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Acid rain. Acid precipitation falling as rain, snow or fog, with a pH of less than 5.6. Emissions into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide, primarily from coal burning power plants (smelters), and nitrogen oxides, primarily from vehicles and fossil fuel (coal/gasoline) power plants. These two elements react with oxygen in the presence of sunlight to form with water and fall to earth as sulfuric acid and nitric acid in rain or snow, or without moisture as dry deposits.

Administrative sites. A site which exists primarily for general administrative purposes. It normally will include office, warehouse, outside storage, and parking areas. It may include personnel housing and/or pasture for livestock. A work center may be part of an administrative headquarters site.

Administrative unit. All the National Forest System lands for which one Forest supervisor has responsibility.

Air contaminant. A dust, fume, gas mist, odor, smoke, vapor, soot, pollen, carbon acid or particulate matter or any combination thereof.

Aircraft operation. The landing and subsequent takeoff of the same aircraft at a landing strip including both short- and long-term periods between the landing and the takeoff. This includes the occasion when the aircraft does not stop its forward motion and only touches the runway for short period of time (touch and go).

Airborne pollutant. Any substance in air that could, if in high enough concentration, harm humans, other animals, vegetation, or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or a combination of these. Generally, they fall into two groups: those emitted directly from identifiable sources and those produced in the air by interaction between two or more primary pollutants or by reactions with normal atmospheric constituents -- with or without photo-activation. Exclusive of pollen, fog, and dust, which are of natural origin, about 100 contaminants have been identified and fall into the following categories: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compounds, and odors.

Air quality. The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein: used most frequently in connection with "standards" of maximum acceptable pollutant concentration. Used instead of "air pollution" when referring to programs.

Air quality classes. Areas designated in the Clean Air Act for different levels of allowable air pollution. Class I air quality areas maintain near-pristine air quality and visibility. Class II areas, including the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, permit moderate increases in air pollution, with no visibility protection.

Airshed. A geographic area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air.

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Allocation. The apportionment or assigned distribution of use between or among two or more segments of users.

Alternative. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision making.

Anadromous fish. Those species of fish that begin life in fresh water, mature in the sea and migrate back to fresh water to spawn; i.e., salmon, steelhead.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). 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.

Rehabilitation. The correction of undesirable soil, vegetative, or water conditions through human activities and efforts; generally involves the use of equipment and/or unnatural materials.

Assigned campsites. Specific river management area campsites which the user is required to occupy during specified times; applies to both commercial and private users.

Assigned sites. Specific commercial land management area occupancy sites as identified under Special Use Permits. Open to use by private individuals outside the specified use period.

Baseline. With respect to soils, the amount of erosion and sedimentation due to natural sources in the absence of human activity. With respect to air, the current condition as affected by natural or human activity.

Benefit. The total value of an output or other effect.

Big game. Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.

Big game management unit. Political/biological units of land used by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game as season-setting and data collection areas.

Boat Use Days (BUD). The number of noncommercial boats on the water per day or part of the day. BUDs are allocated on a weekly bases. BUDs link jetboat launches per week inversely with length of stay. The maximum number of launches is achieved if the length is one day. If the length of stay increases the number of launches is reduced accordingly.

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 conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as fire suppression or ignition, visitor use and regulations.

Carrying capacity. The number of organisms of a given species and quality that can survive in, without causing deterioration of, a given ecosystem through the least favorable environmental conditions that occur within a stated interval of time.

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Chemical weed treatment. Application of herbicides or other chemicals which kill noxious weeds. What chemical is applied and where is based on the chemical effectiveness on a particular weed species, habitat types, soil types and proximity to water where each weed is expected to most likely occur. Application methods are limited to spot spraying with backpack pumps, or within some areas along the Salmon River or at major trailheads, spot or broadcast spraying from truck mounted boom sprayers or hand-held hose nozzles.

Class II airshed. Those areas within the United States that are not classified as Class I air sheds, and were established after August 1977 (includes the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness).

Closure. The administrative order restricting either location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.

Community lifestyles. The ways in which residents conduct their everyday routines and how the "way they live" is associated with the National Forest.

Conductivity. The measure of the resistance of a water sample to an electrical current.

Conifer. Cone bearing trees, mostly evergreen, including pine, spruce, and fir species.

Consumptive use. A use of resources that reduces the supply, such as mining. See also "Non-consumptive use."

Corridor. A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries (also see River Corridor).

Cultural resource. Cultural resources include sites, structures, or objects used by prehistoric and historic residents or travelers. They are nonrenewable resources that tell of life-styles of prehistoric and historic people. Cultural resources within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness include: prehistoric and historic archaeological ruins, deposits, pictographs, petroglyphs, stone sources for tool manufacture, human burials, cambium peeled trees, log cabins, some USDA Forest Service guard stations and fire lookouts.

Cumulative effects. The sum total of both direct and indirect effects of past actions, proposed actions and present actions in the reasonably foreseeable future (also see effects).

Current use. The level of use that is currently occurring. Where use records were obtainable, the current use identified was determined from an average of the use that occurred during the 1991-1995 period of time.

Data. Any recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations reduced to written, graphical, tabular or computer form. The term implies reliability, and, therefore, provides an explanation of source, type, precision and accuracy.

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Day use. Recreational outings lasting only one day that do not entail an overnight stay.

Degraded campsite. A relatively flat piece of ground sizeable enough to accommodate one to several tents, and having at least three of the following characteristics: fifty percent ground cover reduced or removed in the identified campsite; absence of seedlings and saplings; tree roots exposed, tree boles defaced; abundance of non-native plants; lack of fuel wood; rock fire rings; trails radiating to latrine locations or to lakes and creeks.

Demand. The quantity of goods or services called for at various prices, holding other factors constant.

Dependent communities. Communities whose social, economic, or political life are linked to market and/or non-market outputs from the National Forest.

Direct economic effects. Production changes associated with the immediate effects of final demand changes.

Direct effects. See effects.

Dispersed recreation. A general term referring to recreation use outside the developed recreation site; this includes activities such as, hiking, rafting, hunting, backpacking, camping, and recreation in primitive environments.

Diversity. The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a Land and Resource Management Plan.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The statement of environmental effects which is 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.

Ecological. The complex interrelationships between and among environmental components; i.e., plants, animals, and their habitat.

Economics. The study of how limited resources, goods and services are allocated among competing uses.

Ecosystem. An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, marsh, watershed, and lake ecosystems.

Edge. Area where plant communities meet or where successional stages or vegetation conditions within the plant communities come together.

Effective ground cover. All vegetative material within three feet of the exposed soil surfaces as well as any additional litter, rock, and rock fragments that are in contact with the soil surface.

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Effects. Environmental consequences as a result of 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 and impacts as used in this statement are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic quality, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effects will be beneficial (40 CFR 1508.8).

Elk calving areas. Areas traditionally used by cow elk for giving birth, and rearing calves until they are approximately two weeks old. These areas are located where escape and thermal cover exists for the cows and the relatively immobile newborn calves. Succulent forage is usually available for the lactating female. Water is found in the immediate areas and the terrain is gentle with slopes of 15 percent or less interspersed with steeper sites. These areas are normally found along the upper portion of the spring migration route.

Emergency Use Only. A designation that may be in this context assigned to landing strips within the FC-RONRW. Emergency use constitutes a unplanned life threatening event. Landing of aircraft on strips with this designation will only occur associated with emergency and unplanned events, just as at any other location in the Wilderness where an emergency might necessitate motorized use or access.

Endangered Species. Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Plants or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Endemic species. A plant confined to a certain country or region and with a comparatively restricted geographic distribution.

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 Assessment (EA). The concise public document required by the regulations for implementing the procedural requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.9).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A statement of the environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it. It is 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. It is a formal document that must follow the requirements of NEPA,

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the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.

EPA. The Environmental Protection Agency, charged with setting policy and guidelines, and carrying out legal mandates for the protection of national interests in environmental resources.

Evaluation. Standards developed for appraising alternatives.

Exotic species. A plant or animal species that was not originally found occurring in an area; e.g., Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, but is now found there and is naturally reproducing. Includes species of fish not occurring in the area before the advent of modern man.

Fecal streptococci. A group of nonpathogenic bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm blooded animals. They are the primary bacteria in animals.

Fecal coliform. A group of rod-pathogenic bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals. They make up more than 90 percent of the total coliform populations in humans. The EPA has established water quality criteria based on fecal coliform bacteria concentrations.

Fire hazard. The fuel in which a fire will ignite and burn.

Fisheries habitat. Streams, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water that support fish.

Float boat. A floatation craft designed primarily for carrying a person or persons using water currents and includes the use of oars, paddles, sweeps, or hands to maneuver the vessel. Includes canoes, rafts, catarafts, dories, sweep boats, kayaks, inflatable kayaks, sport yaks, and inner tubes. Does not include life jackets or other personal floatation devices.

Forage. All browse and non-woody plants that are available to wildlife for grazing or harvested for feeding.

Forest Supervisor. The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit, which may consist of two or more National Forest or all the Forests within a state. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.

Freedom of Choice. A management practice of issuing use permits to recreationists, then allowing them to choose whether they hire an outfitter or take a self-outfitted trip. Under this practice, no commercial permits or allocations are reserved.

Frissel's Condition Classes. A simple, easily applied classification scheme based on a rating of the degree of human-caused changed which a recreation site has undergone.

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 fishermen under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.

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Giardia lamblia. Intestinal parasite associated with fecal pollution.

Goal. A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. 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.

Grass/forb. An early forest successional stage where grasses and forbs are the dominant vegetation.

Guideline. An indication or outline of policy or conduct; i.e., any issuance that assists in determining the course of direction to be taken in any planned action to accomplish a specific objective.

Habitat. The place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows.

Heritage resources. See cultural resources.

Human-caused fire. A fire that is ignited either purposely or accidentally by a human excluding those fires ignited by agency personnel in the performance of official duties.

Human-induced disturbance. A non-natural condition caused by humans, including effects on soil, air, watersheds, vegetation, and wildlife.

Impact analysis area. The delineated area subject to significant economic and social impacts from Forest Service activities included in an economic or social impact analysis.

Implementation. Those activities necessary to respond to the approved Land and Resource Management Plan.

Indicator. A measurement or gauge showing the condition of an ecological resource. In management terms an indicator is linked to a standard or limit of acceptable change which, if exceeded, would trigger a change in management direction or emphasis.

Indicator species. A plant or animal species adapted to a particular kind of environment. Its presence is sufficient indication that specific habitat conditions are also present.

Indigenous species. A species of plant or animal that was found occurring in an area; e.g., the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, at least seasonally before the advent of modern man.

Indirect economic effects. Production changes in backward-linked industries caused by changing input needs of directly effected industries (i.e., additional purchases to produce additional output).

Indirect effects. See effects

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Interdisciplinary Team (IDT). A team of Forest Service resource and technical personnel from the different specialities that works together to analyze the effects of a proposed action on the various forest or wilderness resources, in the case on the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

Interim management. The management strategy employed following recommendation for designation but prior to designation or release from consideration for designation.

Intermountain Region. That part of the National Forest System, Region 4, which encompasses National Forests within Utah, southern and central Idaho, western Wyoming and Nevada.

Interpretive services. Visitor information services designed to present educational and recreational materials to Forest visitors to diminish resource damage, enhance understanding and appreciation of the Forest Service, and encourage low-risk use of public lands.

Inventory Process. The process of obtaining, storing, and using current inventory data appropriate for planning and managing the Forest.

Irretrievable. The loss of production, harvest, or commitment of renewable natural resources due to other activities. For example, some or all of an area's elk hiding cover potential is irretrievably lost during the time the area is used as an assigned site for an outfitter camp. If the use is changed, the value as elk hiding cover is restored. The loss of elk hiding cover is irretrievable, but the assigned site action is not irreversible.

Irreversible. Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors that are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.

Issue. A point, matter, or question of public discussion or interest to be addressed or decided through the planning process.

Jetboat. A jet driven watercraft. The most common motorboat used on the Salmon River.

Jet back services. Commercial motorboat trips on the Salmon River for float boaters, their rafts and their gear, either at the beginning or end of their permitted float trip.

Key areas. Monitoring areas where weeds are likely to displace native plant communities and where weeds are likely to impact critical wildlife habitat; areas with differing levels of infestation, and weed-free areas.

Key winter range. The portion of the year-long range where big game find food and/or cover during severe winter weather.

Kicker Motor. A motor attached to a float boat to assist its downstream travel on multiple day trips but is not used to propel the float boat back up the river. The purpose of the motor is to

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assist in downstream travel in slack or slow moving water, during windy conditions, for maneuvering in high water conditions, or for landings (e.g. sweep boats).

Landing strip. A specific location within the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness where fixed wing, wheeled aircraft landed prior to 1980.

Launch. The act of putting a jetboat or float boat into the water, with the intent of taking a river trip. For the purposes of this FEIS, a single noncommercial jetboat may be launched with each permit. Multiple float boats may be launched with a single permit to float the Middle Fork or Salmon River.

Local dependent industries. Industries relying on National Forest outputs for economic activity.

Lottery. A recreation permit issuance system whereby a random-selection method is used to select permittees. Currently used for non-outfitted floating permits.

Lottery season. That portion of the Summer Season that has limitations on the level of human use through the use of a lottery for issuance of permits.

Management area. An area of land with similar management goals and a common management prescription.

Management indicator species. A species selected because its population changes indicate effects of management activities on the plant and animal community. A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area.

Management practice. A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.

Mechanical Transport. As used, shall include any contrivance which travels over ground, snow, or water on wheels, tracks, skids, or by floatation and is propelled by a nonliving power source contained or carried on or within the device.

Minimum tool principle. A two-part analysis that is a fundamental guiding principle applied to all wilderness management decisions: (1) the action necessary to accomplish legitimate wilderness objectives; and (2) if the action is deemed necessary, what the methods and equipment are which will accomplish the task with least impact on the physical, biological and social characteristics of wilderness.

Mining claims. That portion of the public estate held for mining purposes in which the right of exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested in the locator of a deposit.

Mitigation. Management actions implemented to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management.

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Monitoring. Periodic or continuous surveillance or testing to determine the level of compliance with statutory requirements and/or pollutant levels in various media or in humans, animals, and other living things.

Motorboat. A boat propelled by an internal combustion engine or an electric motor which is capable of traveling upstream through the wild segment of the main Salmon River during normal water flows. Includes water propeller driven boats and jet pump driven boats called jetboats. Does not include jet skis, hovercraft, airboats, float planes, or other powered water craft.

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

National Register of Historic Places. A listing (maintained by the U.S. 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.

National Forest System (NFS) lands. National Forest, National Grasslands, or purchase units, and other lands under the management of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA). A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) requiring the preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An Act to declare a National policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humankind, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). A plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given National Forest administrative unit.

Native species. An original or indigenous inhabitant of a region as distinguished from an exotic species.

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Natural processes. Processes such as nutrient cycling, decomposition, and succession that occur without the influence of, or manipulation by, humans.

Natural. In a state provide by nature, without human-made changes; wild; uncultivated.

Nitrate. A chemical compound that is a salt or ester of nitric acid. When mixed with Sodium or Potassium, nitrate becomes a fertilizer.

No action alternative. The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management were to continue unchanged. Includes conducting management activities or work that is not currently being accomplished but is required.

Non-motorized trail use. Use of trails by persons or domesticated animals. Does not include bicycles, game carts, or other wheeled contrivances.

Non-point source pollution. Sources of pollution that are diffuse in origin, their transportation into receiving water not well defined or constant, their discharge occurring at many diffuse locations and depending heavily on weather conditions such as rainstorms or snow melt.

Notice of Intent. A notice in the Federal Register of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on a proposed action.

Noxious weed. Plant species that have been designated "noxious" by Idaho State law. To be designated as a noxious weed the plant must be present but not native to Idaho, must be potentially more harmful than beneficial and a sufficient plan for its economic, physical and biological control must be on file with the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Objective. A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established 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.

Opportunities to Float. The number of launches per day times the number of people per launch, also referred to as People Per Day.

Outputs. The goods, services, products, and concerns which are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. Goods, end products, or services that are purchased, consumed, or utilized directly by people. A broad term for describing any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.

PACFISH. An alternate name for "Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California." An inter-agency ecosystem management approach for maintaining and restoring healthy, functioning watersheds, riparian areas, and aquatic habitats within the range of Pacific anadromous fish (PACFISH) on lands managed by the USDI-Bureau of Land Management and the USDA-Forest Service.

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Particulates. Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants, which can affect health.

Party. A group of people that travel and/or camp together on a trip. A float boat party is equivalent to a launch. A jetboat party may be comprised of multiple jetboat launches that are traveling together.

People At One Time (PAOT). A calculation used to determine the number of people in a specific section of the wilderness at a given time. The PAOT for land-based recreational activities is calculated by multiplying the number of "people" by the number of "days per each individual's trip". The PAOT for river-based recreational activities is calculated by multiplying the number of "launches per day" by the number of "people per launch" by "length of stay". PAOT calculations are used as one criteria to determine the ROS setting a visitor would encounter. The more natural the wilderness setting and the smaller the PAOT, the more primitive the ROS setting.

Permit season. That portion of the river use summer season that has limitations on the level of human use through the use of permits. Does not include Special Use Permits.

Petroglyph. A figure or symbol carved, chiseled, or scratched into a rock surface.

Planning area. The area of National Forest land covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Plan.

Policy. A guiding principle which is based on a specific decision or set of decisions.

Potential use. Level of use if all potential use permits are utilized to the maximum.

Practices. Those management activities that are proposed or expected to occur.

Predator. One that preys, destroys, or devours, usually an animal that lives by preying on other animals.

Preferred Alternative: The "agency's preferred alternative" is the alternative which the agency believes would fulfill its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical, and other factors.

Preservation. A visual quality objective that allows for only ecological changes.

Primitive (ROS). Land classification which is based upon the land's natural or unmodified environment of fairly large size and the probable undeveloped, wild recreation experiences and activities it provides.

Priority use. Assignment of use for a period not to exceed five years. Priority use serves the following purposes: a) administratively provides the foundation for stability of tenure of

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outfitter/guide operations, b) allows for longer term business viability/stability, and c) meets the public need for outfitter service.

Private landing strip. A landing strip that is available for use by owner only or by the owner and other persons authorized by the owner.

Projects. Work schedule prescribed for a project area to accomplish management prescriptions. Projects can be for operation, maintenance and protection (OMP) or for investment purposes. OMP projects are for ongoing work and are generally considered one year at a time. Investments can be of multi-year duration. A project is organized for managerial convenience, and is described by location, activities, outputs, effects, work force, dollar, time, and responsibility for execution.

Proposed action. In this FEIS the “Proposed action” may be, but is not the agency’s “preferred alternative.” The proposed action was a proposal in its initial form before undergoing analysis in the EIS process.

Public access. Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use.

Public Law 96-312. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 which designated the River of No Return Wilderness.

Public Law 98-231. The Bill passed in 1984, which renamed the River of No Return Wilderness as the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

Public landing strips. A landing strip that is available for use by the general public without a requirement for prior approval of the owner or operator.

Range. Land producing forage for animal consumption (domestic and wildlife), and lands that are re-vegetated naturally or artificially to provide forage cover that is managed like native vegetation.

Range allotment. An area designated for use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one management plan.

Range condition. The state of health of the range based on what it is naturally capable of producing.

Ranger district. Administrative subdivisions of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

Raptor. A bird of prey with a strong notched beak and sharp talons, such as the eagle, hawk, owl, etc.

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Rare plants. Designated Sensitive Species, Threatened or Endangered Species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Idaho and Montana State list of Species of Special Concern.

Record of Decision (ROD). A document separate from, but associated with, an Environmental Impact Statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on which alternative assessed in the Environmental Impact Statement to implement.

Recreation - land and water-based. Recreation that is primarily on land, such as hiking or using stock, is termed "land-based" recreation in this analysis. Recreation that is primarily on rivers, either on float or motorboats, is termed "water-based" recreation in this analysis.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). A land classification system which categorizes land into six classes, each being defined by its setting and by the probable recreation experiences and activities it affords. The six management classes in ROS are: Urban, Rural, Roded Naturally, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Primitive. A key component of ROS is the number of other parties encountered. The number of other recreationist and developed infrastructure decreases, moving from Urban to Primitive.

Recreational River. As designated by the Wild & Scenic River Act of 1968, a river that is readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some diversion or impoundment in the past.

Region. For Regional planning purposes, the standard administrative Region of the Forest Service, administered by the official responsible for preparing a Regional Guide.

Regional Forester. The official responsible for administering a single Region.

Regulations. Generally refers to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter II, which covers management of the Forest Service.

Resource problems associated with trails. Any one or more of the following physical conditions that cause, or have the potential to cause, accelerated watershed erosion or water quality problems: Steep trail grades, multiple or "daisy-chained" trails, entrenched tread or excessively wide treads.

Responsible official. The Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.

Riparian areas. Geographically delineated areas, with distinctive resource values and characteristics, that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystem, flood plains, and wetlands. Riparian areas may be associated with lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, potholes, springs, bogs, wet meadows, muskegs, and ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial streams.

River corridor. All lands within one-quarter mile of the mean high water marks of a federally designated Wild & Scenic River. In the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, there are three river corridors: (1) The 79-mile segment of the mainstream Salmon River from Corn Creek

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to Long Tom bar; (2) The 104-mile segment of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River (Middle Fork River) from its point of origin at the confluence of Marsh and Bear Valley Creeks to its confluence with the Salmon River; and (3) the 18-mile segment of the Selway River from its point of origin to the Magruder Ranger Station.

Road. A general term denoting a way for travel by vehicles greater than 40 inches in width.

Roaded natural. A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) that characterizes a predominantly natural environment with evidence of moderate resource alteration and utilization. Evidence of the sights and sounds of humans is moderate, but in harmony with the natural environment. Opportunities exist for both social interaction and moderate isolation from sights and sounds of humans.

Rural. A recreation opportunity spectrum classification (ROS) for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are evident. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices enhance specific recreation activities or provide soil and vegetative cover protection.

Scenic river. As designated by the National Wild & Scenic River Act of 1968, a river that is free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely underdeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Scenic easement. An interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land. In many cases, a scenic easement provides control of the use of land adjacent to public highways, parks, and rivers.

Scoping. The public land management activities whereby public and agency personnel contribute input on issues and alternatives surrounding the proposed action. Scoping is used to determine the range of actions, alternatives, and effects to be considered in an Environmental Impact Statement.

Sediment. Any soil-like material transported, suspended, or deposited by water.

Semi-primitive motorized (SPM). A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment in a location that provides good to moderate isolation from sights and sounds of humans except for facilities/travel routes sufficient to support motorized recreational travel opportunities which present at least moderate challenge, risk, and a high degree of skill testing.

Semi-primitive non-motorized (SPNM). A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of a size and location that provides a good to moderate opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of humans. The area is large enough to permit overnight foot travel within the area, and presents opportunity for interaction with the natural environment with moderate challenge, risk, and use of a high degree of outdoor skills.

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Sensitive species. Plant or animal species which are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alternations.

Seral condition. The unique characteristics of a biotic community which is a developmental, transitory stage in an orderly ecological succession involving changes in species, structure, and community processes with time.

Serviceable. Landing strip condition suitable for use as a public landing strip by a defined type of fixed-wing aircraft.

Shrub/seedling. A successional stage in which shrubs and seedlings trees are the dominant vegetation.

Snag. A non-living standing tree. The interior of the snag may be sound; or rotted.

Special mining management zone. The 40,307-acre area in the northeast edge of the FC-RONR Wilderness: Congressionally approved for cobalt mining but also including direction for protection of bighorn sheep habitat.

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.

Standard. The set limit of acceptable change that, if exceeded, would trigger a management action. For example, an indicator could be the number of campsites that were in a degraded state, The standard of acceptable change could be that no more than five campsites wildernesswide could be in a Frissel condition Class V. In this hypothetical example, if that condition were exceeded, then management action would be imposed to bring the campsite within the limit of acceptable change of the standard.

Stream. A water course having a distinct natural bed and banks; a permanent source which provides water at least periodically; and at least periodic or seasonal flows at times when other recognized streams in the same area are flowing.

Summer season. That portion of the year when the level of human use in a Management Area or Management Zone is restricted by management actions such as permits, lottery, or daily limitations. That time period for the Middle Fork is *June 1 – September 3* and for the Salmon River *June 20 – September 7*.

Suppression. An act extinguishing or confining fire.

Thematic content. Association of a cultural resource or group of cultural resources with some historic or prehistoric theme, such as homesteading or the Sheepeater Indian War.

Temporary use. An amount of use to be assigned for a period of one season or less. Temporary use serves the following purposes: a) allows new and current holders with probationary performance ratings an opportunity to establish, or reestablish, priority use assignment

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qualification, b) provides for short duration or intermittent outfitter and guide activities, c) supplements priority use assignments on a case-by-case basis upon the holders specific request, and d) meets the public need for outfitted services.

Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E). Species of fish, wildlife, or plants that have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of, or threatened with, extinction.

Trip. For the purposes of this FEIS a trip refers to river based travel on the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers. A float boat trip is multi-day travel that moves progressively down stream until float boats leave the Wild River corridor. A float boat trip does not include upstream travel unless that travel is associated with a jetback return to the launch site outside the Wild River corridor. On the Salmon River a noncommercial jetboat trip begins when the craft is launched and enters the Wild River corridor and ends when the jetboat leaves the corridor at the end of the visit. Jetboat trips may be single or multi-day, and include both upstream and down stream travel.

Upper Columbia River Basin (UCRB). A management strategy by the USDA Forest Service and the USDI Bureau of Land Management for developing and implementing a scientifically sound ecosystem-based proposal for the lands which each agency administers in the Upper Columbia River Basin. The final document would replace the interim PACFISH and INFISH strategies.

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.

Variable Trip Lengths. A potential river management practice of allowing float parties to choose the length of their trips based upon the number of people in their party. The fewer the number of people, the longer the trip allowed. It is a ration formula, with upper and lower limits, that would enable party size flexibility while maintaining an appropriate ROS setting on the rivers.

Viable populations. A number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their range.

Watershed. The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Weeds. The term is used in this document to refer to plant species that are both noxious or harmful to other plants and undesirable species.

Wetlands. 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.

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Wild River. As designated by the National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, a river that is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted, representing a vestige of primitive America.

Wild and Scenic River Act. Passed in 1968, this Federal Act protects the free-flowing nature of rivers. Strict limitations are applied to dams, diversions, riprap, and other stream channel structures on designated river segments. The Act also provides for management of the river corridor lands. Management standards or requirements have been developed for each of the three classifications of Wild and Scenic River - wild, scenic, and recreational. The appropriate classification depends on the existing conditions and uses in the river corridor, and the outstanding values that are specified for protection. A river may be classified entirely under one category or separate segments of the river may be classified under different categories.

Wilderness. Wilderness must be designated by Congress and is undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. Wilderness areas are protected and managed to preserve their natural condition.

Wildfire. Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.

Withdrawal. An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.