

Chapter



GLOSSARY

8

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- 2 **100-year site index tree height** – The average height predicted by site index curves for 100-year-
3 old dominant or co-dominant tree species representative of the cover type in a given stand.
- 4 **124 permit** – A permit required under the Montana Stream Protection Act for any project that
5 requires the construction of new facilities or the modification, operation, and maintenance of an
6 existing facility that may affect the natural existing shape and form of any stream or its banks or
7 tributaries. Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks issues and administers the 124 permit under the
8 regulatory authority of the Montana Stream Protection Act. The Act states that fisheries resources
9 are to be protected and preserved in their natural state, except as may be necessary and appropriate
10 after considering all factors involved. The 124 permit process ensures that plans to modify fisheries
11 resources (e.g., stream channel, stream banks, etc.) either eliminate or diminish potential adverse
12 effects to those fisheries resources.
- 13 **303(d) listings** – Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to assess the
14 condition of their waters to determine where water quality is impaired (does not fully meet
15 standards) or threatened (is likely to violate standards in the near future). The result of this review is
16 the 303(d) list, which must be submitted by each state to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
17 every other year. The 303(d) list in Montana is administered by Montana Department of
18 Environmental Quality.
- 19 **Abandoned road** – A road that is impassable due to effective closure but has drainage structures
20 that have not been removed. Under the proposed HCP (Alternative 2), an abandoned road would
21 not receive motorized use for low-intensity forest management activities or commercial forest
22 management activities.
- 23 **Active gravel pit** – Any gravel pit or rock source that has excavation, processing, hauling, and/or
24 other uses in a given calendar year. Motorized use of active pits may vary considerably from very
25 limited low use to continuous motorized operation and hauling.
- 26 **Active subunit** – A bear management unit subunit in which DNRC is actively conducting
27 commercial forest management activities.
- 28 **Adaptive management** – The process of monitoring the implementation of conservation measures,
29 then adjusting future conservation measures according to what was learned. Adaptive management
30 can also include testing of alternative conservation measures, monitoring the results, and then
31 choosing the most effective and efficient measures for long-term implementation.
- 32 **Allopatric redband trout** – Redband trout that evolved outside the historical range of steelhead.
33 See also **sympatric redband trout**.
- 34 **Anadromous fish** – Those species of fish that mature in the ocean and migrate to freshwater
35 streams to spawn. For example, salmon are anadromous fish.

- 1 **Animal unit** – An animal unit is one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds and a calf up to
2 weaning, usually 6 months of age, or their equivalent.
- 3 **Animal unit month (AUM)** – The amount of forage required by an animal unit for one month.
- 4 **Bankfull depth** – The depth of water in a stream as measured from the surface to the channel
5 bottom when the water surface is even with the top of the stream bank.
- 6 **Bankfull flows** – The bankfull flow stage corresponds to the discharge at which channel
7 maintenance is the most effective, that is, the discharge at which moving sediment, forming or
8 removing bars, forming or changing bends and meanders, and generally doing work that results in
9 the average morphologic characteristics of channels.
- 10 **Bear** – The grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*).
- 11 **Bear management unit (BMU)** – A federally defined sub-designation within a grizzly bear
12 recovery zone used for habitat evaluation and population monitoring (*Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan*,
13 USFWS 1993).
- 14 **Bear-resistant** – Secured in a hard-sided camper, vehicle trunk, cab, hard-sided dwelling, hard-
15 sided storage building, approved bear-resistant container, within an effective electric fence, or
16 suspended with the bottom of the item at least 10 feet up and 4 feet out from an upright support.
- 17 **Best management practice (BMP)** – A practice or combination of land use management practices
18 that are used to achieve sediment control and protect soil productivity and prevent or reduce non-
19 point pollution to a level compatible with water quality goals. The practices must be technically and
20 economically feasible and socially acceptable.
- 21 **Best management practice (BMP) audit** – An established monitoring and reporting process
22 conducted both internally by DNRC (internal BMP audits) and by third parties (statewide BMP
23 audits) to evaluate and document the implementation and effectiveness of BMPs applied on
24 individual DNRC timber harvesting operations and associated site preparation, slash disposal, road
25 construction, and road maintenance activities.
- 26 **Biological diversity (or Biodiversity)** – The variety of life and its processes. It includes the variety
27 of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in
28 which they occur.
- 29 **Blocked lands** – Areas where parcels owned by DNRC are within proximity to one another.
30 Blocked lands comprise greater than 15,000 acres, or a series of parcels in a checkerboard pattern,
31 or parcels situated in proximity to one another or that lie adjacent to each other and form small to
32 medium-sized blocks. For the purposes of the proposed HCP (Alternative 2), blocked lands refer to
33 those lands exhibiting these characteristics within the Swan River, Stillwater, or Coal Creek State
34 Forests.
- 35 **Bear management unit (BMU) subunit** – A federally defined sub-designation of a BMU that
36 approximates a female grizzly bear’s home range; BMU subunits are used for habitat evaluation and
37 population monitoring.

- 1 **Board foot** – A unit for measuring wood volumes. One board foot is a piece of wood 1 foot long,
2 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick (144 cubic inches). This measurement is commonly used to express
3 the amount of wood in a tree, saw log, or individual piece of lumber. A thousand board feet is
4 abbreviated mbf.
- 5 **Borrow (source or site)** – Small sources of gravel, rock, or fill material within 0.25 mile of open or
6 restricted roads. Sizes of borrows can range from small, disturbed areas associated with the removal
7 of several cubic yards of material up to larger areas of 1 acre. For the purposes of the HCP
8 commitments, the number of borrows is not limited when associated with allowable road
9 construction and/or road maintenance activities.
- 10 **Bottomless arch culvert** – A three-sided culvert that allows a natural stream bed in order to achieve
11 substrate and stream flow conditions similar to undisturbed channel conditions.
- 12 **Box culvert** – A concrete (pre-cast or cast-in-place) or metal rectangular culvert, which can be
13 countersunk in the stream bed to provide substrate that emulates natural conditions.
- 14 **Broadcast burning (also referred to as slash burning)** – A controlled burn, where the fire is
15 intentionally ignited and allowed to proceed over a designated area within well-defined boundaries
16 for the reduction of fuel hazard after logging or for site preparation before planting.
- 17 **Browse** (noun) – That part of leaf and twig growth of shrubs, woody vines, and trees available for
18 animal consumption.
- 19 **Buffer** – A forested area of trees left unharvested or harvested with site-specific or modified
20 prescriptions during timber harvest to protect sensitive ecosystems or wildlife habitat, or potentially
21 unstable slopes. Forest management activities may be allowed if consistent with the objectives for
22 the buffer.
- 23 **Bull trout core habitat** – Bull trout core habitat is defined as habitat that contains, or if restored
24 would contain, all of the essential physical elements to allow for the full expression of life history
25 forms of one or more local populations of bull trout. A core habitat area represents the closest
26 approximation of a biologically functioning unit for bull trout. Core habitat may include currently
27 unoccupied habitat if that habitat contains essential elements for bull trout to persist or is deemed
28 critical to recovery (USFWS 2002a). See also **State of Montana bull trout core habitat**.
- 29 **Bull trout nodal habitat** – Bull trout nodal habitat is a designation developed by the Montana Bull
30 Trout Restoration Team during preparation of the *Restoration Plan for Bull Trout in the Clark Fork*
31 *River Basin and Kootenai River Basin* (MBTRT 2000). Nodal habitats are those used by sub-adult
32 and adult bull trout as migratory corridors, rearing areas, and overwintering areas and for other
33 critical life history requirements.
- 34 **Carrying capacity** – The maximum livestock stocking rate possible without inducing permanent or
35 long-term damage to vegetation or related resources. The stocking rate may vary from year to year
36 in the same area as a result of fluctuating forage production.
- 37 **Changed circumstance** – Changed circumstances means changes in circumstances affecting a
38 species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that can reasonably be anticipated by

- 1 plan developers and the USFWS and/or NMFS and that can be planned for (e.g., the listing of new
2 species, or a fire or other natural catastrophic event in areas prone to such events) (50 CFR 17.3).
- 3 **Channel migration zone (CMZ)** – The width of the flood prone area at an elevation twice the
4 maximum bankfull depth.
- 5 **Classified forest trust lands** – Montana state trust lands are legally assigned to one of four land use
6 classes. The four classes are grazing, agricultural, forest, and other (which includes administrative
7 sites, cabin sites, commercial leases, military sites). The basis for classification is to ensure that
8 lands are used to best meet the Land Board’s trust and multiple-use responsibilities and that no lands
9 are sold, leased, or used under a different classification than that to which they belong.
- 10 **Coarse-filter approach (terrestrial)** – An approach to maintaining biodiversity as described in the
11 State Forest Land Management Plan (DNRC 1996) that involves maintaining a diversity of
12 structures and species composition within stands and a diversity of ecosystems across the landscape.
13 The intent is to meet most of the habitat requirements of most of the native species. Compare with
14 **fine-filter approach**.
- 15 **Coarse woody debris (CWD)** – Dead woody material such as stems or limbs, generally larger than
16 three inches in diameter (ARM 36.11.403(19)).
- 17 **Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)** – A codification of the general and permanent rules published
18 in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.
- 19 **Commercial forest management activities** – Timber harvest and salvage harvest (which includes
20 logging, yarding, and hauling), road construction, and road reconstruction.
- 21 **Commercial forestland** – Timber land capable of growing commercial crops of trees. Land that
22 can grow 20 cubic feet of timber volume per acre per year.
- 23 **Compliance monitoring** – Monitoring conducted to determine the degree to which forest
24 landowners and operators are adhering to regulatory policies for forest practices.
- 25 **Connectivity (fish)** – Connectivity is the capability of different life stages (e.g., adult or juvenile
26 fish) of HCP fish species to move among the accessible habitats within normally occupied stream
27 segments. For example, a culvert or dam may reduce connectivity by preventing or impeding
28 upstream or downstream migration. For the proposed HCP, the objective for connectivity will focus
29 exclusively on road-stream crossings.
- 30 **Connectivity (lynx)** – Stand conditions where sapling, pole, or sawtimber stands possess at least
31 40 percent crown canopy closure, in a patch greater than 300 feet wide.
- 32 **Conservation commitment** – Specific actions and requirements comprising conservation
33 strategies.
- 34 **Conservation strategy** – A collection of conservation commitments intended to meet the goals and
35 objectives of an HCP.

- 1 **Contingency plan** – A response to a changed circumstance that will be collaboratively prepared by
2 DNRC and the USFWS.
- 3 **Cooperative management response (CMR)** – A process by which minor adjustments can be made
4 to improve the HCP or to clarify HCP language.
- 5 **Cost-share agreement** – An agreement between the State of Montana and the USFS Region 1
6 whereby both parties agree to share in the land costs and road construction and maintenance of
7 mutually used roads in a manner commensurate to the amount of lands being accessed. The
8 resulting agreement is formalized by an exchange of documents issued by each party. The
9 agreement requires that the USFS determine the tributary area being accessed by said road system,
10 and then picking up any third-party shares when there is third-party usage within said road system.
11 Due to other applicable federal laws, the USFS becomes the controlling party of any roadway over
12 trust lands, with an assumption of liability, maintenance, and future access requests to third parties.
13 The cost-share agreement referred to herein is specifically applicable to the master cost-share
14 agreement, known as the “Montana Master Share Agreement,” and not any other cost-share
15 agreement that the State of Montana or the USFS may periodically enter into independently.
- 16 **Covered activities** – Otherwise legal activities covered by an HCP and Permit. For the proposed
17 HCP, covered activities include selected DNRC forest management activities related to timber
18 harvest, roads, and grazing licenses. Covered activities include commercial forestry activities (e.g.,
19 timber harvest, salvage harvest, thinning, slash disposal, prescribed burning, site preparation,
20 reforestation, weed control, fertilization, and inventory); forest management road construction,
21 reconstruction, maintenance, use, and associated gravel quarrying for road surface materials;
22 grazing licenses on classified forest trust lands (see definitions for **grazing license** and **grazing**
23 **lease**); and roaded access.
- 24 **Critical habitat** – The specific areas occupied by the species at the time it is listed on which are
25 found those physical or biological features that are (1) essential to the conservation of the species
26 and (2) may require special management considerations or protection. Also, specific areas outside
27 the area occupied by the species at the time it is listed upon a determination that such areas are
28 essential for the conservation of that species (summarized from the Endangered Species Act).
- 29 **Crown closure** – The percentage of the ground surface covered by vertical projection of tree
30 crowns. Synonymous with canopy cover and crown cover.
- 31 **Cumulative effects** – Per 40 CFR 1508.7, the impact on the environment that results from the
32 incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable
33 future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other
34 actions.
- 35 **Cumulative watershed effects (CWE)** – The collective impacts specifically affecting watershed
36 resource features, such as water yield, flow regimes, channel stability, and in-stream, and upland
37 sedimentation due to surface erosion and mass wasting.
- 38 **Den site (lynx)** – Natural or man-made piles at least 8 feet in diameter of slash and downed logs,
39 which are at least 3 feet tall at their highest point will be considered as potential den sites. Potential
40 den sites must be situated greater than 300 feet from open or restricted roads.

- 1 **Desired future condition (DFC)** – The land or resource conditions that will exist if goals and
2 objectives are fully achieved (ARM 36.11.403 (24)).
- 3 **Diameter at breast height (dbh)** – The diameter of a tree, measured 4.5 feet above the ground on
4 the uphill side of the tree.
- 5 **Disturbance regime** – A disturbance regime for an area comprises all of the various disturbances
6 that may occur. There typically would be several types of disturbances, each characterized in terms
7 of its type, size, spatial distribution, frequency, magnitude, and other spatial and temporal
8 characteristics.
- 9 **Duff** – Decaying vegetable matter on the forest floor, such as leaves, twigs, and cones. Duff is
10 important for soil production.
- 11 **Effectiveness monitoring** – Monitoring performed to determine whether the HCP conservation
12 commitments being implemented are having the desired biological effect on the given resource or
13 species.
- 14 **Enabling Act** – The act by which land was granted by Congress to the State of Montana and held in
15 trust for the support of common schools.
- 16 **Endangered species** – A species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is in danger of
17 extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- 18 **Endangered Species Act (ESA)** – The Endangered Species Act, 16 USC 1531 et seq., as amended,
19 and its implementing regulations. The ESA is federal legislation that provides a means to ensure the
20 continued existence of threatened or endangered species and the protection of critical habitat of such
21 species.
- 22 **Engineered substrate** – Stream bottom material, such as gravel and cobbles, mechanically placed
23 within a stream channel or culvert to emulate the natural conditions upstream or downstream.
- 24 **Environmental assessment (EA)** – A concise public document that briefly provides sufficient
25 evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a
26 finding of no significant impact (40 CFR 1508.9). The appropriate level of environmental review
27 for actions that either do not significantly affect the human environment or for which the agency is
28 uncertain whether an environmental impact statement is required (Montana Environmental
29 Protection Act).
- 30 **Environmental impact statement (EIS)** – A document prepared under the National or Montana
31 Environmental Policy Acts to assess the effects that a particular action or program will have on the
32 environment. An EIS addresses significant environmental impacts and informs decision makers and
33 the public of the reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance
34 the quality of the human environment.
- 35 **Equivalent clearcut area (ECA)** – The total area within a particular watershed or sub-drainage that
36 does or will exist in a clearcut condition. An ECA value is determined by adding the area actually
37 in a clearcut condition with an equivalent clearcut area for roads, and partial or selective cut units.

- 1 **Even-aged management** – Forest management prescriptions, such as clearcut, seed tree, and
2 shelterwood harvests, that are designed to initiate the establishment of new stands of young trees.
3 See also **uneven-aged management**.
- 4 **Fall period (grizzly bears)** – The period from September 16 through November 15.
- 5 **Federally listed species** – A species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal
6 Endangered Species Act.
- 7 **Fine-filter approach** – An approach to maintaining biodiversity as described in the State Forest
8 Land Management Plan (DNRC 1996) that is directed toward particular habitats or individual
9 species that might not be adequately considered under a coarse-filter approach to management. The
10 habitats may be critical in some way, and the species may be sensitive, threatened, or endangered.
11 See also **coarse-filter approach**.
- 12 **Fishery** – An area of water where fish are caught for recreational or commercial purposes.
- 13 **Forage** (noun) – All browse and herbage that is available and acceptable to grazing animals or that
14 may be harvested for feeding purposes.
- 15 **Ford** – A dip constructed in the roadbed at a stream crossing, instead of a culvert or bridge. The
16 stream bed should be of erosion-resistant material, or such material must be placed in contact with
17 the stream bed.
- 18 **Forest Management Administrative Rules (Forest Management ARMs)** – State rules that apply
19 to forest management activities on all forested state trust lands administered by DNRC that provide
20 field personnel with consistent policy, direction, and guidance for the management of forested state
21 trust lands.
- 22 **Forested state trust lands (also referred to as forested trust lands)** – Forested state lands
23 managed by the Trust Land Management Division of DNRC for the economic benefit of the trust
24 beneficiaries and endowed institutions of Montana. These lands, totaling approximately
25 727,000 acres, are currently managed under the State Forest Land Management Plan and the Forest
26 Management Administrative Rules (ARMs 36.11.401 through 36.11.450). Forested state trust lands
27 may include trust lands classified under any of the four land use classes.
- 28 **Fuel loading** – The mass of combustible materials available for a fire.
- 29 **Full market value** – A real estate transaction whereby the purchase price of a property equals the
30 appraised market value.
- 31 **Geographic information system (GIS)** – A computer system used to store and manipulate spatial
32 data for the purposes of producing maps and performing analyses of spatial features. Spatial data
33 maintained within a GIS can represent point, line, and area features on the ground, such as bald
34 eagle nests (points), roads and streams (lines), and habitat types (areas).
- 35 **Gravel quarrying** – As a covered activity, includes DNRC’s development and operation of gravel
36 pits and borrow sites and DNRC’s obtaining, stockpiling, hauling, and unloading gravel from

1 DNRC or non-DNRC borrows or gravel pits. For the purposes of the HCP commitments, the
2 number of borrows is not limited when associated with allowable road construction and/or road
3 maintenance activities. Only medium and large gravel pits count against the allowable number
4 of pits on a given administrative unit within grizzly bear recovery zones and non-recovery
5 occupied habitat. See also **borrow (source or site)**, **medium gravel pit**, and **large gravel pit**.

6 **Grazing lease** – A lease to graze livestock on trust lands that are classified grazing lands. The
7 minimum rental rate for grazing leases is set by a formula that includes the average weighted price
8 for beef cattle sold in Montana during the previous year. Because grazing leases are issued by the
9 Agriculture and Grazing Management Bureau of DNRC and are not associated with DNRC forest
10 management activities, they are not included as a covered activity under the proposed HCP.

11 **Grazing license** – A license to graze livestock on trust lands that are classified forest lands. Official
12 written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specified period on
13 a defined allotment or management area. Because grazing licenses are associated with DNRC
14 forest management activities, they are included as a covered activity under the proposed HCP.

15 **Green timber** – Live trees.

16 **Habitat conservation plan (HCP)** – Under Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the Endangered Species Act, a
17 planning document that is a mandatory component of an incidental take permit application. The
18 HCP process is intended to provide a comprehensive, long-term management plan to protect and
19 facilitate the recovery of threatened and endangered species and to provide a framework for creative
20 partnerships between the public and private sectors in endangered species conservation.

21 **Habitat type group** – A system for stratifying the site potential of forest stands based on the habitat
22 type climax vegetation classification system described by Pfister et al. (1977). The system was
23 devised by Green et al. (1992) for the purposes of characterizing old-growth stands in the northern
24 region of the USFS (comprising the Northern Rockies). Groupings reflect similarity of disturbance
25 response, potential productivity, potential stocking density, potential for down wood accumulation,
26 fire frequency, and tree species. The habitat types within each group also exhibit similar
27 temperature and moisture regimes.

28 **Habitat types** – Forest vegetation types that follow the habitat type climax vegetation classification
29 system developed by Pfister et al. (1977).

30 **Habitat conservation plan (HCP) fish species (HCP aquatic species)** – The fish (aquatic) species
31 covered by an HCP and incidental take permit. For the proposed HCP, HCP fish species are bull
32 trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi*), and Columbia
33 redband trout (*O. mykiss gairdneri*).

34 **Habitat conservation plan (HCP) species** – The aquatic and terrestrial species covered by an HCP
35 and incidental take permit. For the proposed HCP, aquatic HCP species are bull trout (*Salvelinus*
36 *confluentus*), westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi*), and Columbia redband trout
37 (*O. mykiss gairdneri*). Terrestrial HCP species are grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) and
38 Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

- 1 **Habitat conservation plan (HCP) project area** – The lands (including lands added to the HCP
2 pursuant to the transition lands strategy) where the covered activities occur and the lands to which
3 the HCP’s conservation commitments apply. For the proposed HCP, the HCP project area includes
4 the blocked lands comprising the Stillwater, Coal Creek, and Swan River State Forests, as well as
5 numerous scattered parcels throughout the Northwestern, Southwestern, and Central Land Offices
6 of DNRC as depicted in HCP Figure C-1 (Appendix C, HCP Figures).
- 7 **Human environment** – The natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with
8 that environment.
- 9 **Hydrologic unit code (HUC)** – For the purposes of watershed classification, a unique 11-digit
10 number assigned to individual watersheds by the U.S. Geological Survey.
- 11 **Hyporheic flow** – The percolating flow of water through the sand, gravel, sediments, and other
12 permeable soils under and beside the open stream bed.
- 13 **Implementation monitoring** – Monitoring performed to determine whether the HCP conservation
14 commitments are being implemented so that DNRC’s covered activities remain in compliance with
15 HCP requirements.
- 16 **Implementing Agreement** – Part of the application for an incidental take permit that specifies the
17 HCP terms and conditions and legally binds the USFWS and permit holder (DNRC for the
18 proposed HCP) to the requirements and responsibilities of the HCP and incidental take permit.
- 19 **Inactive subunit** – A bear management unit subunit in which DNRC is prohibited from conducting
20 commercial forest management activities.
- 21 **Incidental take** – The taking of a federally listed wildlife species, when that taking is incidental to,
22 but not the purpose of, carrying out otherwise legal activities.
- 23 **Incidental take permit (Permit)** – A permit that exempts a permittee from the take prohibition of
24 Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, provided that a conservation plan has been developed that
25 specifies the likely take and steps that the applicant will use to mitigate and minimize the take. A
26 Permit is issued by the USFWS or NMFS or both under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act
27 for non-federal applicants.
- 28 **In-stream shade** – The total solar energy affecting the surface of the stream in the stream reach
29 adjacent to the timber harvest unit.
- 30 **Interdisciplinary (ID) Team** – A group of individuals, each with unique resource training,
31 assembled to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. The team is
32 assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to prepare all
33 resource sections (affected environment and environmental consequences) of the document. The
34 project leader is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the team. Through interaction,
35 participants bring different points of view to bear on the planning process and work together to
36 develop project alternatives.

- 1 **Intermittent stream** – Any non-permanent (flows only for part of the year) flowing drainage
2 feature having a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition.
- 3 **Internal (DNRC) best management practice (BMP) audits** – An established monitoring and
4 reporting process conducted internally by a DNRC water resource specialist, soil scientist, and
5 fisheries biologist. The audit procedures are identical to those utilized by the third-party audits
6 (statewide BMP audits) to evaluate and document the implementation and effectiveness of BMPs
7 applied on individual DNRC timber harvest operations and associated site preparation, slash
8 disposal, road construction, and road maintenance activities.
- 9 **Large gravel pit** – A source of gravel or rock that involves 5 to 40 acres of disturbed area. Large
10 pits receive sporadic intensive levels of use that may be relatively continuous during some operating
11 seasons. Large pits may be activated periodically or continuously to serve as sources for multiple
12 road maintenance and/or construction projects in a given year or across multiple years. Large pits
13 may involve mining, crushing, sorting, and/or asphalt operations over 1 or more years. Large gravel
14 pits are typically subject to rules, regulations, and permitting governed by the Montana Opencut
15 Mining Act (ARMs 17.24.201 through 225) administered by the Montana Department of
16 Environmental Quality.
- 17 **Large woody debris (LWD)** – Dead woody material, including logs, trees, or parts of trees that are
18 greater than 4 inches (10 centimeters) in diameter and are located within a stream or river. LWD
19 contributes to healthy aquatic systems by providing habitat for fish and aquatic insects, supplying
20 nutrients to the stream, trapping sediment, forming pools, and stabilizing banks and stream
21 channels.
- 22 **Legacy road** – an historical road constructed prior to best management practice development and
23 implementation.
- 24 **Level 1 watershed analysis** – a watershed coarse-filter analysis relying primarily on existing data
25 and information, and including documentation of rationale describing those variables that may
26 contribute to cumulative watershed effects, an assessment of adverse cumulative watershed effects
27 risk, and a description of additional detailed analysis, if required.
- 28 **Level 2 watershed analysis** – an evaluation of Level 1 watershed analysis results, field review of
29 the project area, evaluation of baseline existing conditions, and a qualitative assessment of projected
30 effects of proposed actions relative to the baseline existing conditions.
- 31 **Level 3 watershed analysis** – an evaluation of Level 1 and/or Level 2 watershed analysis results,
32 field review of the project area, evaluation of baseline existing conditions, and a detailed
33 quantitative assessment of projected effects of proposed actions relative to the baseline existing
34 conditions.
- 35 **Listed species** – A species recognized as endangered, threatened, or sensitive by a federal or state
36 agency. See also **federally listed species**.
- 37 **Low-intensity forest management activities** – Timber inventory, timber sale preparation, road
38 location, road maintenance, bridge replacement, mechanical site preparation, tree planting,
39 pre-commercial thinning, prescriptive and hazard reduction burning, patrol of fall and winter slash

- 1 burns, heavy and non-heavy equipment slash treatments, monitoring, data collection, and noxious
2 weed management, but not commercial forest management activities.
- 3 **Lynx habitat** – Forestlands consisting of subalpine fir or hemlock habitat types, as described by
4 Pfister et al. (1977). Forest types may be mixed species composition (subalpine fir, hemlock,
5 Engelmann spruce, Douglas-fir, grand fir, western larch, lodgepole pine, and hardwoods), as well as
6 stands dominated by lodgepole pine. Moist Douglas-fir, grand fir, cedar, and Engelmann spruce
7 habitat types where they are inter-mixed with subalpine fir habitat types also provide habitat for
8 lynx.
- 9 **Lynx management area (LMA)** – A key geographic area in the context of DNRC ownership that
10 is of notable importance for lynx. LMAs are delineated zones that contain forested trust lands
11 where increased levels of lynx conservation commitments are applied. Within these areas, records
12 indicate that lynx are likely present (or have been in the relatively recent past) or lands are
13 considered important for maintenance of resident lynx populations.
- 14 **Mass movement** – The downslope movement of rock and soil, under the influence of gravity.
- 15 **Mass wasting** – A geologic term that can be used to describe multiple erosional processes acting in
16 unison that contribute to base erosion rates of landscapes, watersheds, or similar geomorphic units.
- 17 **Medium gravel pit** – A source of gravel or rock that involves 1 to 4.9 acres of disturbed area.
18 Medium pits receive intermediate levels of use and may be activated periodically to serve as sources
19 for multiple road maintenance and/or construction projects in a given year or across multiple years.
20 Medium pits may involve excavating, crushing, sorting, and/or asphalt operations.
- 21 **Microclimate** – The physical state of the atmosphere close to a very small area of the earth’s
22 surface, often in relation to living matter, such as forests or insects.
- 23 **Monitoring** – The process of gathering data that provides DNRC and the public with information
24 on how plans are being implemented and whether they work as intended.
- 25 **Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA)** – Legislation that provides a public process
26 requiring the state government to make a deliberate effort to identify the impacts a decision may
27 have on the human environment before that decision is made. This is the state equivalent of the
28 federal National Environmental Policy Act.
- 29 **Motorized activities** – Motorized activities include chainsaw operation and timber felling,
30 pre-commercial thinning, motorized vehicle trips associated with administrative uses, skidding and
31 ground-based yarding operations, aerial yarding, motorized road construction and maintenance, log
32 loading, log processing, and log hauling.
- 33 **Motorized trail** – A trail that is used by motorized vehicles.
- 34 **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** – The law requiring all federal agencies to consider
35 and analyze all significant environmental impacts of any action proposed by those agencies; to
36 inform and involve the public in the agencies’ decision-making processes; and to consider the
37 environmental impacts in those processes.

- 1 **No Surprises regulation** – A regulation of the NMFS and USFWS providing regulatory assurances
2 to an HCP incidental take permit (Permit) holder that no additional land use restrictions or financial
3 compensation would be required with respect to species covered by the applicant’s Permit, even if
4 unforeseen circumstances arise after the permit is issued that indicate additional mitigation is
5 needed to protect the species (50 CFR Part 17).
- 6 **Non-denning season** – The time of year when grizzly bears are out of hibernation and are active.
7 On the Stillwater Block, this means April 1 through November 30. On all other forested trust lands,
8 this means April 1 through November 15.
- 9 **Non-habitat areas (lynx)** – Permanent non-forested areas such as dry forest types, rock, lakes,
10 meadows, etc.
- 11 **Non-recovery occupied habitat (NROH) (grizzly bears)** – The fixed land area outside the
12 boundaries of established grizzly bear recovery zones where one would reasonably expect to find
13 grizzly bear use occurring during any/most years, as of 2002, as defined by Wittinger (2002).
- 14 **Non-stocked stand** – A forest stand with fewer than 50 seedlings and saplings per acre, equivalent
15 to the grass/forb habitat type.
- 16 **Non-vegetated gravel pit** – Previously forested areas that have fewer than 180 sapling trees per
17 acre or less than 40 percent total stand crown closure.
- 18 **Noxious weed** – An unwanted plant specified by federal, state, or local laws as being especially
19 undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control. It grows and spreads in places where it interferes
20 with the growth and production of native plants or desired crops.
- 21 **Old-growth** – Forest stands that meet or exceed the minimum number, size, and age of those large
22 trees as noted in *Old-Growth Forest Types of the Northern Region* by Green et al. (1992).
- 23 **Open road** – A road without limitation on motorized vehicle use. Some open roads could be
24 restricted for specific management reasons other than the HCP (spring breakup for example). For
25 the purpose of calculating open road density on scattered parcels, open roads include roads open
26 year-long with uncontrolled public and administrative use; roads where status is currently unknown;
27 roads restricted year-long or seasonally by other landowners where DNRC does not control access;
28 and roads restricted during the winter period by DNRC that do not limit access during spring,
29 summer, or fall periods.
- 30 **Ordinary high water mark (OHWM)** – The stage regularly reached by a body of water at the
31 peak of fluctuation in its water level. The OHWM is generally observable as a clear, natural line
32 impressed on the bank. It may be indicated by such characteristics as terracing, changes in soil
33 characteristics, destruction of vegetation, presence or absence of litter or debris, or other similar
34 characteristics.
- 35 **Other suitable habitat (lynx)** – Forested habitat within lynx habitat with at least medium stocking
36 levels (at least 40 percent crown closure) in any combination of seedling/sapling, pole, or sawtimber
37 size classes as identified in DNRC’s stand level inventory database. Other suitable habitat also
38 includes stands of saplings that contain at least 180 stems per acre that are greater than or equal to 6

1 feet tall. Other suitable habitat is a subset of suitable lynx habitat but does not contain the necessary
2 attributes to classify as winter foraging habitat or young foraging habitat.

3 **Parcel** – A legally definable tract of land based on a 640-acre section. Portions of a legally
4 described 640-acre section that are less than 640 acres but share a common boundary line (such as a
5 NE 1/4 section and a SE 1/4 section; i.e., a 1/2 section in total) typically are considered as
6 **one** parcel. Portions of a legally described 640-acre section that are less than 640 acres but share a
7 common corner (such as a NE 1/4 section and a SW 1/4 section) typically are considered as
8 **two** parcels. However, multiple 640-acre sections that share common boundary lines (or full
9 640-acre sections with adjoining smaller units such as an adjacent 40-acre tract) typically are
10 considered as separate parcels. Two or more tracts within a section that are linked through
11 boundary lines (**not** diagonally across corners) typically are considered as one parcel. Parcels may
12 be more specifically defined for purposes such as establishing grazing animal unit months, or for
13 identification in conjunction with acquisition, disposal, or special projects.

14 **Perennial stream** – A well-defined channel that contains water year round during a year of normal
15 rainfall with the aquatic bed located below the water table for most of the year.

16 **Physiographic region** – A geographic region in which climate and geology have given rise to a
17 distinct array of land forms that are notably different from those of surrounding regions.

18 **Planning area** – The geographic area potentially influenced by implementation of the proposed
19 HCP. The planning area encompasses the HCP project area and all other lands in the three land
20 offices containing the HCP project area. As such, the planning area includes trust lands managed by
21 DNRC but not included in the HCP project area, as well as lands owned by other state, local,
22 private, federal, and tribal entities.

23 **Poletimber** – Forest stands dominated by trees between 5 and 9 inches diameter at breast height.

24 **Present net value (PNV)** – Present net value is the difference between the present value of cash
25 inflows and the present value of cash outflows. PNV is used in capital budgeting to analyze the
26 profitability of an investment or project. PNV compares the value of a dollar today to the value of
27 that same dollar in the future, taking inflation and returns into account.

28 **Primary closure device** – A closure device (e.g., gate, berm, barricade, or tank trap) designed for
29 restricting road access situated off an open road system that is primarily responsible for restricting
30 access on a particular road or road system. Secondary closure devices (which can be structures
31 similar to primary closure devices) may or may not be present on road segments behind primary
32 closure devices.

33 **Proposed 4(d) special rule** – Refers to Section 4(d) of the federal Endangered Species Act.
34 Pursuant to section 4(d), special rules may be promulgated “to provide for the conservation of
35 [threatened] species.” Such special rules may limit the application of the prohibition against take.

36 **Proposed threatened or endangered species** – Species proposed by the USFWS or NMFS for
37 listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; not a final
38 designation.

- 1 **Reciprocal access agreements** – The method established by MCA 77-1-617 whereby DNRC can
2 acquire access to isolated trust lands by exchanging an equal right on trust lands. The tract(s) the
3 state is acquiring access to must be isolated in either a legal sense (i.e., there is no legal access to the
4 state land) or there are portions of the tract that have substantial physical restrictions that prevent
5 access. A state tract may have legal access and be burdened by reciprocity as long as one or more
6 state tracts obtain access through the reciprocal agreement. Rights do not have to be equal if the
7 trust beneficiary burdened by reciprocity is compensated.
- 8 **Reclaimed gravel pit** – A gravel pit that has been made capable of supporting the uses those lands
9 were capable of supporting prior to any mining activity, through any combination of the following
10 or other means: backfilling, grading, stabilizing, or re-contouring, and re-vegetating.
- 11 **Reclaimed road** – A road that is impassable due to effective closure. It has been stabilized, and
12 culverts and other structures, if present, have been removed, but the road prism may remain. A
13 reclaimed road will not receive motorized use for low-intensity forest management activities or
14 commercial forest management activities (as defined under the proposed HCP – Alternative 2).
- 15 **Resident lynx population** – A group of lynx that has exhibited long-term persistence in an area, as
16 determined by a variety of factors, such as evidence of reproduction, successful recruitment into the
17 breeding cohort, and maintenance of home ranges (USFWS 2003a).
- 18 **Rest period** – A period during the non-denning season when project activities are restricted or
19 prohibited to provide secure areas for grizzly bears.
- 20 **Restricted road** – A road that is managed to limit the manner in which motorized vehicles may be
21 used. Restricted roads will have a physical barrier that restricts the general use of motorized
22 vehicles. Restrictions will be man-made or naturally occurring (gates, barricades, earthen berms,
23 vegetation that makes the road impassable, eroded road prism, rocks, etc.).
- 24 **Riparian area** – Areas of land directly influenced by water or that influence water. Riparian areas
25 usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting the influence of water.
26 Riversides and lake shores are typical riparian areas. Commonly referred to as “riparian zone.”
- 27 **Riparian management zone (RMZ)** – Under the Forest Management Administrative Rules
28 (ARMs 36.11.401 through 36.11.450), an RMZ refers to streamside buffer established when forest
29 management activities are proposed on sites with high erosion risk or on sites that are adjacent to
30 fish-bearing streams or lakes (ARM 36.11.425). For the purposes of the proposed HCP, under the
31 aquatic conservation strategy, the combined streamside management zone (SMZ) and RMZ are
32 referred to as an RMZ, as defined in the September 2003 version of the ARMs for the Streamside
33 Management Zone (ARMs 36.11.301 through 36.11.312).
- 34 **Road** – Any created or evolved access route that is greater than 500 feet long and is reasonably and
35 prudently drivable with a conventional two-wheel-drive passenger car or two-wheel-drive pickup.
36 See also **abandoned road, open road, reclaimed road, restricted road, and temporary road.**
- 37 **Record of Decision (ROD)** – For a project that requires an environmental impact statement, a
38 record of decision is required. This document states what the decision was, identifies all alternatives

- 1 considered, and states whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have
2 been adopted, and if not, why they were not.
- 3 **Rosgen channel types** – A classification system for rivers based on channel morphology that was
4 developed by Rosgen (1994). Stream reaches are divided into seven major stream type categories
5 (Aa+, A, B, C, D, DA, E, F, and G) that differ in entrenchment, gradient, width/depth ratio, and
6 sinuosity in various landforms. The major categories can be further broken down into sub-
7 categories based on dominant channel materials.
- 8 **Salmonid** – Fish species belonging to the family Salmonidae, including trout, salmon, char, and
9 whitefish species.
- 10 **Salvage harvest** – The removal of dead trees or trees damaged or dying because of injurious agents
11 other than competition (such as fire, insects, disease, or blowdown) to recover the economic value
12 that would otherwise be lost (ARM 36.11.403).
- 13 **Sawtimber** – Forest stands dominated by trees greater than 9 inches diameter at breast height;
14 young sawtimber is generally less than 100 years old, and mature sawtimber is generally greater
15 than 100 years old, but lacking some old-growth characteristics.
- 16 **Scattered parcels (scattered lands)** – Any DNRC section or parcel that is not part of blocked
17 lands. For the purposes of the proposed HCP, blocked lands are identified within the Swan River,
18 Stillwater, or Coal Creek State Forests.
- 19 **Scoping** – The process of determining the range of proposed actions, alternatives, and impacts to be
20 discussed in a National Environmental Policy Act or Montana Environmental Policy Act document.
- 21 **Secondary closure device** – Any closure device (e.g., gate, berm, barricade, tank trap, etc.) that is
22 secondarily restricting access and is situated on a restricted road or restricted road system behind a
23 primary closure device.
- 24 **Secure habitat for grizzly bears** – Defined by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC
25 1998) as areas that are a minimum distance of 0.3 mile from any open road or motorized trail and
26 that receive no motorized use of roads or trails during the period they are considered core areas. It
27 is recommended that core areas be established to encompass lands that meet the seasonal habitat
28 needs of bears.
- 29 **Security core areas (grizzly bears)** – Areas typically greater than 2,500 acres that, during the non-
30 denning period (1) are free of motorized access; (2) consider the geographic distribution of seasonal
31 habitats important for grizzly bears; (3) remain in place for long periods, preferably 10 years; and
32 (4) are at least 0.3 mile from the nearest access route that can be used by a motorized vehicle (ARM
33 36.11.403).
- 34 **Seedling/sapling** – Forest stands dominated by trees less than 5 inches diameter at breast height.
- 35 **Seral stages** – A temporal stage of vegetation development in the process of succession.

- 1 **Sight distance** – The distance at which 90 percent of an animal is hidden from view. On forested
2 trust lands, this is approximately 100 feet, but may be more or less, depending on specific vegetative
3 and topographic conditions.
- 4 **Site potential tree height (SPTH)** – The average maximum height for mature trees on a site, given
5 the local growing conditions.
- 6 **Species of Concern (SOC)** – Taxa that are at risk or potentially at risk due to rarity, restricted
7 distribution, habitat loss, and/or other factors (MNHP 2008a).
- 8 **Spring habitat (grizzly bears)** – Low-elevation sites or other sites that maintain less snow during
9 the spring period (e.g., avalanche chutes, riparian areas, wet meadows, swamps), which are
10 particularly important for offsetting bears’ nutritional stress following hibernation. On the
11 Stillwater Block, spring habitat is modeled using habitat value functions following Mace et al.
12 (1999) and occurs in areas associated with roads possessing restricted status during the spring
13 period. Spring management restrictions apply to the Stillwater Block from April 1 until June 16
14 within non-spring habitat, and from April 1 until July 1 within spring habitat. Spring habitat on the
15 Swan River State Forest includes all areas below 5,200 feet in elevation. Spring habitat on DNRC
16 scattered parcels refers to lands below 4,900 feet in elevation.
- 17 **Spring period (grizzly bears)** – For the Stillwater Block, this is April 1 through June 15 for
18 non-spring habitat and April 1 through June 30 for areas within spring habitat. For lands within the
19 Swan River State Forest and DNRC scattered parcels in recovery zones, and non-recovery occupied
20 lands this is April 1 through June 15.
- 21 **State Forest Land Management Plan (SFLMP)** – A programmatic plan, applicable to forested
22 trust lands, which provides the philosophical basis and technical rationale for DNRC’s forest
23 management program.
- 24 **State of Montana bull trout core habitat** – A designation developed by the Montana Bull Trout
25 Restoration Team (MBTRT), a state appointed entity, during preparation of the *Restoration Plan for*
26 *Bull Trout in the Clark Fork River Basin and Kootenai River Basin Montana* (MBTRT 2000). Core
27 habitat areas are watersheds (including tributary drainages and adjoining uplands) used by
28 migratory bull trout for spawning and early rearing and by resident bull trout for all life history
29 requirements. Core areas typically support the strongest remaining bull trout populations of
30 spawning and early rearing habitat within a restoration/conservation area and usually occur in
31 relatively undisturbed watersheds. Twelve restoration/conservation areas were established in
32 Montana and delineated by the Montana Bull Trout Scientific Group. Restoration/conservation
33 areas have been delineated largely because of fragmentation of historically connected stream
34 systems used by bull trout. These restoration/conservation areas essentially function as smaller,
35 individual bull trout metapopulations. See MBTRT (2000) for additional information.
- 36 **Statewide best management practice (BMP) audits** – An established monitoring and reporting
37 process conducted by third parties to evaluate and document the implementation and effectiveness
38 of BMPs that are applied on timber harvest operations and associated site preparation, slash
39 disposal, road construction, and road maintenance activities by various different landowner groups,
40 including DNRC. Audits are conducted every 2 years by interdisciplinary teams composed of

- 1 individual representing landowners, federal and state natural resource agencies, the timber industry,
2 and conservation groups.
- 3 **Stillwater Block** – The blocked portions of the Stillwater and Coal Creek State Forests within the
4 Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem recovery zone as identified in the Stillwater Block
5 Transportation Plan Map (Figure D-4 in Appendix D, EIS Figures).
- 6 **Stream order** – A stream numbering system ranging from 1 to 6 or higher, which ranks streams
7 beginning from the headwaters to a river terminus, and designates the relative position of a stream
8 or stream segment in a drainage basin network. First-order streams have no discrete tributaries; the
9 junction of two first-order streams produces a second-order stream; the junction of two second-order
10 streams produces a third-order stream; etc.
- 11 **Streamside management zone (SMZ)** – A stream, lake, or other body of water and an adjacent
12 area of varying width where management practices that might affect wildlife habitat or water
13 quality, fish, or other aquatic resources need to be modified. An SMZ encompasses a buffer strip at
14 least 50 feet wide on each side of a stream, lake, or other body of water, measured from the ordinary
15 high water mark, and extends beyond the high water mark to include wetlands and areas that
16 provide additional protection in zones with steep slopes or erosive soils.
- 17 **Suitable lynx habitat** – Forest stands within habitat types considered to be preferred by lynx that
18 possess at least a medium stocking level (at least 40 percent crown closure) in any combination of
19 seedling/sapling, pole, or sawtimber size classes as identified in DNRC’s stand level inventory
20 database. Suitable lynx habitat also includes stands that contain at least 180 stems per acre greater
21 than or equal to 6 feet tall. On the Northwestern and Southwestern Land Offices, suitable lynx
22 habitat includes the subsets of young foraging habitat, winter foraging habitat, and other suitable
23 habitat categories. On the Central Land Office, suitable lynx habitat is defined as stands occurring
24 between 5,500 to 8,000 feet elevation that possess at least medium stocking levels (at least
25 40 percent stand crown closure) in any combination of pole and/or sawtimber size classes as
26 identified in DNRC’s stand level inventory database.
- 27 **Summer period** – For the Stillwater Block, this is July 1 through September 15. For lands within
28 the Swan River State Forest and DNRC scattered parcels, this is June 16 through September 15.
- 29 **Sustainable yield** – Per MCA 77-5-221, the quantity of timber that can be harvested from forested
30 trust lands each year in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws, including but not
31 limited to the laws pertaining to wildlife, recreation, and maintenance of watersheds, and in
32 compliance with water quality standards that protect fisheries and aquatic life and that are adopted
33 under the provisions of MCA Title 75, Chapter 5, taking into account the ability of state forests to
34 generate replacement tree growth.
- 35 **Swim performance** – A measure of the swimming ability of an individual fish species. Swim
36 performance is compared to culvert water velocities to properly size culverts so they are passable
37 for local fish species.
- 38 **Sympatric redband trout** – Redband trout that either occur within the range of steelhead or were
39 evolved from steelhead populations. See also **allopatric redband trout**.

- 1 **Take** – Regarding federally listed species, take is defined by the Endangered Species Act as “to
2 harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in
3 any such conduct.” The USFWS’ implementing regulations define harm as “an act or omission
4 which actually injures or kills wildlife, including acts which annoy it to such an extent as to
5 significantly disrupt essential behavior patterns, which include, but are not limited to, breeding,
6 feeding or sheltering; significant environmental modification or degradation which has such
7 effects.”
- 8 **Temporary non-suitable habitat (lynx)** – Recently harvested or naturally disturbed (e.g., burned)
9 areas that have fewer than 180 saplings per acre that are at least 6-foot-tall, or less than 40 percent
10 total stand canopy cover, but have the potential to be forested suitable lynx habitat over time.
- 11 **Temporary road** – A low-standard road that is used for forest management and that, following use,
12 is treated so that it no longer functions as an open road, restricted road, or trail. Following their
13 temporary usage, they may no longer be accessed for commercial, administrative, or public
14 motorized use. Drainage structures may or may not be removed. The road prism may remain.
15 Applicable best management practices would be implemented on these roads.
- 16 **Threatened species** – A species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is likely to become an
17 endangered species within the foreseeable future through all or a significant part of its range.
- 18 **Timber permit** – A commercial timber sale that does not exceed 100,000 board feet of timber, or,
19 in cases of an emergency, such as salvage sales, does not exceed 200,000 board feet of timber.
- 20 **Total maximum daily load (TMDL)** – Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act directs states
21 to develop TMDLs that regulate the amount of pollutants released to water quality limited water
22 bodies. Use of TMDLs is incorporated into an overall state strategy for bringing a polluted water
23 body into compliance with water quality standards.
- 24 **Total potential lynx habitat** – The total habitat acres that are within habitat types considered to be
25 preferred by lynx. Preferred habitat structure may or may not be present on some acreage included
26 under this designation. Total potential lynx habitat includes the habitat subsets of (1) suitable lynx
27 habitat and (2) temporary non-suitable habitat.
- 28 **Trail** – Any route longer than 500 feet that does not qualify as a “road,” including those routes that
29 conventional four-wheel-drive trucks could negotiate.
- 30 **Transition lands strategy** – A process, which is included as part of the Implementing Agreement,
31 by which DNRC can allow changes in land ownership and use within the HCP project area over the
32 50-year incidental take permit term.
- 33 **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)** – The federal agency that is the listing authority for
34 species, other than some marine mammals and most anadromous fish, under the federal Endangered
35 Species Act.
- 36 **Uneven-aged management** – Forest management that involves the selective removal of single trees
37 or groups of trees within a harvest unit. This results in a multi-age forest condition because
38 regeneration is initiated after each entry. See also **even-aged management**.

- 1 **Unforeseen circumstances** – Changes in the circumstances affecting a species or geographic area
2 covered by a conservation plan that could not reasonably have been anticipated by plan developers
3 and the USFWS and/or NMFS at the time of the conservation plan’s negotiation and development,
4 and that result in a substantial and adverse change in the status of the covered species (50 CFR
5 17.3).
- 6 **Visual screening** – Vegetation and/or topography providing visual obstruction capable of hiding a
7 grizzly bear from view. The distance or patch size and configuration required to provide effective
8 visual screening depends on the topography and/or type and density of cover available.
- 9 **Watershed** – The drainage basin contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and
10 sediments to a stream or lake.
- 11 **Wetland** – An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency
12 and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated
13 soil conditions. Wetlands include marshes, swamps, bogs, and similar areas.
- 14 **Wetland management zone (WMZ)** – A specified area adjacent to and encompassing an isolated
15 wetland or adjacent to a wetland located next to a stream, lake, or other body of water where
16 specific resource protection measures are implemented (ARM 36.11.403 (94)).
- 17 **Winter foraging habitat (lynx)** – Sawtimber stands within lynx habitat that possess multi-layering
18 of moderate- or well-stocked coniferous vegetation and horizontal cover. Winter foraging habitat
19 consists of stands that must exhibit the following minimum structural characteristics: (1) stands
20 must occur on habitat types preferred by lynx; (2) stands must have one or more of the following
21 species present: subalpine fir, grand fir, or Engelmann spruce; (3) stands must have at least
22 10 percent canopy closure in trees greater than or equal to 9 inches diameter at breast height
23 (i.e., sawtimber category in DNRC’s stand level inventory database); (4) stands must have a
24 minimum of 40 percent total stand crown density in understory and overstory combined; and
25 (5) stands must not occur in big game winter areas.
- 26 **Winter period (bears)** – The bear denning season, November 16 through March 31.
- 27 **Young foraging habitat (lynx)** – Conifer seedling and sapling stands within lynx habitat with an
28 average height greater than or equal to 6 feet and a density greater than 2,000 stems per acre.

