powers that have previously exercised their sovereignty. These areas are subject to administration, survey, and transfer of title under the Public Land Survey System laws of the United States. The Public Land Survey System laws are not applicable within the colonial states or any of the Atlantic Coast states except Florida, nor within the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas.

<b>Public Involvement</b>	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision making.
<b>Range Allotment</b>	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range AMP. 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.
<b>Range Condition</b>	The current productivity of a range relative to what that range is naturally capable of producing. Condition is expressed in terms of satisfactory and unsatisfactory.
<b>Range Improvements, Structure Ranger District</b>	Any structure or excavation to facilitate management of range or livestock.  An administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.
<b>Real Property</b>	Land and generally whatever is erected, growing or affixed to the land.
<b>Record of Decision (ROD)</b>	A document, based on information disclosed in a final environmental impact statement, that identifies the alternative chosen, mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented, and other information relative to the decision (40 CFR) 1505.2).
<b>Recreation Opportunities</b>	The combination of recreation settings, activities, and experiences provided by the Forest.
<b>Recreation Visitor Day (RVD)</b>	One visitor day equals 12 hours (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof).
<b>Regional Forester</b>	The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service.
<b>Regulations</b>	Refers to the CFR for implementing the National Forest Management Act, 36 CFR, Part 219.
<b>Replacement Old growth Stands</b>	Stands which will replace old growth stands when old growth stands no longer meet old growth requirements.
<b>Reserved Land</b>	Lands reserved from the public domain for National Forest purposes.
<b>Research Natural Area</b>	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.
<b>Reservation</b>	A clause in a deed or other instrument of conveyance that reserves some right, interest, or profit in the transferred estate.



<b>Resident Fish</b>	Species of fish which spend their entire life cycle within a lake or river system. These may be native, or introduced species (compare anadromous fish).
<b>Responsible Officials</b>	The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.
<b>Right-of-Way</b>	A permit or easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, and reservoirs.
<b>Riparian Area</b>	An area with distinctive soil and vegetation between a stream or other body of water and the adjacent upland; includes wetlands and those portions of floodplains and valley bottoms that support riparian vegetation.
<b>Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs)</b>	Portions of watersheds where riparian dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. RHCAs include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent headwater streams, and other areas where proper ecological functioning is crucial to maintenance of the stream's water, sediment, woody debris and nutrient delivery systems.
<b>Road Density</b>	The measure of the degree to which the length of road miles occupies a given land area, i.e. 1 mile/sq mile is 1 mile of road within a given square mile.
<b>Road Maintenance Levels</b>	Level 1: Basic custodial care as required to protect the road investment and to see that damage to adjacent land and resources is held to a minimum. The road is not open to traffic. Level 2: Same basic maintenance as level 1 plus logging out, brushing out, and restoring the road prism as necessary to provide passage for high clearance vehicles. Route markers and regulation signs are in place and usable. Road is open for limited passage of traffic, which is usually administrative use, permitted use, and/or specialized traffic. Level 3: Road is maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. Road is open for public travel, but has low traffic volumes except during short periods of time (e.g. hunting season). Level 4: At this level, more consideration is given to the comfort of the user. Road is usually surfaced with aggregate or is paved and is open for public travel. Level 5: Safety and comfort are important considerations for these roads which are open to public traffic and generally received fairly heavy use (100 average Daily Traffic or more). Roads have an aggregate surface or are paved.
<b>Roadless Area</b>	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.
<b>Scenic Area</b>	An area which has been designated by the Forest Service as containing outstanding natural beauty that requires special management to preserve this beauty.

<b>Scoping process</b>	The early stages of preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement use to solicit public opinion, receive comments and suggestions, and determine the issues to be considered in the development and analysis of a range of alternatives. Scoping may involve public meetings, telephone conversations, mailings, letters, and other contacts. 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).
<b>Sediment</b>	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.
<b>Seen Area</b>	Total area observed. May be measured in terms of foreground, middle ground, and background.
<b>Sensitive Species</b>	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.
<b>Seral Stage</b>	A stage in the progression of an ecosystem from initial development to maturity; an age, structure, and development classification for a biological community.
<b>Silviculture</b>	The practice of manipulating the establishment, composition, structure, growth, and rate of succession of forests to accomplish specific objectives.
<b>Site Productivity</b>	Production capability of specific areas of land.
<b>Slash</b>	The residue left on the ground after timber harvest and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning of trees.
<b>Small Game</b>	Birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped.
<b>Snag</b>	A standing dead tree usually greater than 6 feet in height and 4 inches in diameter at breast height.
<b>Social Analysis</b>	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 allocations 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.

<b>Special Status Species</b>	Refers to Federally listed Threatened or Endangered species, Federal candidate species, species recognized as requiring special protection by state agencies and species managed as sensitive species by the Forest Service.
<b>Special Use Permit</b>	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.
<b>Species</b>	A population or series of populations of organisms that can interbreed and reproduce freely with each other but not with members of other species.
<b>Stand</b>	A group of trees in a specific area that are sufficiently alike in composition, age, arrangement, and condition to be distinguishable from the forest in adjoining areas.
<b>Standards and Guidelines</b>	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the forest. Forest wide management standards and guidelines apply to all areas of the forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.
<b>Stream Categories</b>	A classification system which groups streams or water bodies into four types: Category 1: Fish-bearing streams; Category 2: Permanently flowing non-fish bearing streams; Category 3: Ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre and; Category 4: Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre, landslides, and landslide-prone areas.
<b>Stream Reach</b>	A stream segment of varying length with similar characteristics.
<b>Subwatershed</b>	An area mostly bounded by ridges or other similar topographic features contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments to a lake or stream.
<b>Succession</b>	A series of dynamic changes by which one group of organisms succeeds another through stages leading to potential natural community or climax. An example is the development of series of plant communities (called seral stages) following a major disturbance.
<b>Summer Range</b>	Land used by wildlife species (specifically big game) during the summer months.
<b>Suppression (Fire Suppression)</b>	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.
<b>Surface Rights</b>	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.
<b>Term License or Permit</b>	A document which authorizes grazing on public lands for a stated number of years as contrasted with an annual or temporary license or permit.
<b>Thermal Cover</b>	Cover used by animals to protect them against the weather.

<b>Threatened and Endangered Species (T&amp;E)</b>	A species or subspecies of animal or plant whose prospects of survival and reproduction are 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.
<b>Threatened Species</b>	Species listed under the Endangered Species Act that are likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
<b>Tiering</b>	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.
<b>Title</b>	The right of ownership of property.
<b>Total Resource Information System</b>	Integrated resource data base management system used in the Pacific Northwest.
<b>Trailhead</b>	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.
<b>Tribe</b>	Term used to designate a Federally recognized group of American Indians and their governing body. Tribes may be comprised of more than one band.
<b>Understory</b>	The trees and other woody species which grow under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
<b>Ungulate</b>	Hoofed, herbivorous mammals.
<b>Unpatented Mining Claim</b>	A claim made by a qualified person for possession of locatable minerals on public domain land (e.g. National Forests); a properly recorded claim allows an 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.
<b>Viable Population</b>	A viable population is one which has such numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals as to provide a high likelihood that species will continue to exist and be well distributed throughout its range.
<b>Visual Quality Objective (VQO)</b>	A desired level of scenic quality and diversity of natural features based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape.
<b>Visual Resource</b>	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.
<b>Water Rights</b>	A legal right to use the water of a natural stream or water furnished through a ditch or canal for general or specific purposes.
<b>Water Yield</b>	A term loosely used to identify the increase in runoff of stream flow that results from management activities.

<b>Watershed</b>	The drainage basin contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments to a stream or lake.
<b>Watershed Analysis</b>	A systematic procedure for characterizing watershed and ecological processes to meet specific management and social objectives.
<b>Weeks Act Status Lands</b>	Lands acquired under the Act of March 1, 1911 (Weeks Act) as well as lands that have been granted Weeks Act status by virtue of the Act of September 2 1958; such lands are not subject to the U.S. Mining Laws Act of 1872.
<b>Wetlands</b>	Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds (Executive Order 11990).
<b>Wildfire</b>	Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription.
<b>Wild and Scenic River</b>	Rivers or sections of rivers designated by congressional action under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or by act of Legislature of the state or states through which they flow.
<b>Wilderness</b>	Areas designated by congressional action under the 1964 Wilderness Act; undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.
<b>Winter Range</b>	The area, usually at lower elevations, occupied by migratory deer and elk during the winter months.
<b>Woodland Forests (Upland Woodland)</b>	In central Oregon, these forests generally occur below the ponderosa pine zone, at elevations ranging from 3,000 to 5,800 feet. These sites are found on shallow soils adjacent to sagebrush zones, and generally occur on ridgetops and south facing mountain slopes. The most common plant associations are western juniper/mountain big sagebrush and western juniper/Idaho fescue-bluebunch wheatgrass. Active fire suppression and reduction of understory fuels by domestic livestock grazing have contributed to reduced occurrence of wildfires. As a result of fewer periodic fires maintaining herbaceous dominance, understory coverage of perennial grasses and shrubs have decreased, and western juniper density has increased.
<b>Year around Closure</b>	Gate, earthen barrier or sign closing a road or area all year long. These areas are sometimes open to the public during harvest or other land management activities.

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