

Glossary

Area: A discrete, specifically delineated space that is smaller, and in most cases much smaller, than a ranger district (36 CFR 212 and 36 CFR 261). Also see corridor definition.

Camping: The temporary use of National Forest System (NFS) lands for the purpose of overnight occupancy without a permanently fixed structure (36 CFR 261).

Closed road: Also referred to as maintenance level (ML) 1 roads. Intermittent service roads that are closed to vehicular traffic but may be available and suitable for non-motorized uses. The closure period must exceed 1 year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns. Planned road deterioration may occur at this maintenance level. A closed road is not the same as an obliterated or decommissioned road. These roads are not shown on motor vehicle use maps (MVUM).

Closure: As specified in 36 CFR 261.53-57, when provided by an order, it is prohibited to go into or be upon a closed road, trail, wilderness, or other specified area.

Corridor: A specified area that occurs from the centerline of a road or trail in which camping and/or game retrieval is allowed.

Cross-country travel: Used in this document to refer to motorized travel off of the designated system of roads or motorized trails, primarily referring to the existing condition where the forests are open to forestwide motorized cross-country travel. The travel within the proposed designated camping corridors, within the proposed MBGR distances, and within the proposed motorized use areas is primarily referred to as off-road travel in this document.

Designated road, trail, or area: A NFS road, a NFS trail, or an area on NFS lands designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36 CFR 212.51 on a motor vehicle use map.

Dispersed campsite: An identified location where camping is occurring outside of developed recreation sites or recreation areas.

Forest transportation atlas: A display of the system of roads and trails of an administrative unit (36 CFR 212).

Inventoried roadless area (IRA) : Areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in the Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, and any subsequent update or revision of those maps through the land management planning process (36 CFR 294).

Maintenance: The upkeep of the entire forest transportation facility including surface and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures, and such traffic control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization (36 CFR 212).

Motorized trail: A route 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed for motorized use.

Motor vehicle: Any vehicle which is self-propelled, other than: (1) a vehicle operated on rails; and (2) any wheelchair or mobility device, including one that is battery powered, that is designed

solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion, and that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area (36 CFR 212 and 36 CFR 261).

Motor vehicle use map (MVUM): A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a ranger district of the National Forest System (36 CFR 212).

National Forest System (NFS): As defined in the Forest Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, the NFS includes all lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States, all NFS lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, the national grasslands and land utilization projects administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010–1012), and other lands, waters or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system (36 CFR 212).

National Forest System road (NFS road): A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a state, county, or other local public road authority (36 CFR 212, 36 CFR 251, and 36 CFR 261). Motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail (36 CFR 212).

National Forest System trail (NFS trail): A forest trail other than a trail which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a state, county, or other local public road authority (36 CFR 212 and 36 CFR 261). Trails are 50 inches or less in width or a route over 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail (36 CFR 212).

National forest wilderness: Those parts of the NFS which were designated units of the National Wilderness Preservation System by the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, and such other areas of the NFS as are added to the wilderness system by an act of Congress (36 CFR 261).

Non-motorized trail: A NFS trail that is managed for non-motorized uses, including, but not limited to: hiking, equestrian, bicycling activities, hunting, etc.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV): Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain (36 CFR 212).

Off-road travel: Used in this document to primarily refer to motorized travel off the system of designated roads and motorized trails, proposed only under the action alternatives (B, C, D, and E), that would be within the 300-foot-wide dispersed camping corridors, within MBGR distances for the purpose of retrieving downed animals, and within the proposed motorized use areas.

Off-road vehicle (ORV): Includes all mechanical means of transportation; passenger cars, 4-wheel drive pickups, trail bikes, snowmobiles or other ground transportation vehicles that are capable of traveling overland where no roads exist (Forest Service 1987).

Primitive Area: Those areas within the NFS classified as “primitive” on the effective date of the Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964 (36 CFR 261).

Primitive setting: A term associated with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) framework, which is primarily characterized as an unmodified natural environment of fairly large size where interaction between users is low and evidence of others is minimal. The area is

managed to be essentially free of manmade “improvements” and facilities. Motor vehicles and other motorized equipment are not permitted.

Recreational river: Those rivers or sections of rivers readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Scenic river: Those rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Semiprimitive nonmotorized setting: A term associated with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) framework, which is primarily characterized as a natural environment of moderate to large size where interaction between visitors is low but there is often evidence of other humans. Motor vehicle use in this setting is generally prohibited. Moderate to high probability exists for isolation from the sights and sounds of humans.

Temporary road or trail: A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, or other written authorization that is not a forest road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas (36 CFR 212).

Unauthorized road or trail: A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas (36 CFR 212). User-created routes are referred to as unauthorized roads or trails in this document.

Vehicle: Any device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported, including any frame, chassis, or body of any motor vehicle, except devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks (36 CFR 261).

Wild river: Those rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.