
Chapter 8

Acronyms and Glossary

CHAPTER 8

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

8.1 ACRONYMS

ADH	All designated habitat
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AML	Appropriate management level
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMS	Analysis of the management situation
AOI	Annual Operating Instructions
APD	Application for permit to drill
AQI	Air quality index
AQRV	Air quality related values
ATV	All-terrain vehicle
AUM	Animal unit month
BAPC	Bureau of Air Pollution Control
BAQP	Bureau of Air Quality Planning
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BLM S	BLM Sensitive
BMP	Best management practice
BSU	Biologically Significant Unit
°C	Degrees Celsius
C	Custodial management category
CA	California
CAA	Clean Air Act
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBR	Central Basin and Range
CCC	Cooperation Communication and Consultation
CCDAQ	Clark County, Health District, Air Pollution Control Division
CCS	Conservation Credit System
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	Commission for Environmental Cooperation
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFL	Cycle first listed
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations

cm	Centimeter
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide gross emissions
COA	Conditions of Approval
COT	Conservation Objectives Team
CSU	Controlled surface use
CTTM	Comprehensive travel and transportation management
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
dB	Decibel
dBA	Decibel-a-weighted
dBC	Decibel-c-weighted
dBF	Decibel-unweighted
DFC	Desired future condition
DM	Departmental Manual
DMP	Disturbance management protocol
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
EA	Environmental assessment
EDRR	Early Detection, Rapid Response
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ERS	United States Department of Agriculture Economic Resource Service
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESD	Ecological Site Description
ESR	Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FARD	Functional at risk with downward trend
FARN	Functional at risk with no trend
FARU	Functional at risk with upward trend
FC	Federal listed as a candidate species
FC (w)	Federal candidate species warranted for listing
FE	Federally listed as endangered
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FIAT	Wildfire and Invasive Annual Grasses Assessment Team
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FMU	Fire Management Unit
Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FT	Federally listed as threatened
FWFMP	Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy
FY	Fiscal year
GBBO	Great Basin Bird Observatory
GDP	Geothermal drilling permit
GHG	Greenhouse gas

GHMA	General habitat management area
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRSG	Greater Sage-Grouse
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulfide
HA	Herd area
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act
HGWP	High global warming potential
HMA	Herd management area
HIS	Habitat suitability index
I	Improve management category
IM	Instructional Memorandum
IMP	Interim Management Plan
IMPLAN	Impact analysis for Planning
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IMTs	Incident Management Team
JEDI	National Renewable Energy Laboratory's Jobs and Economic Development Impact model
kWh/m ² /day	Kilowatt hours per square meter per day
LANDFIRE	Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools Project
LCAPCD	Lassen County Air Pollution Control District
LRMP	Land and resource management plan
LUA	Land use authorization
LUP	Land use plan
LUPA	Land use plan amendment
LWCs	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
M	Maintain improvement category
MAFFS	Modular Airborne Firefighting System
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MCF	Thousand cubic feet
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic meter
MCAPCD	Modoc County Air Pollution Control District
MDEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
MDFWP	Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
MFP	Monitoring Framework Plan
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MTNHP	Montana Natural Heritage Program
MW	Megawatt
MZ	Management zone
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NBR	Northern Basin and Range
NCA	National Conservation Area
NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFDRS	National Fire Danger Rating System
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NGB	Northern Great Basin
NHT	National historic trail
NMV	Non-market value
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides

NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSO	No surface occupancy
NTT	Sage-Grouse National Technical Team
NV	Nevada
NVUM	National Visitor Use Monitoring
NWAP	Nevada Wildlife Action Plan
O ₃	Ozone
OHMA	Other Habitat Management Area
OHV	Off-highway vehicle
ONA	Outstanding natural area
ONRR	Office of Natural Resource Revenue
ORV	Outstanding remarkable values
PACs	Priority areas for conservation
Pb	Lead
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFC	Proper functioning condition
PGH	Preliminary general habitat
PGMA	Preliminary general management area
PHMA	Priority habitat management area
PILT	Payment in lieu of taxes
PLO	Public Land Order
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with a diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with a diameter less than or equal to 10 microns
PMA-3	Nevada Sagebrush Ecosystem Mitigation Bank Program
PMU	Population Management Units
ppb	Parts per billion
PPH	Preliminary priority habitat
ppm	Parts per million
PPMA	Preliminary priority management area
RAC	Resource Advisory Council
RDFs	Required design features
REA	Rapid Ecoregional Assessment
RFDS	Reasonable Foreseeable Development Scenario
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource management plan
RNA	Research natural area
ROD	Record of decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-way (includes leases and permits)
RSUA	Recreation Special Use Authorization
S&G	Standards and guidelines
SC	State listed as species of special concern (no legal status)
SE	State listed as endangered
SETT	Sagebrush Ecosystem Technical Team
SFA	Sagebrush focal area
SGMA	Sage-grouse management area (Nevada State Alternative)
SLM	Sound level meter
SNPLMA	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide

SO ₄ ²⁻	Sulfates
SOP	Standard operating procedure
SUA	Special Use Authorization
SUI	Space use index
SUP	Special Use Permit
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SRU	Special recreational use
ST	State listed as threatened
SUA	Special Use Authorization
TL	Timing limitation
TMA	Travel Management Area
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNR	Temporary nonrenewable
TTM	Travel and Transportation Management
US	United States
USAF	US Air Force
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDA-APHIS	United States Department of Agriculture- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
USDI	United States Department of Interior
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USG	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
USGS	US Geological Survey
VDDT	Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool
VMS	Visual Management System
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
VRI	Visual resource inventory
VRM	Visual resource management
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WCAQMD	Washoe County Air Quality Management Division
WEG	Wild Earth Guardians
WHBT	Wild horse and burro territories
WO	Washington Office
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WUI	Wildland urban interface
WWEC	West-Wide Energy Corridor
WWP	Western Watershed Project

8.2 GLOSSARY

2008 WAFWA Sage-Grouse MOU. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) among Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA); US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM); US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); US Department of the Interior, Geological Survey (USGS); US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); and the US Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency. The purpose of the MOU is to provide for cooperation among the participating state and federal land, wildlife management and science agencies in the conservation and management of sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.) habitats and other sagebrush-dependent wildlife throughout the western US and Canada and a commitment of all agencies to implement the 2006 WAFWA Conservation Strategy.

2011 Partnership MOU. A partnership agreement among the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forest Service, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and USFWS in 2011. This MOU is for range management to implement Natural Resources Conservation Service practices on adjacent federal properties.

Acquisition. Acquisition of lands can be pursued to facilitate various resource management objectives. Acquisitions, including easements, can be completed through exchange, Land and Water Conservation Fund purchases, donations, or receipts from the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act sales or exchanges.

Activity plan. A type of implementation plan (see *Implementation plan*); an activity plan usually describes multiple projects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Examples of activity plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, recreation area management plans, and grazing plans.

Actual use. The amount of animal unit months consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

Adaptive management. A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, and practices.

Additionality. The conservation benefits of compensatory mitigation are demonstrably new and would not have resulted without the compensatory mitigation project (BLM Manual Section 1794).

Administrative access. A term used to describe access for resource management and administrative purposes such as fire suppression, cadastral surveys, permit compliance, law

enforcement and military in the performance of their official duty, or other access needed to manage BLM-administered or National Forest System lands or uses.

Air basin. A land area with generally similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. To the extent possible, air basin boundaries are defined along political boundary lines and include both the source and receptor areas.

Air pollution. Degradation of air quality resulting from unwanted chemicals or other materials occurring in the air.

Allotment. An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM-administered lands or National Forest System lands but may include other federally managed, state-owned, or private lands. An allotment may include or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

Allotment management plan. A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific, multiple-use management goals in a grazing allotment. An AMP is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

Alluvial soil. A soil developing from recently deposited alluvium and exhibiting essentially no horizon development or modification of the recently deposited materials.

Alluvium. Clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other rock materials transported by moving water. Deposited in comparatively recent geologic time as sorted or semi-sorted sediment in rivers, floodplains, lakes, and shores, and in fans at the base of mountain slopes.

Ambient air quality. The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

Amendment. The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved Resource Management Plans or management framework plans. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

Anthropogenic disturbances. Human-created features that include but are not limited to paved highways, graded gravel roads, transmission lines, substations, wind turbines, oil and gas wells, geothermal wells and associated facilities, pipelines, landfills, agricultural conversion, homes, and mines.

Aquatic. Living or growing in or on the water.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Special Area designation established through the BLM's land use planning process (43 CFR 1610.7-2) where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The level of allowable use within an ACEC is established through the collaborative planning process. Designation of an ACEC allows for resource use limitations in order to protect identified resources or values.

Arid (shrub condition). Sites with mean annual precipitation of less than 10 inches (25.4 centimeters).

Atmospheric deposition. Air pollution produced when acid chemicals are incorporated into rain, snow, fog, or mist and fall to the earth. Sometimes referred to as "acid rain" and comes from sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, products of burning coal and other fuels and from certain industrial processes. If the acid chemicals in the air are blown into the area where the weather is wet, the acids can fall to earth in the rain, snow, fog, or mist. In areas where the weather is dry, the acid chemicals may become incorporated into dust or smoke.

Attainment area. A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard for that specific pollutant.

Authorized /authorized use. This is an activity (i.e., resource use) occurring on the public lands that is both explicitly or implicitly recognized and legalized by law or regulation. This term may refer to those activities occurring on the public lands for which the BLM, Forest Service, or other appropriate authority (e.g., Congress for RS 2477 rights-of-way, FERC for major, and interstate rights-of-way), has issued a formal authorization document (e.g., livestock grazing lease/permit, right-of-way grant, coal lease, and oil and gas permit to drill). Formally authorized uses typically involve some type of commercial activity, facility placement, or event. These formally authorized uses are often spatially or temporally limited. Unless constrained or bounded by statute, regulation, or an approved land use plan decision, legal activities involving public enjoyment and use of the public lands (e.g., hiking, camping, and hunting) require no formal BLM or Forest Service authorization.

Avoidance/avoidance area. These terms usually address mitigation of some activity (i.e., resource use). Paraphrasing the CEQ Regulations (40 CFR 1508.20), avoidance means to circumvent, or bypass, an impact altogether by not taking a certain action, or parts of an action. Therefore, the term "avoidance" does not necessarily prohibit a proposed activity, but it may require the relocation of an action, or the total redesign of an action to eliminate any potential impacts resulting from it. Also see "*right-of-way avoidance area*" definition.

Avoidance mitigation. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action (40 CFR 1508.20(a); e.g., avoiding the impact by moving the proposed action to a different time or location).

Baseline. The pre-existing condition of a defined area and/or resource that can be quantified by an appropriate metric(s). During environmental reviews, the baseline is considered the affected

environment that exists at the time of the review's initiation, and is used to compare predictions of the effects of the proposed action or a reasonable range of alternatives.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). A suite of techniques that guide or may be applied to management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. BMPs are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a planning decision unless the plans specify that they are mandatory.

Big game. Indigenous, ungulate (hoofed) wildlife species that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bison, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

Biodiversity (biological diversity). The variety of life and its processes, and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection, and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

Biological diversity (Forest Service). The number and distribution of plant and animal species within a specified geographic area. For purpose of the National Forest Management Act, the geographic area is a national forest or grassland unit.

Biological soil crust. A complex association between soil particles and cyanobacteria, algae, microfungi, lichens, and bryophytes that live within or atop the uppermost millimeters of soil.

Biologically Significant Unit. Delineation of GRSG habitat based on GRSG interactions between Population Management Units (PMU) to represent local GRSG population habitat and use areas within the sub-region.

BLM Sensitive Species. Those species that are not federally listed as endangered, threatened, or proposed under the Endangered Species Act, but that are designated by the BLM State Director under 16 USC 1536(a)(2) for special management consideration. By national policy, federally listed candidate species are automatically included as sensitive species. Sensitive species are managed so they will not need to be listed as proposed, threatened, or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Breeding habitat. Leeks and the sagebrush habitat surrounding leeks that are collectively used for pre-laying, breeding, nesting, and early brood-rearing, from approximately March through June (Connelly et al. 2004).

Candidate species. Taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their status and threats to propose the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, but for which issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions. Separate lists for plants, vertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals are published periodically in the Federal Register (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Casual Use. Casual use means activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements. For examples for rights of ways see 43 CFR 2801.5. For examples for locatable minerals see 43 CFR 3809.5.

Categorical exclusion. A category of actions (identified in agency guidance) that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment, and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required (40 CFR 1508.4), but a limited form of NEPA analysis is performed.

Checkerboard. This term refers to a land ownership pattern of alternating sections of federally owned lands with private- or state-owned lands for 20 miles on either side of a land grant railroad (e.g., Union Pacific, Northern Pacific). On land status maps this alternating ownership is either delineated by color coding or alphabetic code resulting in a “checkerboard” visual pattern.

Chemical vegetation treatment. Application of herbicides to control invasive species/noxious weeds and/or unwanted vegetation. To meet resource objectives the preponderance of chemical treatments would be used in areas where cheatgrass or noxious weeds have invaded sagebrush steppe.

Clean Air Act of 1963 (as amended). Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

Clean Water Act of 1972 (as amended). Federal legislation governing water pollution control.

Climate change. Any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for an extended period (decades or longer). Climate change may result from:

- natural factors, such as changes in the sun’s intensity or slow changes in the Earth’s orbit around the sun;
- natural processes within the climate system (e.g., changes in ocean circulation); and
- human activities that change the atmosphere’s composition (e.g., driving automobiles) and the land surface (e.g., deforestation, reforestation, urbanization, and desertification).

Closed area. An area where off-road vehicle (i.e., OHV) use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer (43 CFR 8340.0-5 (h)).

Collaboration. A cooperative process in which interested parties, often with widely varied interests, work together to seek solutions with broad support for managing public and other lands. Collaboration may take place with any interested parties, whether or not they are a cooperating agency.

Communication site. Sites that include broadcast types of uses (e.g., television, AM/FM radio, cable television, and broadcast translator) and non-broadcast uses (e.g., commercial or private mobile radio service, cellular telephone, microwave, local exchange network, and passive reflector).

Communications site corridor. A collection of communications sites or facilities along a route that provides continuous radio coverage along the route and that is usually associated with cellular wireless technology (FSH 2709.11-Communication Site Management, 90.5-Definitions).

Compensatory mitigation. Compensating for the (residual) impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (40 CFR 1508.20).

Compensatory mitigation projects. Specific, on-the-ground actions to improve and/or protect habitats (e.g., chemical vegetation treatments, land acquisitions, and conservation easements).

Compensatory mitigation sites. The durable areas where compensatory mitigation projects will occur.

Comprehensive trails and travel management. The proactive interdisciplinary planning; on-the-ground management and administration of travel networks (both motorized and non-motorized) to ensure public access, natural resources, and regulatory needs are considered. It consists of inventory, planning, designation, implementation, education, enforcement, monitoring, easement acquisition, mapping and signing, and other measures necessary to provide access to public lands for a wide variety of uses (including uses for recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, commercial, educational, landing strips, and other purposes).

Condition class (fire regimes). Fire regime condition classes are a measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components, such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities.

Conditions of Approval. Additional requirements associated with an approved Application for Permit to Drill for a federal leasable mineral to ensure environmental protection, safety, and/or conservation of the mineral resource.

Conformance. A proposed action shall be specifically provided for in the land use plan or, if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the goals, objectives, or standards of the approved land use plan.

Conservation measures. Measures to conserve, enhance, and/or restore GRSG habitat by reducing, eliminating, or minimizing threats to that habitat.

Conservation plan. The recorded decisions of a landowner or operator, cooperating with a conservation district, on how the landowner or operator plans, within practical limits, to use his/her land according to its capability and to treat it according to its needs for maintenance or improvement of the soil, water, animal, plant, and air resources.

Conservation strategy. A strategy outlining current activities or threats that are contributing to the decline of a species, along with the actions or strategies needed to reverse or eliminate such a decline or threats. Conservation strategies are generally developed for species of plants and animals that are designated as BLM sensitive species or that have been determined by the USFWS or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries to be federal candidates under the ESA.

Controlled surface use (CSU) (BLM and Forest Service). CSU is a category of moderate constraint stipulations that allows some use and occupancy of public land while protecting identified resources or values and is applicable to fluid mineral leasing and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, and construction of wells and/or pads).

Controlled surface use (BLM). CSU areas are open to fluid mineral leasing but the stipulation allows the BLM to require special operational constraints, or the activity can be shifted more than 200 meters (656 feet) to protect the specified resource or value.

Cooperating agency. Assists the lead federal agency in developing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. These can be any agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6). Any tribe or Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

Compensatory mitigation. Compensating for the (residual) impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (40 CFR 1508.20).

Compensatory mitigation projects. Specific, on-the-ground actions to improve and/or protect habitats (e.g., chemical vegetation treatments, land acquisitions, and conservation easements).

Compensatory mitigation sites. The durable areas where compensatory mitigation projects will occur.

Council on Environmental Quality. An advisory council to the President of the US established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information.

Criteria pollutant. The US EPA uses six “criteria pollutants” as indicators of air quality, and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead.

Cultural resources. Locations of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

Cumulative effects. The direct and indirect effects of a proposed project alternative's incremental impacts when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of who carries out the action.

Decibel. A unit used to express the intensity of a sound wave, equal to 20 times the common logarithm of the ratio of the pressure produced by the sound wave to a reference pressure, usually 0.0002 microbar.

Decision area. Public lands and mineral estate within the planning area that are encompassed by GRSG designated habitat which includes preliminary priority habitat (PPH/PHMA), preliminary general habitat (PGH/GHMA), and OHMA.

Deferred/deferred use. To set-aside, or postpone, a particular resource use(s) or activity(ies) on the public lands to a later time. Generally when this term is used the period of the deferral is specified. Deferrals sometimes follow the sequence timeframe of associated serial actions (e.g., action B will be deferred until action A is completed).

Degraded vegetation. Areas where the plant community is not complete or is under threat. Examples include missing components such as perennial forbs or cool season grasses, weed infestations, or lack of regeneration of key species such as sagebrush or cottonwoods trees.

Designated roads and trails. Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM where some type of motorized/nonmotorized use is appropriate and allowed, either seasonally or year-long (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Designation criteria (routes). Route designation criteria are described in 43 CFR 8342.

Desired future condition. For rangeland vegetation, the condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. It is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction). In a general context, desired future condition is a portrayal of the land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

Desired conditions (Forest Service). A description of specific social, economic, and/or ecological characteristics of the plan area, or a portion of the plan area, toward which management of the land and resources should be directed. Desired conditions must be described in terms that are specific enough to allow progress toward their achievement to be determined, but do not include completion dates.

Desired outcomes. A type of land use plan decision expressed as a goal or objective.

Direct impacts. Direct impacts are caused by an action or implementation of an alternative and occur at the same time and place.

Directional drilling. A drilling technique whereby a well is deliberately deviated from the vertical in order to reach a particular part of the oil- or gas-bearing reservoir. Directional drilling technology enables the driller to steer the drill stem and bit to a desired bottom hole location. Directional wells initially are drilled straight down to a predetermined depth and then gradually curved at one or more different points to penetrate one or more given target reservoirs. This specialized drilling usually is accomplished with the use of a fluid-driven downhole motor, which turns the drill bit. Directional drilling also allows multiple production and injection wells to be drilled from a single surface location such as a gravel pad, thus minimizing cost and the surface impact of oil and gas drilling, production, and transportation facilities. It can be used to reach a target located beneath an environmentally sensitive area (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas 2009).

Disposal lands. Transfer of public land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, Desert Land Entry or other land law statutes.

Disruptive activities. Those public land resource uses/activities that are likely to alter the behavior, displace, or cause excessive stress to existing animal or human populations occurring at a specific location and/or time. In this context, disruptive activity(ies) refers to those actions that alter behavior or cause the displacement of individuals such that reproductive success is negatively affected, or an individual's physiological ability to cope with environmental stress is compromised. This term does not apply to the physical disturbance of the land surface, vegetation, or features. When administered as a land use restriction (e.g., *No Disruptive Activities*), this term may prohibit or limit the physical presence of sound above ambient levels, light beyond background levels, and/or the nearness of people and their activities. The term is commonly used in conjunction with protecting wildlife during crucial life stages (e.g., breeding, nesting, and birthing), although it could apply to any resource value on the public lands. The use of this land use restriction is not intended to prohibit all activity or authorized uses.

Distribution line. An electrical utility line with a capacity of less than 100 kilovolts or a natural gas, hydrogen, or water pipeline less than 24 inches in diameter.

Diversity. The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

Drought. A prolonged chronic shortage of water, as compared to the norm, often associated with high temperatures and winds during spring, summer, and fall. A period without precipitation during which the soil water content is reduced to such an extent that plants suffer from lack of water (Bedell 1998).

Durability (protective and ecological). The administrative, legal, and financial assurances that secure and protect the conservation status of a compensatory mitigation site, and the ecological benefits of a compensatory mitigation project, for at least as long as the associated impacts persist.

Early brood-rearing habitat. Sagebrush habitat within the vicinity of the nest used by GRSG hens with chicks up to 3 weeks following hatch (Connelly et al. 2000a).

Easement. A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes.

Ecological Site. A distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation.

Emergency stabilization. Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life and property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year following containment of a wildland fire.

Endangered species. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Under the Endangered Species Act in the US, "endangered" is the more-protected of the two categories. Designation as endangered (or threatened) is determined by USFWS as directed by the Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531-1544).

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended). Designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation. The Act is administered by two federal agencies, USFWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The purpose of the Act is to protect species and also the ecosystems upon which they depend (16 US Code 1531-1544).

Enhance. The improvement of habitat by increasing missing or modifying unsatisfactory components and/or attributes of the plant community to meet sage-grouse objectives.

Environmental assessment. A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.

Environmental impact statement (EIS). A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major federal action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action are provided, and effects are analyzed (BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

Evaluation (plan evaluation). The process of reviewing the land use plan and the periodic plan monitoring reports to determine whether the land use plan decisions and National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented.

Exchange. A transaction whereby the federal government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exclusion Areas. An area on the public lands where a certain activity(ies) is prohibited to insure protection of other resource values present on the site. The term is frequently used in reference to lands/realty actions and proposals (e.g., rights-of-way), but is not unique to lands and realty program activities. This restriction is functionally analogous to the phrase “no surface occupancy” used by the oil and gas program, and is applied as an absolute condition to those affected activities. The less restrictive analogous term is avoidance area. Also see “*right-of-way exclusion area*” definition.

Exemplary (vegetation). An area of vegetation that does not show signs of degradation and which may serve as a comparison to illustrate what the vegetation potential is for a given type of environment. Exemplary vegetation meets A-ranked viability criteria as described by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program.

Existing routes. Existing routes are defined as those routes on the ground that clearly show prior use to the extent that a clear path is visible with no vegetation on it, or in some cases little vegetation in the center of the travel path. A single set of vehicle tracks does not make an existing route.

Exploration. Active drilling and geophysical operations to:

- Determine the presence of the mineral resource; or
- Determine the extent of the reservoir or mineral deposit.

Extensive recreation management area (ERMA). Administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or Recreation and Visitor Services program investments. ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA. ERMA management is commensurate and considered in context with the management of other resources and resource uses.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM’s “Organic Act,” which provides most of the BLM’s legislated authority, direction policy, and basic management guidance.

Federal mineral estate. Subsurface mineral estate owned by the US and administered by the BLM. Federal mineral estate under BLM jurisdiction is composed of mineral estate underlying BLM lands, privately owned lands, and state-owned lands.

Fire frequency. A general term referring to the recurrence of fire in a given area over time.

Fire intensity. A general term relating to the heat energy released in a fire; the amount and rate of surface fuel consumption.

Fire management plan (FMP). A plan that identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use). The plan is supplemented by operational plans including, but not limited to, preparedness

plans, preplanned dispatch plans, and prevention plans. Fire Management Plans assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated.

Fire Regime Condition Classification System (FRCCS). Measures the extent to which vegetation departs from reference conditions, or how the current vegetation differs from a particular reference condition.

Fire severity. The effects of fire on ecological processes, soil, flora, and fauna; degree to which a community has been altered or disrupted by fire.

Fire suppression. All work and activities connected with control and fire-extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Fluid minerals. Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

Forage. All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

Forage base. The amount of vegetation available for wildlife and livestock use.

Fragile soils. Soils having a shallow depth to bedrock, minimal surface layer of organic material, textures that are more easily detached and eroded, or are on slopes over 35 percent.

Fugitive dust. Significant atmospheric dust arises from the mechanical disturbance of granular material exposed to the air. Dust generated from these open sources is termed “fugitive” because it is not discharged to the atmosphere in a confined flow stream. Common sources of fugitive dust include unpaved roads, agricultural tilling operations, aggregate storage piles, and heavy construction operations.

Future Temporary Closures. Where off-road vehicles are causing or will cause considerable adverse effects upon soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, historical resources, threatened or endangered species, wilderness suitability, other authorized uses, or other resources, the affected areas shall be immediately closed to the type(s) of vehicle causing the adverse effect until the adverse effects are eliminated and measures implemented to prevent recurrence. This may include closure of routes or areas (43 CFR 8341.2).

Geographic Information System (GIS). A system of computer hardware, software, data, people, and applications that capture, store, edit, analyze, and display a potentially wide array of geospatial information.

Geophysical exploration. Efforts to locate deposits of oil and gas resources and to better define the subsurface.

Geothermal energy. Natural heat from within the Earth captured for production of electric power, space heating, or industrial steam.

General habitat management area (GHMA). BLM and FS lands identified requiring special management to sustain GRSB populations. The GHMAs are derived from and generally follow the PGH boundaries (see in Chapter 3) but may be modified in extent based on the objectives

of each alternative. Likewise, management strategies applied to the GHMAs may vary by alternative.

Goal. A broad statement of a desired outcome; usually not quantifiable and may not have established timeframes for achievement.

Grandfathered right. The right to use in a non-conforming manner due to existence prior to the establishment of conforming terms and conditions.

Grazing preference. Grazing preference or preference means a superior or priority position against others for the purpose of receiving a grazing permit or lease. This priority is attached to base property owned or controlled by the permittee or lessee. (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

Grazing system. Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation. Include, but are not limited to, developing pastures, utilization levels, grazing rotations, timing and duration of use periods, and necessary range improvements.

Groundwater. Water held underground in soil or permeable rock, often feeding springs and wells.

Guidelines (BLM). Actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as BMPs. Guidelines may be identified during the land use planning process, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the plan specifies that they are mandatory. Guidelines for grazing administration must conform to 43 CFR 4180.2.

Guideline (Forest Service). A constraint on project and activity decisionmaking that allows for departure from its terms, so long as the purpose of the guideline is met. (§ 219.15(d)(3)). Guidelines are established to help achieve or maintain a desired condition or conditions, to avoid or mitigate undesirable effects, or to meet applicable legal requirements.

Habitat. An environment that meets a specific set of physical, biological, temporal, or spatial characteristics that satisfy the requirements of a plant or animal species or group of species for part or all of their life cycle.

Hazardous material. A substance, pollutant, or contaminant that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

High-Voltage Transmission Line. A transmission line that is greater than or equal to 100 kv.

Impact. The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impairment. The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by man-made pollutants.

Implementation decisions. Decisions that take action to implement land use planning; generally appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR 4.410.

Implementation plan. An area or site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. Implementation plans include both activity plans and project plans.

Indicators. Factors that describe resource condition and change and can help the BLM and Forest Service determine trends over time.

Indirect impacts. Indirect impacts result from implementing an action or alternative but usually occur later in time or are removed in distance and are reasonably certain to occur.

Integrated Pest Management. A sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks.

Intermittent stream. An intermittent stream is a stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface sources such as melting snow in mountainous areas. During the dry season and throughout minor drought periods, these streams will not exhibit flow. Geomorphological characteristics are not well defined and are often inconspicuous. In the absence of external limiting factors, such as pollution and thermal modifications, species are scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

Invertebrate. An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column, such as insects, snails, and worms.

Key wildlife ecosystems. Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a species in which are found those physical and biological features that are: 1) essential to the conservation of the species, and 2) which may require special management considerations or protection.

Landscape scale. A distinct association of land types that exhibit a unique combination of local climate, landform, topography, geomorphic process, surficial geology, soil, biota, and human influences. Landscapes are generally of a size that the eye can comprehend in a single view.

Land health condition. A classification for land health which includes two categories: Meeting Land Health Standard(s) and Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s).

- Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are currently in acceptable condition such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are in place. This rating includes the following subcategories:
 - Fully Meeting Standard(s): Lands for which there are no substantive concerns with health indicators
 - Exceeding Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are in substantially better conditions than acceptable levels.
 - Meeting Standard(s) with Problems: Lands which have one or more concerns with health indicators to the degree that they are categorized as meeting the Land Health Standards, but have some issues which make them at risk of becoming “not meeting.”

- **Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s):** Lands for which one or more health indicators are in unacceptable conditions such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are no longer in place.

Land health trend. Used to describe land health condition further. It includes the following categories: upward, static, and downward.

- **Upward Trend:** lands which have shown improving indicator conditions over time.
- **Static Trend:** lands which have shown no clear improvement or decline in indicator conditions over time.
- **Downward Trend:** lands which have shown declining indicator conditions over time.

Land tenure adjustments. Land ownership or jurisdictional changes. To improve the manageability of the BLM lands and their usefulness to the public, the BLM has numerous authorities for repositioning lands into a more consolidated pattern, disposing of lands, and entering into cooperative management agreements. These land pattern improvements are completed primarily through the use of land exchanges but also through land sales, through jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases.

Landownership adjustment. Land adjustments to National Forest System lands by purchase, exchange, interchange, or conveyance under authority delegated by law to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Land treatment. All methods of artificial range improvement arid soil stabilization such as reseeded, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, and water spreading.

Land use allocation. The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Land Use Authorization. Specific to lands and realty actions, includes those land uses authorized under 43 CFR 2800 and 43 CFR 2900, which include short-and long-term permits, ROWs, and leases.

Land use plan. A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land use plan level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. The term includes both RMPs and management framework plans (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Land use plan decision. Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the planning process in 43 CFR 1600. When they are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Large Pipeline. A pipeline that is 24 inches or greater in diameter.

Late brood-rearing habitat. Habitats used by GRSG following desiccation of herbaceous vegetation in sagebrush uplands (Fischer et al. 1996). Late brood-rearing habitats include mesic sagebrush and mixed shrub communities, wet meadows, and riparian habitats as well as some agricultural lands (e.g., alfalfa fields). These habitats are generally used from July to early September but vary annually due to annual weather conditions (Connelly et al. 1988).

Leasable minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. These include energy-related mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, and geothermal, and some non-energy minerals, such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

Lease. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides the BLM's authority to issue leases for the use, occupancy, and development of public lands. Leases are issued for purposes such as a commercial filming, advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, native or introduced species harvesting, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, assembly yards, oil rig stacking sites, mining claim occupancy if the residential structures are not incidental to the mining operation, and water pipelines and well pumps related to irrigation and nonirrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for processing these leases and permits are found in 43 CFR 2920.

Lease. A type of special use authorization (usually granted for uses other than linear rights-of-way) that is used when substantial capital investment is required and when conveyance of a conditional and transferable interest in National Forest System lands is necessary or desirable to serve or facilitate authorized long-term uses, and that may be revocable and compensable according to its terms.

Lease stipulation. A modification of the terms and conditions on a standard lease form at the time of the lease sale.

Lessee. A person or entity authorized to use and occupy National Forest System land under a specific instrument identified as a lease. Forest special use leases are limited to authorize certain wireless communication uses. Leases are also used for certain mineral leasable activities.

Lek. A traditional courtship display area attended by male sage-grouse in or adjacent to sagebrush dominated habitat. A lek is designated based on observations of two or more male sage-grouse engaged in courtship displays. Sub-dominant males may display on itinerant strutting areas during population peaks. Such areas usually fail to become established leks. Therefore, a site where less than five males are observed strutting should be confirmed active for two years before meeting the definition of a lek (Connelly et al. 2000; Connelly et al. 2003, 2004). Each state may have a slightly different definition of lek, active lek, inactive lek, occupied lek, and unoccupied leks. Regional planning will use the appropriate definition provided by the state of interest.

- **Abandoned Lek.** A lek in otherwise suitable habitat that has not been active during a period of 10 consecutive years. To be designated abandoned, a lek must be “inactive” (see above criteria) in at least four non-consecutive strutting seasons spanning the 10 years. The site of an “abandoned” lek should be surveyed at least once every 10 years to determine whether it has been re-occupied by sage-grouse.
- **Active Lek.** Any lek that has been attended by 2 or more males at least twice in the last 5 years.
- **Destroyed Lek.** A formerly active lek site and surrounding sagebrush habitat that has been destroyed and is no longer suitable for GRSG breeding.
- **Historic Lek.** Any lek that has been attended by 0 or 1 male during every visit (minimum 5 visits) in the last 30 years.
- **Inactive Lek.** Any lek where sufficient data suggests that there 0 or 1 male during every visit (minimum 2 visits) in the last 5 years.
- **Occupied Lek.** A lek that has been active during at least one strutting season within the prior 10 years.
- **Pending Active Lek.** Any lek that has been attended by 2 or more males only once in the last 5 years.
- **Unoccupied Lek.** A lek that has either been “destroyed” or “abandoned.”

Lek complex. A lek or group of leks within 2.5 kilometers (1.5 miles) of each other between which male GRSG may interchange from one day to the next. Fidelity to leks has been well documented. Visits to multiple leks are most common among yearlings and less frequent for adult males, suggesting an age-related period of establishment (Connelly et al. 2004).

Lentic. Pertaining to standing water, such as lakes and ponds.

Limited Area. An area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions (43 CFR 8340.0-5(g)).

Locatable minerals. Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Act of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Long-term effect. The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

Lotic. Pertaining to moving water, such as streams or rivers.

Management decision. A decision made by the BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include both land use plan decisions and implementation decisions.

Master Development Plans. A set of information common to multiple planned wells, including drilling plans, Surface Use Plans of Operations, and plans for future production.

Mechanized transport. Any vehicle, device, or contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, snow, or air that has moving parts.

Mesic (shrub condition). Sites with mean annual precipitation of greater than or equal to 10 inches (25.4 centimeters).

Mineral. Any naturally formed inorganic material, solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth, any of various naturally occurring homogeneous substances (as stone, coal, salt, sulfur, sand, petroleum, water, or natural gas) obtained usually from the ground. Under federal laws, considered as locatable (subject to the general mining laws), leasable (subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920), and salable (subject to the Materials Act of 1947).

Mineral entry. The filing of a claim on public land to obtain the right to any locatable minerals it may contain.

Mineral estate. The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.

Mineralize. The process where a substance is converted from an organic substance to an inorganic substance.

Mineral materials. Common varieties of mineral materials such as soil, sand and gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Minimization mitigation. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation (40 CFR 1508.20 (b)).

Mining claim. A parcel of land that a miner takes and holds for mining purposes, having acquired the right of possession by complying with the Mining Law and local laws and rules. A mining claim may contain as many adjoining locations as the locator may make or buy. There are four categories of mining claims: lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site.

Mining Law of 1872. Provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on public lands. Also referred to as the “General Mining Laws” or “Mining Laws.”

Mitigation. Includes specific means, measures or practices that could reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse impacts. Mitigation can include avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, minimizing the impact by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation, rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitation, or restoring the affected environment, reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, and compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Modification. A fundamental change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. A modification may include an exemption from or alteration to a stipulated requirement. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all other sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria applied..

Monitoring (plan monitoring). The process of tracking the implementation of land use plan decisions and collecting and assessing data necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of land use planning decisions.

Motorized vehicles or uses. Vehicles that are motorized, including but not limited to jeeps, all-terrain vehicles (all-terrain vehicles, such as four-wheelers and three-wheelers), trail motorcycles or dirt bikes, and aircrafts.

Multiple-use. The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output (FLPMA) (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Municipal watershed. A watershed area that provides water for use by a municipality as defined by the community and accepted by the State.

National Conservation Area. Area designated by Congress, generally, to conserve, protect, enhance, and properly manage the resources and values for which it was designated for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations (BLM Manual 6220).

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

National Historic Trail. A congressionally designated trail that is an extended, long-distance trail, not necessarily managed as continuous, that follows as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. The purpose of a National Historic Trail is the identification and protection of the historic route and the historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A National Historic Trail is managed in a manner to protect the nationally significant resources, qualities, values, and associated settings of the areas through which such trails may pass, including the primary use or uses of the trail (BLM Manual 6250, NHT Administration).

National Register of Historic Places. A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance established by the Historic Preservation Act of, 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.

Native vegetation. Plant species which were found here prior to European settlement, and consequently are in balance with these ecosystems because they have well developed parasites, predators, and pollinators.

Natural processes. Fire, drought, insect and disease outbreaks, flooding, and other events which existed prior to European settlement, and shaped vegetation composition and structure.

Net conservation gain. The actual benefit or gain above baseline conditions.

No longer in use. Prior authorizations containing antiquated infrastructure no longer being utilized by ROW or leaseholder; expired ROWs, 2900 permits and R&PP lease cases; or other previously approved uses that no longer have authorizations.

Non-energy leasable minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Non-energy minerals include resources such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur.

Non-habitat. Areas outside of mapped GRSg habitats (PHMA, GHMA, and OHMA) which do not contain suitable habitat for GRSg life-history requirements.

Non-habitat (NV State Plan). Areas identified through the habitat suitability index (Section 6.0) with index values less than 1.5 standard deviations below the mean value of the index. These areas are identified as generally not meeting the needs for GRSg to survive and reproduce.

Non-structural range improvement. Range improvements including seedings, vegetation treatments, herbicide application, and prescribed fire.

Nonfunctional condition. Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or woody debris to dissipate energies associated with flow events, and thus are not reducing erosion, and improving water quality.

No surface occupancy (NSO). A major constraint where use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes and construction of wells and/or pads) are prohibited to protect identified resource values. Areas identified as NSO are open to fluid mineral leasing, but surface occupancy or surface-disturbing activities associated with fluid mineral leasing cannot be conducted on the surface of the land. Access to fluid mineral deposits would require horizontal drilling from outside the boundaries of the NSO area.

Noxious weeds. A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or nonnative, new, or not common to the US.

Objective (BLM). A description of a desired outcome for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established timeframes for achievement.

Objective (Forest Service). A concise, measurable, and time-specific statement of a desired rate of progress toward a desired condition or conditions. Objectives should be based on reasonably foreseeable budgets.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) (off-road vehicle). Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designated for travel on or immediately over land, water or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense emergencies (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) (off-road vehicle) Area Plan Decision. Routes within PHMA would be limited to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails. The OHV designation would change from “limited to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails” to “limited to designated roads, primitive, roads, and trails” upon the completion of travel management plans.

Open. Generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of “open” as it relates to OHV use.

Ozone. A faint blue gas produced in the atmosphere from chemical reactions of burning coal, gasoline, and other fuels and chemicals found in products such as solvents, paints, and hairsprays.

Paleontological resources. The physical remains or other physical evidence of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for correlating and dating rock strata and for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

Particulate matter (PM). One of the six “criteria” pollutants for which the US EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM₁₀) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}).

Perennial stream. A stream that flows continuously. Perennial streams are generally associated with a water table in the localities through which they flow.

Permitted use. The forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease and expressed in AUMs (43 CFR 4100.0-5) (from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

Permittee. A person or company permitted to graze livestock on public land.

Phase I Conifer Encroachment. Trees are present on the site, but the shrub and herb layer are the dominant influence on ecological processes (hydrologic, nutrient, and energy cycles). Tree canopy cover of less than 10 percent (Miller et. al. 2005).

Phase II Conifer Encroachment. Trees are co-dominant with shrub and herb layers. All three layers influence ecological processes. Tree canopy cover of 10 to 30 percent (Miller et. al. 2005).

Phase III Conifer Encroachment. Trees are the dominant vegetation and the primary layer influencing ecological processes. Tree canopy cover of greater than 30 percent (Miller et. al. 2005).

Physiography. The study and classification of the surface features of the earth.

Plan of Operations. A Plan of Operations is required for all mining activity exploration greater than 5 acres or surface disturbance greater than casual use on certain special category lands. Special category lands are described under 43 CFR 3809.11(c) and include such lands as designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, lands within the National Wilderness Preservation System, and areas closed to off-road vehicles, among others. In addition, a plan of operations is required for activity greater than casual use on lands patented under the Stock Raising Homestead Act with Federal minerals where the operator does not have the written consent of the surface owner (43 CFR 3814). The Plan of operations needs to be filed in the BLM field office with jurisdiction over the land involved. The Plan of Operations does not need to be on a particular form but must address the information required by 43 CFR 3809.401(b).

Planning area. The geographical area for which resource management plans are developed and maintained. The Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse RMPA/EIS planning area boundary includes public lands managed by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, within five BLM Districts in Nevada (Battle Mountain, Carson City, Elko, Ely, and Winnemucca) and three BLM Field Offices in California (Alturas, Eagle Lake, and Surprise), as well as public lands managed by the US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The planning area boundary includes all lands regardless of jurisdiction.

Planning criteria. The standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamlines and simplifies the resource management planning actions.

Planning issues. Concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of public lands. Frequently, issues are based on how land uses affect resources. Some issues are

concerned with how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

Policy. This is a statement of guiding principles, or procedures, designed and intended to influence planning decisions, operating actions, or other affairs of the BLM or Forest Service. Policies are established interpretations of legislation, executive orders, regulations, or other presidential, secretarial, or management directives.

Population Management Unit (PMU). GRSG areas delineated based on aggregations of GRSG lek locations where the potential for genetic interchange (short-term) among populations is high.

Preliminary general habitat (PGH). Is occupied (seasonal or year-round) habitat outside of priority habitat. These areas have been identified by the BLM and Forest Service in coordination with respective state wildlife agencies.

Preliminary priority habitat (PPH). Areas that have been identified as having the highest conservation value to maintaining sustainable GRSG populations; include breeding, late brood-rearing, and winter concentration areas. These areas have been identified by the BLM and Forest Service in coordination with respective state wildlife agencies.

Prescribed fire. Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist and NEPA requirements, where applicable, must be met before ignition. **Primitive Road.** A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. These routes do not customarily meet any BLM road design standards.

Primitive route. Any transportation linear feature located within areas that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition (BLM Manual 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands).

Priority habitat management area (PHMA). BLM and FS lands identified to be managed as having the highest value to maintaining sustainable GRSG populations. The PHMAs are derived from and generally follow the PPH boundaries (see in Chapter 3) but may be modified in extent based on the objectives of each alternative. Likewise, management strategies applied to the PHMAs may vary by alternative.

Prohibit. To forbid (something) by law, rule, or other authority; no authorizations will be issued.

Restrict. To put a limit on; keep under control; to limit someone's actions or movement, or to limit the amount or size of something.

Project area. The Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse RMPA/EIS planning area boundary includes public lands managed by the BLM, within the five BLM Districts in Nevada (Battle Mountain, Carson City, Elko, Ely, and Winnemucca) and three BLM Field

Offices in California (Alturas, Eagle Lake, and Surprise), as well as public lands managed by the Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

Proper functioning condition. A term describing stream health that is based on the presence of adequate vegetation, landform and debris to dissipate energy, reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Public domain. The term applied to any or all of those areas of land ceded to the Federal Government by the Original States and to such other lands as were later acquired by treaty, purchase or cession, and are disposed of only under the authority of Congress.

Public land. Land or interest in land owned by the US and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the US acquired ownership, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Range Improvement. The term range improvement means any activity, structure or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

Range improvement project. An authorized physical modification or treatment which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetation composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; restore, protect and improve the condition of rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock, wild horses and burros, and fish and wildlife. This definition includes, but is not limited to: structures, treatment projects and use of mechanical devices, or modifications achieved through mechanical means.

Raptor. Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, such as hawks, owls, falcons, and eagles.

Reasonable foreseeable development scenario (RFDs). The prediction of the type and amount of oil and gas activity that would occur in a given area. The prediction is based on geologic factors, past history of drilling, projected demand for oil and gas, and industry interest.

Reclamation. The suite of actions taken within an area affected by human disturbance, the outcome of which is intended to change the condition of the disturbed area to meet pre-determined objectives and/or make it acceptable for certain defined resources (e.g., wildlife habitat, grazing, or ecosystem function).

Recreation management area. Includes special recreation management areas (SRMAs) and extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs); see SRMA and ERMA definitions.

Recreation experiences. Psychological outcomes realized either by recreation-tourism participants as a direct result of their on-site leisure engagements and recreation-tourism

activity participation or by nonparticipating community residents as a result of their interaction with visitors and guests within their community or interaction with the BLM or Forest Service and other public and private recreation-tourism providers and their actions.

Recreation opportunities. Favorable circumstances enabling visitors' engagement in a leisure activity to realize immediate psychological experiences and attain more lasting, value-added beneficial outcomes.

Recreation settings. The collective distinguishing attributes of landscapes that influence and sometimes actually determine what kinds of recreation opportunities are produced.

Reference State. The reference state is the state where the functional capacities represented by soil/site stability, hydrologic function, and biotic integrity are performing at an optimum level under the natural disturbance regime. This state usually includes, but is not limited to, what is often referred to as the potential natural plant community.

Rehabilitate. Returning disturbed lands as near to its predisturbed condition as is reasonably practical or as specified in approved permits.

Rehabilitation. Efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildland fire to repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Renewable Energy. Energy resources that constantly renew themselves or that are regarded as practically inexhaustible. These include solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and biomass. Although particular geothermal formations can be depleted, the natural heat in the Earth is a virtually inexhaustible reserve of potential energy.

Required Design Features (RDF). Means, measures, or practices intended to reduce or avoid adverse environmental impacts. A suite of features that would establish the minimum specifications for certain activities (i.e., water developments, mineral development, and fire and fuels management) and mitigate adverse impacts. These design features would be required to provide a greater level of regulatory certainty than through implementation of Best Management Practices. In general, the design features are accepted practices that are known to be effective when implemented properly at the project level. However, their applicability and overall effectiveness cannot be fully assessed except at the project-specific level when the project location and design are known. Because of site-specific circumstances, some features may not apply to some projects (e.g., a resource is not present on a given site) and/or may require slight variations from what is described in the LUPA/EIS (e.g., a larger or smaller protective area). All variations in design features would require appropriate analysis and disclosure as part of future project authorizations. Additional mitigation measures may be identified and required during individual project development and environmental review.

Reserve Common Allotment. A reserve common allotment is an area which is designated in the land use plan as available for livestock grazing but reserved as an area available for use as an alternative to grazing in another allotment in order to facilitate rangeland restoration treatments and recovery from natural disturbances such as drought or wildfire. The reserve common

allotment would provide needed flexibility that would help the agency apply temporary rest from grazing where vegetation treatments and/or management would be most effective.

Residual impacts. Impacts from an authorized land use that remain after applying avoidance and minimization mitigation; also referred to as unavoidable impacts.

Resilience. The capacity of an ecosystem to regain its fundamental structure, processes, and functioning when subjected to stressors or disturbances such as drought, livestock grazing, or wildfire. In this context, resilience is a function of the underlying ecosystem attributes and processes that determine ecosystem recovery rather than the amount or magnitude of stress or disturbance that an ecosystem can withstand before changes in attributes and processes result in new alternative states.

Resistance. The capacity of an ecosystem to retain its fundamental structure, processes, and functioning (or remain largely unchanged) despite stressors or disturbances.

Resistance to invasives. The abiotic and biotic attributes and ecological processes of an ecosystem that limit the population growth of an invading species.

Resource management plan (RMP). A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, objectives, and actions to be achieved.

Restore/restoration. Implementation of passive or active management actions designed to increase or maintain perennial herbaceous species and landscape cover of sagebrush so that plant communities are more resilient to disturbance and invasive species over the long term. The long-term goal is to create functional, high quality habitat that is occupied by sage-grouse. Short-term goal may be to restore the landform, soils and hydrology and increase the percentage of preferred vegetation, seeding of desired species, or treatment of undesired species.

Restriction/restricted use. A limitation or constraint on public land uses and operations. Restrictions can be of any kind, but most commonly apply to certain types of vehicle use, temporal and/or spatial constraints, or certain authorizations.

Revegetate/revegetation. The process of putting vegetation back in an area where vegetation previously existed, which may or may not simulate natural conditions.

Revision. The process of completely rewriting the land use plan due to changes in the planning area affecting major portions of the plan or the entire plan.

Right-of-way (ROW). An authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project, such as roads, pipelines, transmission lines, or communication sites. A ROW grant authorizes rights and privileges for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time. Other land use authorizations such as easements, leases, permits, or licenses are also categorized under rights-of-ways for this document.

Major ROW. A ROW that includes high voltage transmission lines (above 100 kV) or major pipelines (greater than 24 inches).

Minor ROW. A ROW that includes transmission lines below 100 kV or pipelines less than 24 inches in diameter. This also includes leases and permit authorizations covered under the Lands and Realty program.

Right-of-way avoidance area. An area identified through resource management planning to be avoided but may be available for ROW, lease and permit location with special stipulations.

Right-of-way exclusion area. An area identified through resource management planning that is not available for ROW, lease and permit location under any conditions.

Riparian area. A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. Riparian areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect the influence of permanent surface or subsurface water. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that lack vegetation and depend on free water in the soil.

Riparian zone. An area one-quarter mile wide encompassing riparian and adjacent vegetation.

Road. A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Road or trail (Forest Service). A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and use of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

Rotation. Grazing rotation between pastures in the allotment for the permitted time.

Routes. Multiple roads, trails and primitive roads; a group or set of roads, trails, and primitive roads that represents less than 100 percent of the BLM transportation system. Generically, components of the transportation system are described as “routes.”

Sale (public land). A method of land disposal pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA, whereby the US receives a fair-market payment for the transfer of land from federal ownership. Public lands determined suitable for sale are offered on the initiative of the BLM. Lands suitable for sale must be identified in the RMP. Any lands to be disposed of by sale that are not identified in the current RMP, or that meet the disposal criteria identified in the RMP, require a plan amendment before a sale can occur.

Saturated soils. Occur when the infiltration capacity of the soil is exceeded from above due to rainfall or snowmelt runoff. Soils can also become saturated from groundwater inputs.

Scenic byways. Highway routes that have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historical value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features, or other natural elements.

Scoping process. An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Season of use. The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range area, as specified in the grazing lease.

Seeding. Seeding is a vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either aerially or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows the establishment of native species or placeholder species and restoration of disturbed areas to a perennial-dominated cover type, thereby decreasing the risk of subsequent invasion by exotic plant species. Seeding would be used primarily as a follow-up treatment in areas where disturbance or the previously described treatments have removed exotic plant species and their residue.

Short-term effect. The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative.

Special recreation management area (SRMA). An administrative public lands unit identified in land use plans where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation.

Special recreation permit (SRP). Authorization that allows for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial SRPs are also issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

Special status species. BLM special status species are: (1) species listed, candidate, or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act; and (2) species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the Endangered Species Act that are designated as BLM sensitive by the BLM State Director(s). All federally listed candidate species, proposed species, and delisted species in the five years following delisting are conserved as BLM sensitive species. Forest Service special status species are: federally listed threatened and endangered species, designated by the USFWS under the ESA; sensitive species, designated by the Regional Forester with each Forest Service region; and management indicator species, designated for each forest unit within the individual forest and grassland plans during the planning process.

Split estate. This is the circumstance where the surface of a particular parcel of land is owned by a different party than the minerals underlying the surface. Split estates may have any combination of surface/subsurface owners: federal/state; federal/private; state/private; or percentage ownerships. When referring to the split estate ownership on a particular parcel of land, it is generally necessary to describe the surface/subsurface ownership pattern of the parcel.

Stabilize. The process of stopping further damage from occurring.

Standard (BLM). A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards). To be expressed as a desired outcome (goal).

Standard (Forest Service). A mandatory constraint on project and activity decision making, established to help achieve or maintain the desired condition or conditions, to avoid or mitigate undesirable effects, or to meet applicable legal requirements.

Standard lease terms and conditions. Areas may be open to leasing with no specific management decisions defined in a Resource Management Plan; however, these areas are subject to lease terms and conditions as defined on the lease form (Form 3100-11, Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas; and Form 3200-24, Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources).

State. A state is comprised of an integrated soil and vegetation unit having one or more biological communities that occur on a particular ecological site and that are functionally similar with respect to the three attributes (soil/site stability, hydrologic function, and biotic integrity) under natural disturbance regimes.

Strongholds. Areas having the highest densities of GRSG populations and other habitat criteria important for their persistence (USFWS 2014).

Stipulation (general). A term, condition or requirement that is specified in an agreement or contract.

Stipulation (oil and gas). A provision that modifies standard oil and gas lease terms and conditions in order to protect other resource values or land uses and is attached to and made a part of the lease. Typical lease stipulations include No Surface Occupancy (NSO), Timing Limitations (TL), and Controlled Surface Use (CSU). Lease stipulations are developed through the land use planning (RMP) process.

Suitable River. An eligible river segment found through administrative study to meet the criteria for designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as specified in Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (BLM Manual 6400, Wild and Scenic Rivers).

Surface-disturbing activities. An action that alters the vegetation, surface/near surface soil resources, and/or surface geologic features, beyond natural site conditions and on a scale that affects other public land values. Examples of surface disturbing activities may include: operation of heavy equipment to construct well pads, roads, pits and reservoirs; installation of pipelines and power lines; and the conduct of several types of vegetation treatments (e.g., prescribed fire). Surface disturbing activities may be either authorized or prohibited.

Surface use(s). These are all the various activities that may be present on the surface or near-surface (e.g., pipelines), of the public lands. It does not refer to those subterranean activities

(e.g., underground mining) occurring on the public lands or federal mineral estate. When administered as a use restriction (e.g., *No Surface Use [NSU]*), this phrase prohibits all but specified resource uses and activities in a certain area to protect particular sensitive resource values and property. This designation typically applies to small acreage sensitive resource sites (e.g., plant community study enclosure), and/or administrative sites (e.g., government ware-yard) where only authorized, agency personnel are admitted.

Sustained yield. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple uses.

Technically Feasible. Actions that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant. It is the BLM's and Forest Service's sole responsibility to determine what actions are technically and economically feasible. The BLM and the Forest Service will consider whether implementation of the proposed action is likely given past and current practice and technology; this consideration does not necessarily require a cost-benefit analysis or speculation about an applicant's costs and profit (Modified from the CEQ's 40 Most Asked Questions).

Temporary/temporary use. A relative term that must be considered in the context of the resource values affected and the nature of the resource use(s)/activity(ies) taking place. Generally, a temporary activity is considered to be one that is not fixed in place and is of short duration.

Temporary special use permit (Forest Service). A type of permit that terminates within 1 year or less after the approval date. All other provisions applicable to permits apply fully to temporary permits. Temporary special use permits are issued for seasonal or short-duration uses involving minimal improvement and investment.

Terrestrial. Living or growing in or on the land.

Threatened species. Any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range Under the Endangered Species Act in the US, "threatened" is the lesser-protected of the two categories. Designation as threatened (or endangered) is determined by USFWS as directed by the Endangered Species Act (16 US Code 1531-1544).

Timber. Standing trees, downed trees, or logs which are capable of being measured in board feet.

Timeliness. The conservation benefits from compensatory mitigation accruing as early as possible or before impacts have begun.

Timing Limitation (TL). The TL stipulation, a moderate constraint, is applicable to fluid mineral leasing, all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, construction of wells and/or pads), and other surface-disturbing activities (i.e., those not related to fluid mineral leasing). Areas

identified for TL are closed to fluid mineral exploration and development, surface-disturbing activities, and intensive human activity during identified time frames. This stipulation does not apply to operation and basic maintenance activities, including associated vehicle travel, unless otherwise specified. Construction, drilling, completions, and other operations considered to be intensive in nature are not allowed. Intensive maintenance, such as workovers on wells, is not permitted. TLs can overlap spatially with NSO and CSU, as well as with areas that have no other restrictions.

Total dissolved solids. Salt, or an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts.

Total maximum daily load. An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants (from all sources: point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality criteria.

Trail. A linear route managed for human-power (e.g., hiking or bicycling), stock (e.g., equestrian), or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

Transition. A shift between two states. Transitions are not reversible by simply altering the intensity or direction of factors that produced the change. Instead, they require new inputs such as revegetation or shrub removal. Practices, such as these, that accelerate succession are often expensive to apply.

Transmission. The movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer.

Transmission line. An electrical utility line with a capacity greater than or equal to 100kV or a natural gas, hydrogen, or water pipeline greater than or equal to 24 inches in diameter.

Transportation system. The sum of the BLM's recognized inventory of linear features (roads, primitive roads, and trails) formally recognized, designated, and approved as part of the BLM's transportation system.

Travel management areas. Polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas open, closed or limited, and have identified and/or designated a network of roads, trails, ways, landing strips, and other routes that provide for public access and travel across the planning area. All designated travel routes within travel management areas should have a clearly identified need and purpose as well as clearly defined activity types, modes of travel, and seasons or timeframes for allowable access or other limitations (BLM Handbook H-1601-1, Land Use Planning Handbook).

Travel management system. Planned and authorized roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle use on National Forest System lands that are managed in a controlled, sustained manner.

Trespass. Any unauthorized use of public land.

Tribal interests. Native American or Native Alaskan economic rights such as Indian trust assets, resource uses and access guaranteed by treaty rights, and subsistence uses.

Understory. That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site.

Unitization. Operation of multiple leases as a single lease under a single operator.

Utility corridor. A designated parcel of land that is either linear or areal in character. Utility corridors are not usually wider than five miles; are limited by technological, environmental, and topographical factors; and are set in width as identified by the special use permit or right-of-way issued. Designation criteria are set forth in Section 503 of FLPMA for special use permits and rights-of-way; and 43 CFR 2802.11 for rights-of-way.

Utility-Scale. An electrical generation facility capable of producing 20 megawatts or more of electricity.

Valid existing rights. Documented, legal rights or interests in the land that allow a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose and that are still in effect. Such rights include but are not limited to fee title ownership, mineral rights, rights-of-way, easements, permits, and licenses. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

Vegetation manipulation. Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, seeding, and/or prescribed fire or managed fire to achieve desired resource objectives.

Vegetation treatments. Management practices which change the vegetation structure to a different stage of development. Vegetation treatment methods include managed fire, prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, and seeding.

Vegetation type. A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

Visibility (air quality). A measure of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances.

Visitor day. Twelve visitor hours that may be aggregated by one or more persons in single or multiple visits.

Visual resources. The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprise the scenery of the area.

WAFWA Management Zones (MZ). Delineation of GRS management zones which were determined by GRS populations and sub-populations identified within seven floristic provinces

(Connelly et al. 2004). Floristic provinces reflect ecological and biological issues and similarities, not political boundaries.

Warranted but precluded. When the public files a petition with USFWS to have a species listed under the Endangered Species Act, the USFWS can make one of three findings: listing is warranted; listing is not warranted; or listing is warranted but precluded. The warranted by precluded listing indicates that a species should be listed based on the available science, but listing other species takes priority because they are more in need of protection.

Watershed. Topographical region or area delineated by water draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

West Nile virus. A virus that is found in temperate and tropical regions of the world and most commonly transmitted by mosquitos. West Nile virus can cause flu-like symptoms in humans and can be lethal to birds, including GRSG.

Wildcat well. An exploratory oil well drilled in land not known to be an oil field.

Wilderness. A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. The definition is contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891).

Wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics attributes include the area's size, its apparent naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. They may also include supplemental values. Lands with wilderness characteristics are those lands that have been inventoried and determined by the BLM to contain wilderness characteristics as defined in section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA). A designation made through the land use planning process of a roadless area found to have wilderness characteristics, as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wildfires. Unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires. Wildfires may be managed to meet one or more objectives as specified in the Resource Management Plan, and these objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape (NWCG #024-2010 Memorandum, April 30, 2010).

Wildland fire. Wildland fire is a general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Wildland fires are categorized into two distinct types:

- Wildfires: Unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires.

- Prescribed fires: Planned ignitions.
- Uncharacteristic wildfire: fire processes occurring outside their historical natural fire regime.

Wildfire suppression. An appropriate management response to wildfire, escaped wildland fire use, or prescribed fire that results in curtailment of fire spread and eliminates all identified threats from the particular fire.

Wildland fire use. A term no longer used; these fires are now included within the “*Wildfire*” definition.

Wildland-urban interface (WUI). The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Withdrawal. An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management of public lands to other federal agencies.

Winter concentration areas. Sage-grouse winter habitats which are occupied annually by sage-grouse and provide sufficient sagebrush cover and food to support birds throughout the entire winter (especially periods with above average snow cover). Many of these areas support several different breeding populations of sage-grouse. Sage-grouse typically show high fidelity for these areas, and loss or fragmentation can result in significant population impacts.

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