

GLOSSARY

Access	A means of and the right to enter and use National Forest lands.
Administrative Use	Forest Service or permitted use of roads and trails for management of the National Forest.
ATV	All-terrain vehicle. All terrain vehicles using Forest trails are limited to 50 inches in width.
Backcountry Road	Roads not suitable for passenger cars, but maintained for high clearance vehicles (4x4).
Benchmark	A theoretical travel management plan developed by the Forest Service that serves as a beginning point to facilitate public comment and develop a reasonable range of alternatives.
Collaboration	The process of working with individuals, groups, and other governmental agencies to reach understanding and possible consensus.
Designated Route	A road or a trail assigned a specific set of managed uses.
Forest Plan Amendment	A change in Forest Plan direction accomplished through an environmental analysis and public participation.
Goal	A statement describing end results in broad general terms. No time period for achievement is specified.
Greater Yellowstone Area Recovery Zone	The recovery zone is the area in each grizzly bear ecosystem within which the population and habitat criteria for the achievement of recovery criteria will be measured. This area will include an area large enough and of sufficient habitat quality to support a recovered grizzly bear population (Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan 1993 p. 17). Recovery zones have been established to identify the areas needed for recovery of the species (grizzly bear) within the 48 conterminous states. One of these recovery zones is in the Greater Yellowstone Area and overlaps portions of the Gallatin National Forest.

Guideline	A preferred or advisable limit placed on management activities. Guidelines vary from standards in that they are non-binding.
Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)	A determination of the amount of human-caused change to the biophysical and social components of an area that can be tolerated through dispersed recreation use. See the Gallatin Forest Plan, Appendix B.
Managed Use	The type of recreational activity (like mountain biking) that is emphasized on a particular route.
Mechanized Uses	Any form of non-motorized vehicle such as mountain bikes.
Motorized Uses	Uses on Forest roads and trails that include motorized vehicles such as passenger cars, 4x4 and high clearance vehicles, motor cycles, ATVs, and snowmobiles.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
Non-managed Use	Public uses that are not encouraged on roads and trails managed for other activities.
Non-motorized Uses	Uses on Forest roads and trails such as hiking, horseback riding, skiing, biking, and snow shoeing that do not depend upon motorized vehicles.
Non-system Trails and Roads	Other roads or trails on the Forest that are not part of the National Forest System, sometimes called “user-built” routes.
Objective (OBJ)	A statement identifying a measurable target for the planning period designed to move toward achieving goals. Objectives may describe desired resource conditions or a desired level of goods and services.
Opportunity Class	The class of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The classifications include urban, rural, roaded natural appearing, roaded modified, semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized, and primitive.
Primary Conservation Area (PCA)	The Primary Conservation Area is the same geographic area as the Recovery Zone, and it is the name to be used once the grizzly bear population is recovered and delisted.
Private Inholding	A tract of private land within the National Forest boundary.

Prohibited Use	A particular use restricted by Forest Order.
Project Road	Roads constructed and managed for single purpose use (i.e. mine access) and are needed only on an intermittent basis.
Public Participation	The opportunities for the public to participate in Forest Service decisions by receiving information, asking questions, giving opinions and advice, and influencing outcomes.
Recreation Opportunity	A chance to pursue a recreation activity on National Forest land.
Roadless	Roadless lands are those lands without roads and are identified in the Forest Plan, Appendix C, and in the Roadless Area Conservation Final EIS.
Scoping	An opportunity, directed by NEPA, for the public to provide comments to the Forest Service on a specific project.
Standard	A binding limitation placed on management activities. A project that varies from a standard may not be authorized unless the forest plan is amended to modify, remove, or waive application of the standard.
Suitable Timber	Timber available on forest land (as defined in 36 CFR 219.3) for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked (as provided in 36 CFR 219.14); and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.
System Road	Any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System which is necessary for protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.
System Trail	Any trail wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System which is necessary for protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. All system trails have managed uses and appear on the travel plan map.
Trail Class	A class of trail, either mainline, secondary, or way.

Transportation System	The entire network of roads and trails that is wholly or partially within, or adjacent to, that serves the National Forest for both short-term and long-term transportation needs.
Travel Plan	A plan to manage travel on the Gallatin National Forest by designating and restricting use on the Forest roads, trails and areas.
Travel Planning Area (TPA)	A geographic area of the Forest with specific travel features and with its own unique travel management goals and objectives.