

A cronyms

ABA—Architectural Barriers Act	GFA—General Forest Area
ABAAS—Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards	GSA—U.S. General Services Administration
Access Board—Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	HUD—U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ADA—Americans with Disabilities Act	IBC—International Building Code
ADAAG—Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines	ISA—International Symbol of Accessibility
ANSI—American National Standards Institute	ITDS—Interagency Trail Data Standards
ATV—All-terrain vehicle	MUTCD—Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
BEIG—Built Environment Image Guide	OHV—Off-highway vehicle
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations	ORAR—Outdoor Recreation Access Route
DOD—U.S. Department of Defense	RHRIBS—Recreation & Heritage Resources Integrated Business Systems
FHWA—U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration	ROS—Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
FSORAG—Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines	RRAC—Regional Recreation Accessibility Coordinator
FSTAG—Forest Service Trail Accessibility Guidelines	RV—Recreational Vehicle
	TTY—Teletypewriter
	UFAS—Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
	USDA—U.S. Department of Agriculture
	USPS— U.S. Postal Service

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Definitions

Accessibility Evaluation Survey—Comparing each portion of a structure to the accessibility standards and recording compliance and deficiencies.

Accessible—In compliance with the accessibility guidelines at the time the facility or other constructed feature was built or altered.

Alteration of a Recreation Site, Building, or

Facility—A change to a portion of a recreation site, building, or facility that is addressed by the accessibility guidelines and that affects the usability of the site, building, or facility.

Alteration of a Trail—A change in the original purpose, intent, or function for which the trail was designed.

Conditions for Departure (from the accessibility guidelines)—Specific circumstances found in natural environments that may make it difficult to comply with the accessibility guidelines.

Construction—Building a new trail, recreation site, or facility where there was none before.

Disability—A medically definable condition that causes a limitation in one or more major life activities such as walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, thinking, and so forth.

Feasible—Can be accomplished with a reasonable amount of effort or with customary practices.

Firm and Stable Surface—A surface that is not noticeably distorted or compressed and that doesn't shift during the passage of a device that simulates a person using a wheelchair.

General Forest Area (GFA)—For purposes of the Forest Service guidelines, GFAs are all National Forest System lands available for recreational use, other than wilderness areas, where the Forest Service recreation site development scale is 2 or less. Development scale 0 recreation sites do not contain any constructed features, while constructed features in development scale 1 and 2 recreation sites are primarily for resource protection rather than visitor comfort and convenience.

Grab Bar—A bar attached to a wall to provide a handgrip for steadying oneself or to assist in transferring across short distances.

Guardrail—A railing designed to protect people from accidentally falling off an edge where the immediate dropoff is over 30 inches.

Handrail—A narrow railing to be grasped with the hand for support.

Interagency Trail Data Standards—National Trail Data Standards agreed to by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Reclamation.

Limiting Factor—A specific extreme, uncorrectable environmental barrier that makes the trail beyond the barrier unreachable for many people with mobility limitations.

Maintenance—Routine or periodic repair of existing trails, recreation sites, or facilities. Maintenance does not change the original purpose, intent, or function for which the facility was designed.

Pit Toilet—A simple toilet provided in a general forest area with waste disposed directly into the ground or that relies on moldering or composting.

Program Accessibility—Providing all people, including people with disabilities, the opportunity to participate in a program—an activity in which someone may participate or the reason someone visits an area.

Reconstruction—This term is not used in Federal accessibility guidelines or the FSORAG and FSTAG, even though it is used frequently by folks who work in recreation and trails. For the purposes of the FSORAG and FSTAG, actions are categorized as construction, alteration, or maintenance.

Recreation Site—A discrete area on a national forest that provides recreation opportunities, receives use, and requires a management investment to operate or to maintain to standard.

Recreation Site Development Scale—A six-level development scale describing Forest Service recreation site development levels. Definitions of each level are

available at http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/measures/Cost/Infra_Files/APPENDIX%20H_Levels%20of%20Site%20Modification.doc.

Scoping—The term used for the process of figuring out when, how much, and where the guidelines apply.

Setting—The term used to describe the natural surroundings of a trail or recreation area.

Slope Ratio—A ratio of vertical distance to horizontal distance, or *rise* to *run*.

Technical Provisions—Specific physical characteristics that are required to make the built environment accessible, as identified in the accessibility guidelines.

Trail Classes—Broadly characterize and group trails by desired management characteristics and level of development, while taking into account user preferences, the recreation setting, protection of sensitive resources, and other factors. See the Interagency Trail Data Standards.

Trail Designed Use—The intended use that controls the geometric design of a trail and determines the

level to which it should be maintained. See the Interagency Trail Data Standards.

Trail Managed Use—Any mode of travel that is actively managed and appropriate for a specific trail or area. See the Interagency Trail Data Standards.

Trailhead—A site designed and developed by the Forest Service or other government agency, a trail association, trail maintaining club, or other cooperators to provide a staging area for trail use.

Transition Plan—Identifies the changes needed to make a facility accessible and the timeline for completing the changes.

Universal Design—Programs and facilities designed to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without separate or segregated access for people with disabilities.

Warming Hut—A temporary space or partially enclosed space used briefly for protection from the weather.

