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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Full Phrase |
|-------------------------|--|
| ACEC | area of critical environmental concern |
| AFY | acre-feet per year |
| AML | appropriate management level |
| AMP | allotment management plan |
| AMSL | above mean sea level |
| APHIS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service |
| APHIS-WS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Wildlife Services |
| AQ | air quality |
| ASPCA | American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals |
| ATV | all-terrain vehicle |
| AUM | animal unit month |
| BA | Biological Assessment |
| BCB | Backcountry Byways |
| BEA | Bureau of Economic Analysis |
| BIA | US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs |
| BLM | US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management |
| BMPs | best management practices |
| BO | Biological Opinion |
| BPS | budget planning system |
| BRDHCET | Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails |
| CA | common to all alternatives |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| CEQ | Council on Environmental Quality |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CH ₄ | methane |
| CHP | cultural/historic/paleontological |
| CK | cave and karst resources |
| CNHT | California National Historic Trail |
| CNIDC | Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center |
| CO | carbon monoxide |
| CO ₂ | carbon dioxide |
| CO _{2e} | carbon dioxide equivalents |
| CSP | concentrated solar power |
| CR | cultural resources |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWPP | Community Wildfire Protection Plan |
| CWMA | Cooperative Weed Management Area |
| DFC | desired future condition |
| DM | Departmental Manual |
| DOE | Department of Energy |
| DOI | Department of Interior |
| EA | environmental assessment |
| EIS | environmental impact statement |
| EO | Executive Order |
| EPA | US Environmental Protection Agency |
| ERMA | extensive recreation management area |
| ES | Executive Summary |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act of 1973 |

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Full Phrase |
|-------------------------|--|
| ES&R | emergency stabilization and rehabilitation |
| FERC | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission |
| FIP | Federal Implementation Plan |
| FLPMA | Federal Land Policy and Management Act |
| FLTFA | Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act |
| FMU | Fire Management Unit |
| FMUD | final multiple use decision |
| FOFEM | First Order Fire Effects Model |
| FONSI | Finding of No Significant Impact |
| FPA | fire program analysis |
| FR | Federal Register |
| FRCC | fire regime condition class |
| FW | fish and wildlife |
| G | geology |
| GAWS | general aquatic wildlife survey |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| GIS | geographical information system |
| GWP | global warming potential as carbon dioxide equivalents |
| HA | herd area |
| HAP | hazardous air pollution |
| HMA | herd management area |
| HMAP | herd management area plan |
| HMP | habitat management plan |
| HUA | herd use area |
| HVH | high value habitat |
| IBLA | Interior Board of Land Appeals |
| IDT | interdisciplinary team |
| IMP | interim management policy or plan |
| IOP | interagency operation plan |
| IPC | integrated pest control |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| ISA | instant study area |
| ITAs | Indian Trust Assets |
| KGRA | known geothermal resource area |
| LCT | Lahontan cutthroat trout |
| LG | livestock grazing |
| LR | lands and realty |
| LUP | land use plan |
| LWC | lands with Wilderness characteristics |
| MACT | maximum available control technology |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird Treaty Act |
| MFP | management framework plan |
| MIST | minimum impact suppression tactics |

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Full Phrase |
|-------------------------|---|
| MOU | memorandum of understanding |
| MR | mineral resources: leasable, locatable, salable |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NAC | Nevada Administrative Code |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| NCA | National Conservation Area |
| NDEP | Nevada Division of Environmental Protection |
| NDOA | Nevada Department of Agriculture |
| NDOM | Nevada Division of Minerals |
| NDOT | Nevada Department of Transportation |
| NDOW | Nevada Department of Wildlife |
| NDVI | Normalized Difference Vegetation Index |
| NDWR | Nevada Division of Water Resources |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 |
| NESHAPS | National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants |
| NGO | non-government organizations |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NHT | National Historic Trail |
| NOA | Notice of Availability |
| NOI | Notice of Intent |
| N ₂ O | Nitrous oxide |
| NO _x | Nitrogen oxides |
| NPS | National Park System |
| NRCS | US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| NSR | new source review |
| NSO | no surface occupancy |
| Sierra Front/NW RAC | Sierra Front Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council |
| NWSRS | National Wild and Scenic River Systems |
| NV | Nevada |
| OCTA | Oregon-California Trail Association |
| OHV | off-highway vehicle |
| ORV | Outstanding Remarkable Value |
| PAH | polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon |
| PCPI | per capita personal income |
| PD | Paradise-Denio |
| PE | chemical and biological control |
| PFC | proper functioning condition |
| pH | the symbol for the logarithm of the reciprocal of hydrogen ion concentration in gram atoms per liter, measuring the acidity or alkalinity of a solution |
| PL | public law |
| PM _{2.5} | particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter |
| PM ₁₀ | particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter |
| PMU | population management unit |
| ppm | part per million |

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Full Phrase |
|-------------------------|---|
| PR | paleontological resources |
| PRMP | Proposed Resource Management Plan |
| PS | public health and safety |
| PSD | prevention of significant deterioration |
| PV | photovoltaics |
| PVA | prospectively valuable area |
| PWR | Public Water Reserve |
| PYFC | Potential Fossil Yield Classification |
| R | recreation |
| R&PP | Recreation and Public Purposes Act |
| RAC | resource advisory council |
| RAS | Range Administration System |
| RAMS | risk assessment and mitigation strategy |
| RE | renewable energy |
| RFD | reasonably foreseeable development |
| RFDS | Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario |
| RFFA | reasonably foreseeable future action |
| RIP | range improvement project |
| RMIS | Recreation Management Information System |
| RMP | resource management plan |
| RMZ | recreation management zone |
| RNA | Research Natural Area |
| ROD | record of decision |
| ROG | reactive organic compounds |
| ROI | region of influence |
| ROS | Recreation Opportunity Spectrum |
| ROW | right-of-way |
| S | soils |
| SG | Sonoma-Gerlach SASEM Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Model |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Office |
| SIP | State Implementation Plan |
| SMA | Special Management Area |
| SNPLMA | Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act |
| SOG | standard operating guideline |
| SOP | standard operating procedure |
| SO _x | sulphur oxides |
| SRH | standards for rangeland health |
| SRMA | special recreation management area |
| SRP | special recreation permit |
| SSS | special status species |
| T&E | threatened and endangered |
| TA | transportation and access |
| TC | tribal consultation |
| TCP | traditional cultural property |
| TDS | total dissolved solids |
| TIP | Tribal Implementation Plan |
| TM | transportation and travel management |

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Full Phrase |
|-------------------------|--|
| TMDL | total maximum daily load |
| TNEB | thriving natural ecological balance |
| TNR | temporary nonrenewable |
| TSP | total suspended particles |
| TSS | total suspended solids |
| US | United States |
| USC | United States Code |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| USDI | United States Department of the Interior |
| USFS | United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service |
| USFWS | US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service |
| USGS | US Geological Survey |
| VF | vegetation forest and woodland products |
| VOC | volatile organic compounds |
| VR | vegetation rangelands |
| VRI | visual resource inventory |
| VRM | visual resource management |
| VRW | vegetation riparian and wetlands |
| VW | vegetation weeds |
| WA | wilderness area |
| WAFWA | Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies |
| WAPT | Wildlife Action Plan Team |
| WD | Winnemucca District |
| WDM | wildlife damage management |
| WDO | Winnemucca District Office |
| WFDSS | Wildland Fire Decision Support System |
| WFM | wildland fire ecology management |
| WFRHBA | Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act |
| WFSA | wildland fire situation analysis |
| WHB | wild horses and burros |
| WR | water resources |
| WSA | wilderness study area |
| WSR | wild and scenic river |
| WUG | Western Utility Group |
| WUI | wildland urban interface |
| WWV | watchable wildlife viewing site |

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CHAPTER 7 – GLOSSARY AND INDEX

7.1 GLOSSARY

ACQUIRED LANDS. Lands in federal ownership that were obtained by the government through purchase, condemnation, gift or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands.

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 allotment management plans.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT. A process for implementing management decisions that requires monitoring of management actions and adjustment of decisions based on past and present knowledge. Adaptive management applies scientific principles and methods to improve management decisions incrementally as experience is gained in response to new scientific findings and societal changes.

AIR QUALITY STANDARD. The specified average concentration of an air pollutant in ambient air during a specified period at or above the level the public health may be at risk, equivalent to Ambient Air Quality Standard.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month (approximately 800 pounds of air-dry material per AUM). A full AUM's fee is charged for each month of grazing by adult animals if the grazing animal (1) is weaned, (2) is six months or older when entering public land, or (3) will become 12 months old during the period of use. For fee purposes, an AUM is the amount of forage used by five weaned or adult sheep or goats or one cow, bull, steer, heifer, horse, or mule. The term AUM is commonly used in three ways: (1) stocking rate, as in X acres per AUM, (b) forage allocation, as in X AUMs in allotment A, and (3) utilization, as in X AUMs consumed from Unit B.

ANNUAL PLANT. A plant that completes its life cycle and dies in one year or less.

APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL (AML). A single number that is the high point of an established population range to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance, based on available forage, water, and other resource needs or conflicts (relating to management of wild horses and burros).

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). An area established through the planning process, as provided in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, 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; or to fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and afford safety from natural hazards.

AUGMENTATION. The act of releasing animals or plants to maintain or enlarge an existing population of the same species within a specified area, sometimes called supplemental transplants.

Augmentation includes, but is not limited to, routine game fish stocking or reseeding. (BLM Manual Section 1745).

AVOIDANCE AREA. Areas to be avoided but may be available for location of rights-of-way with special stipulations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). A suite of techniques that guide, or that 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 land use plan decision unless the land use plan specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory (BLM Handbook H1601-1; Glossary).

BIOLOGICAL CRUST. A complex mosaic of living organisms—algae, cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), bacteria, lichens, mosses, liverworts, and fungi—that grow on or just below the soil surface.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT. Techniques used to achieve resource benefits by using living organisms (animals, insects, plant pathogens) to control hazardous fuel weeds, or invasive species and/or pests.

CASUAL USE. Activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands or resources. Specific definitions and examples are given throughout the regulations governing activities on public lands, including in 43 CFR 2801.5, 3200.1, and 3809.5.

CAVE. Any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages that occurs beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge (including any cave resource therein, but not including any mine, tunnel, aqueduct, or other man-made excavation) that is large enough to serve as habitat for wildlife. This term includes any natural pit, sinkhole, or other feature that is an extension of the entrance.

CHECKERBOARD LANDS. Intermixed public domain and private lands that include private, state, local, or federal lands.

CLOSED. Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses; refer to specific definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 sets forth the specific meaning of “closed” as it relates to off-highway vehicle use, and 43 CFR 8364 defines “closed” as it relates to closure and restriction orders. In reference to locatable minerals “closed” means segregated or withdrawn from the operation of the Mining Law of 1872.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR). The codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government. The Code is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to regulation.

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.

COMMUNITY RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. A community or communities that depends on public lands recreation and related tourism use, growth, and development. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) where the BLM’s strategy is to target demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand.

Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting the primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintaining prescribed natural resource and community setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

CONDITION CLASS (CC). A classification of a vegetation community's variance or departure from historic fire conditions. Fire Condition Classes can be Fire Condition Class 1, representing low departure from historic fire regime; Fire Condition Class 2, representing moderate departure from historic fire regime; or Fire Condition Class 3, representing high departure from historic fire regime.

COOPERATING AGENCY. Assists the lead Federal agency in developing an EA or EIS. The CEQ regulations implementing NEPA define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6). Any Federal, state, local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

CRITICAL GROWING PERIOD. The period in a plant's growth cycle when food (carbohydrate) reserves are the lowest and grazing is most harmful; for example, in grass species this period begins with the boot stage and closes with complete maturation of the fruit (seed).

CRITICAL HABITAT. Habitat designated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act and under the following criteria: 1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and that may require special management or protection; or 2) specific areas outside the geographical area by the species at the time it is listed but that are considered essential to the conservation of the species.

CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE. A BLM definition that applies to elk, mule deer, and pronghorn habitat and made up of areas defined by Nevada Department of Wildlife as winter concentration areas and severe winter range:

- **Winter Concentration Area**—That part of winter range where densities are at least 200 percent greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.
- **Severe Winter Range**—That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum or temperatures are at a minimum (or both) in the two worst winters out of ten.

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 specific social or cultural groups.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY. A procedure to assess the potential presence of cultural resources. There are three classes of surveys:

- **Class I.** An existing data survey is an inventory of a study area to (1) provide a narrative overview of cultural resources by using existing information, and (2) to compile existing cultural resources site record data on which to base the development of the BLM's site record system.
- **Class II.** A sampling field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of an area so that an estimate can be made of the cultural resources for the entire area.
- **Class III.** An intensive field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites in an area.

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.

DEFERRED/DEFERMENT. Term used in grazing management actions that denotes a less than one year period where no livestock grazing is allowed.

DESIRED CONDITION. A desired state for an ecosystem or ecosystem component that is based on its relationship with other interacting components. Usually implies a long-term goal for management.

DESTINATION RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. National or regional recreation-tourism visitors and other constituents who value public lands as recreation-tourism destinations. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within SRMAs where the BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintaining prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS. These include livestock grazing, mineral leasing, and some lands actions.

DISPOSAL. A transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands from the federal government.

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

ECOSYSTEM. An interacting natural system including all the component organisms together with the abiotic environment that comprises one functioning whole (BLM Manual Section 1745).

ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE. The ability of an ecosystem to restore or maintain biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and ecological structure and processes after a disturbance. Ecosystem resilience implies a return to some stable trajectory or stable rate or type of system dynamics after system disturbance.

ELIGIBLE RIVER SEGMENT. A section of a river that qualifies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through determination that it is free flowing and with its adjacent land area possessing at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

EMISSION. Unwanted substances released by human activity into the air.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. An animal or plant species designated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) to receive federal protection because it is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its natural range.

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, the alternatives considered, the environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet NEPA requirements, CEQ guidelines, and the directives of the agency responsible for the proposed project or action.

EPHEMERAL STREAM. Stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff.

EROSION. Detachment or movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, or gravity. Accelerated erosion is much more rapid than normal, natural, or geologic erosion, primarily as a result of the influence of surface-disturbing activities of people, animals, or natural catastrophes.

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

EXCLOSURE. A fence or other device that completely surrounds a relatively small area, such as a wetland or research plot, to exclude large nonnative animals, such as cattle and burros.

EXCLUSION AREA. Areas not available for location of rights-of-way subject to a determination by the District Manager/Authorized Officer to consider location of rights-of-way based on special management criteria.

EXOTIC SPECIES. All species of plants and animals not naturally occurring, either presently or historically, in any ecosystem of the United States (EO 11987) (BLM Manual Section 1745).

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (ERMA). A public lands unit identified in land use plans containing all acreage not identified as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Recreation management actions within an ERMA are limited to only those of a custodial nature.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579 signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Establishes public land policy for management of lands administered by the BLM. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the BLM, notably (1) management on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield, (2) land use plans prepared to guide

management actions, (3) public lands managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources, (4) public lands retained in federal ownership, and (5) public participation used in reaching management decisions.

FIRE BEHAVIOR. The manner in which a fire reacts to fuel, weather, and topography. Common terms used to describe behavior include smoldering, creeping, running, spotting, torching, and crowning.

FIRE FOR RESOURCE BENEFIT. The application of the response to naturally ignited wildland fires based on social, legal and ecological consequences of the fire to accomplish specific resource management objectives including for resource benefit in predefined designated areas (conditional fire suppression areas).

FIRE INTENSITY. Technically calculated as the energy release per unit length of flame front. Generally, fire intensity is a component of fire behavior and refers to the heat of the fire. Fire intensity is measured as the fire burns. A high intensity fire would be more difficult to suppress than a low intensity fire.

FIRE SEVERITY. The effect of fire. Severity is reflected in killed vegetation or soil damage. Fire severity is determined after the fire. A high intensity fire may not have severe fire effects. High severity fire could result in soil erosion, sediment in water, landslides, and weed infestation. Often, low severity fire is desirable for removing dead fuels.

FIRE SUPPRESSION. A coordinated effort to put out a fire.

FLUID MINERALS. Oil, gas, geothermal resources, carbon dioxide, and coalbed methane.

FORAGE. All browse and herbaceous growth available and acceptable to grazing animals or that may be harvested for feeding purposes. Forage includes pasture, rangelands, and crop aftermath. Feed includes forage, hay, and grains.

FUELBREAK. A wide strip or block of land on which vegetation has been removed or modified so that fires burning into it can be more readily extinguished.

FUGITIVE DUST. Airborne pulverized soil particles that drift from an area of disturbance.

GRAZING. Consumption of forage from rangelands or pastures by livestock, wild horses/burros or wildlife.

GRAZING ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public lands but may include parcels of private or state-owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment.

GRAZING FEE. A charge, usually monthly, for grazing a specific kind of livestock.

GRAZING PERMIT/LICENSE/LEASE. Official written permission to graze a specific number, kind, and class of livestock for a specified period on a defined rangeland.

GROUNDWATER. Water beneath the land surface, in the zone of saturation.

GUIDELINES. Actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as best management practices. 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.

GUZZLER. General term covering such devices as guzzlers and wildlife drinkers. A natural or artificially constructed structure or device to capture and hold naturally flowing water to make it accessible to small and large animals. Most guzzlers involve above or below ground piping, storage tanks, and valves.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN (HCP). A comprehensive planning document pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act that is a mandatory component of an incidental take permit for a project with no federal nexus. (See Multi-Species Conservation Plan.)

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area that identifies habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

HARDROCK MINERALS. Locatable minerals that are neither leasable (such as oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor saleable (such as common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

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.

HERBICIDES. Chemicals (pesticides) used to kill plants.

HERD AREA (HA). Related to wild horses and burros, an HA is the geographic area identified as having been used by a wild horse or burro herd as its habitat in 1971.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA). Related to wild horses and burros, an HMA is an area or areas established within the HA for the maintenance of wild horses and burros.

HIGH WALLS. Uphill sides of contour mine excavations.

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

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 (they are types of implementation plans).

INDIAN TRUST ASSETS. Indian trust resources are legal interests in assets held in trust by the federal government for federally recognized Indian tribes or nations or for individual Indians. These assets can be real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights.

INDICATOR. Components of a system whose characteristics (presence or absence, quantity, distribution) are used as an index of an attribute (e.g., rangeland health attribute) that are too difficult, inconvenient, or expensive to measure.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT. A system for planning and implementation of a program to select a method for containing or controlling an undesirable plant species or group of species using all available methods including; education, prevention, physical or mechanical methods, biological control agents, herbicide methods, cultural methods and general land management. It uses an interdisciplinary and ecological approach to managing unwanted plants-weeds.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM. A formation of varied land use and resource specialists providing a coordinated, integrated information base for overall land use planning and management.

INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS (IBLA). A board within the Department of the Interior's Office of Hearings and Appeals that acts for the Secretary of the Interior by responding to appeals of decisions on the use and disposition of public lands and resources. Because IBLA acts for and on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, its decisions usually represent the Department's final decision but are subject to the Secretary's review and to appeal in federal court.

INTRODUCTIONS. The release, escape, or establishment of an exotic species into a natural ecosystem (EO 11987) (BLM Manual Section 1745).

INVASIVE NONNATIVE SPECIES. Species that have been introduced into an area in which they did not evolve and in which they usually have few or no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread. They are animal and plant species with an extraordinary capacity for multiplication and spread at the expense of native species. These species can cause environmental harm by significantly changing ecosystem composition, structure, or processes and can cause economic harm or harm to human health. Plants in this category may or may not be designated as noxious weeds.

KEY AREA. A portion of the range, which because of its location, grazing and browsing value, and/or uses serves as an indicative sample of rangeland conditions, trend, or degree of seasonal use.

KEY (FORAGE) SPECIES. (1) Species that, because of their importance, must be considered in a management program or (2) forage species whose use shows the degree of use of associated species.

KGRA (KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AREA). An area that the BLM determined; based on geologic and technical evidence, that a person with geothermal knowledge would spend money to develop the geothermal resource, areas that were located near wells capable of commercial production of geothermal fluids, or areas where there was a competitive interest in geothermal resource development (not a singular criterion existed). The BLM geothermal leasing regulation of May 2007 replaced the term KGRA with "lease areas" to identify potential lease areas.

LAND HEALTH STANDARDS. The degree to which the integrity of the soil and ecological process of ecosystems are sustained.

LAND TENURE. Refers to ownership of a parcel of land. BLM-managed public lands are owned by the United States government for the citizens of the United States.

LEASABLE MINERALS. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

LEASING ACT OF 1920. Federal law governing the leasing of public lands associated with petroleum, natural gas, coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium.

LEK. Areas used by sage-grouse during the mating season where males display to attract receptive females. These sites are characterized by low vegetation with sparse shrubs, often surrounded by big sagebrush communities. Strutting grounds or leks are considered to be the center of sage-grouse activities. Leks can be categorized as (Connelly 2000):

- Occupied Lek—A traditional display area in or adjacent to sagebrush-dominated habitats that has been attended by two or more male sage-grouse in two or more of the previous five years;
- Active Lek—A lek attended by one or more male sage-grouse as determined by that year’s lek survey; or
- Inactive Lek—A lek not attended by one or more male sage-grouse as determined by that year’s lek survey.

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

LITHIC SITE. An archaeological site containing debris left from the manufacture, use, or maintenance of flaked stone tools.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Minerals or materials subject to claim and development under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Generally includes metallic minerals, such as gold and silver, and other materials not subject to lease or sale, such as some bentonites, limestone, talc, and some zeolites. Whether or not a particular mineral deposit is locatable depends on such factors as quality, quantity, mineability, demand, and marketability.

LONG-TERM EFFECT. This could occur for several years after implementation of an alternative.

LOTIC. Pertaining to actively moving water.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT. The use of machinery, tools, or mechanized equipment to apply treatments (such as harrowing, disking, plowing, mowing, drill seeding, etc.) in order to masticate or remove vegetation and hazardous fuels or prepare seed beds in order to meet resource objectives.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU). Agreements with other district offices and agencies where resources (e.g., wild horses and burros) are managed across district office and agency administrative boundaries.

MINERAL ENTRY. Claiming public lands (administered by the BLM) under the Mining Law of 1872 for the purpose of exploiting minerals. May also refer to mineral exploration and development under the mineral leasing laws and the Material Sale Act of 1947.

MINERAL MATERIALS. Common varieties of such commodities as sand, building stone, gravel, clay, and moss rock obtainable under the Minerals Act of 1947, as amended.

MINERAL WITHDRAWALS. Closure of public land to all or some of the mining laws, including sales, leasing and claim location, subject to valid existing rights.

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. Alleviation or lessening of possible adverse effects on a resource by applying appropriate protective measures or adequate scientific study. Mitigation may be achieved by avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, and compensation.

MONITORING. The timed collection of information to determine the effects of resource management and to identify changing resource conditions or needs. Monitoring includes the periodic evaluation of management actions to determine how well objectives were met and how management practices should be adjusted.

MOTORIZED VEHICLE. A device that is designed or used to transport people or objects and whose propulsion is provided by an engine or motor. The engine (motor) can be any number of machines designed to convert energy into mechanical propulsion. These machines include but are not limited to internal and external (steam) combustion engines, electric motors, motors driven by elastic energy (springs) and/or motors driven by non-combustive chemical reactions.

MULTIPLE-USE. Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are jointly used in the manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the public without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS). The allowable concentrations of air pollutants specified by the federal government. The air quality standards are divided into primary standards (based on the air quality criteria and allowing an adequate margin of safety and requisite to protect the public health) and secondary standards (based on the air quality criteria and allowing an adequate margin of safety and requisite to protect the public welfare) from any unknown or expected adverse effects of air pollutants.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCA). Areas designated by Congress so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas by enjoying their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archaeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and scientific resources and values.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 (NEPA). Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other things, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision making processes.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (NHPA). The primary federal law providing for the protection and preservation of cultural resources. The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS (NHT). Trails established to identify and protect historic routes; they follow as closely as possible the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NHRP). A listing or register 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.

NATIONAL SCENIC TRAILS. Trails established by an Act of Congress that are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National Scenic Trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as land forms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM (NWSRS). Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968, for the preservation of their free-flowing condition.

NATIVE SPECIES. All species of plants and animals naturally occurring, either presently or historically, in any ecosystem of the United States (EO 11987) (BLM Manual Section 1745).

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO). A mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface in order to protect special values or uses.

OBJECTIVE. A concise, time specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals or desired conditions.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OFF-ROAD VEHICLE). Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any nonamphibious 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 an officer or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when being used for national defense.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA DESIGNATIONS. BLM-administered lands in the WD are designated as Open, Limited, or Closed for OHV use.

- **Open**—Designated areas where all types of motorized vehicles (such as jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized dirt bikes) are permitted at all times, anywhere in the area, on roads or cross country, subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8341 and 8342.
- **Limited**—Designated areas where motorized vehicles are restricted to designated routes. Off-road cross-country travel is prohibited in limited areas, unless an area is specifically identified as one where cross-country over-snow travel is allowed. Some existing routes may be closed in limited areas.

- **Closed**—Designated areas where off-road motorized vehicle travel is prohibited year-long. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed year-long.

OLD GROWTH FOREST. Ecosystems distinguished by old trees (minimum age of 150 years) and related structural features. Old-growth encompasses the later stages of stand development that typically differ from earlier stages in several ways including; tree size, accumulations of large dead, woody material; number of canopy layers; species composition; and ecosystem function (USFS 1993). Old-growth forest tree descriptions or information by the Society of American Foresters (SAF) for Region 4, Nevada, include Whitebark Pine SAF Cover Type 209 and Limber Pine coverage type 237 (IM 2005-110; Meeting Healthy Forests Restoration Act – Old growth management.)

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 either fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM₁₀) or less, or fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}).

PERENNIAL PLANT. A plant that has a life cycle of three or more years.

PERENNIAL STREAM. A stream that flows throughout the year for many years.

PERMITTEE. One who holds a permit to graze livestock on state, federal, or certain privately owned lands.

PESTICIDE. A general term used to describe chemicals that kill harmful organisms such as insects, fungi, plants, etc. Pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.

PLANNING AREA. The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. The planning area assessed in this RMP includes all federal lands managed by the BLM within the WD administrative boundary, excluding lands managed under the BRDHRC NCA RMP.

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.

PLANT COMMUNITIES. Assemblages of plants that grow together in space and time.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT UNIT. Defines distribution of sage-grouse within certain geographical areas and defines conservation goals to protect sage-grouse.

PRESCRIBED FIRE TREATMENTS. Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives relating to hazardous fuels reductions or habitat improvement or resource benefit. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist prior to ignition.

PREVENTION (WILDLAND FIRE). Activities directed at reducing the incident of fires including public education, law enforcement, personal contact and reduction of fuel hazards.**PRIORITY HABITAT.** See exclusion area definition above.

PRIORITY SPECIES AND HABITAT. These species may include federal or state listed endangered or threatened species of fish, wildlife, or plants of significant economic or recreational value; species highly sensitive to land use changes; individuals or populations of special significance; and aquatic or riparian areas or habitats of special significance (BLM Manual 6780).

PRIORITY WATERSHED. A watershed that contains either threatened or endangered species habitat for Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT), identified recovery streams for LCT, and/or presence of municipal water supply collection areas. These watersheds are managed as closed to saleable and fluid minerals and not suitable for solid leasable minerals development (See discretion of the authorized officer criteria). Priority watersheds are also considered exclusion areas for location of rights-of-way (See exclusion areas above).

PRIORITY WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA. Areas containing priority wildlife species and habitats including special statues species. These areas are managed as closed to saleable and fluid minerals and not suitable for solid leasable minerals development (See discretion of the authorized officer criteria). Priority wildlife habitat areas are also considered exclusion areas for location of rights-of-way (See exclusion areas above).

PROPER FUNCTIONING CONDITION. (See BLM Manual H-4180 Rangeland Health Standards), States in part; (1) An element of the Fundamental of Rangeland Health for watersheds, and therefore a required element of State or regional standard and guidelines under 43 CFR 4180.2(b). (2) Condition in which vegetation and ground cover maintain soil conditions that can sustain natural biotic communities. For riparian areas, the process of determining function is described in BLM Technical Reference TR 1737-9. (3) Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows.

PUBLIC LAND. Any land and interest in land (outside of Alaska) owned by the US and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

RANGELAND. A kind of land on which the native vegetation, climax, or natural potential consists predominantly of grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs. Rangeland includes lands revegetated naturally or artificially to provide plant cover that is managed like native vegetation. Rangelands may consist of natural grasslands, savannas, shrub lands, most deserts, tundra, alpine communities, coastal marshes, and wet meadows.

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

RECORD OF DECISION. A concise public record of decision associated with an EIS that identifies alternatives, provides the lead agency's final decision, the rationale behind the decision, practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm and may provide for monitoring (See CEQ 40 CFR 1505.2).

RECOVERY HABITAT. Habitat for a listed species (stream or area) that was identified as historic, critical, necessary, and/or potential future habitat that is part of the recovery of a listed species within a Federal Recovery Plan.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT (R&PP). Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended. The act authorizes the sale or lease of public lands for recreational or public purposes to State and local governments and to qualified nonprofit organizations. Examples of typical uses under the act are historic monument sites, campgrounds, schools, fire houses, law enforcement facilities, municipal facilities, landfills, hospitals, parks, and fairgrounds.

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 and other public and private recreation-tourism providers and their actions.

RECREATION NICHE. The place or position within the strategically targeted recreation-tourism market for each Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) that is most capable of producing certain kinds of recreation opportunities and that is most responsive to identified visitor or resident customers, given available supply and current demand, for the production of specific recreation opportunities and the sustainable maintenance of accompanying natural resource and community setting character.

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.

RECREATION SETTING CHARACTER CONDITIONS. The distinguishing recreational qualities of any landscape, objectively defined along a continuum, ranging from primitive to urban landscapes, expressed in terms of the nature of the component parts of its physical, social, and administrative attributes. These recreational qualities can be both classified and mapped. This classification and mapping process would be based on variation that either exists (for example, setting descriptions) or is desired (for example, setting prescriptions) among component parts of the various physical, social, and administrative attributes of any landscape. The recreation opportunity spectrum is one of the tools for doing this.

RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. Recreation-tourism visitors, affected community residents, affected local governments and private sector businesses, or other constituents and the communities or other places where these customers originate (local, regional, national, or international). Based on analysis of supply and demand, land use plans strategically identify primary recreation-tourism markets for each Special Recreation Management Area—destination, community, or undeveloped.

REESTABLISHMENT (REINTRODUCTION). The act of releasing or planting native species into habitat formerly occupied by that species for the purpose or intent of creating self-sustaining populations in the wild state (BLM Manual 1745).

REHABILITATION (WILDLAND FIRE). Efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildfire 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.

RESILIENCE. See ecosystem resilience.

RESOURCE ADVISORY COUNCIL (RAC). A council established by the Secretary of Interior per 43 CFR 1780 and other authorities to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. In the Winnemucca District, the Sierra Front/NW Great Basin Resource Advisory Group serves as the RAC.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A land use plan that establishes multiple-use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area.

RESTORATION. The return or recovery of a habitat from a degraded state to its original community structure, natural complement of species, and natural functions.

REST PERIOD. Term used in grazing management actions that denotes a one year period where no livestock grazing is allowed.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. A grant that gives the grantee the right to use a specified piece land public land for a specific period time, for a specific purpose. The term also refers to the land covered by such a grant.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally describes plants of all types that grow rooted in the water table or sub-irrigation zone of streams, ponds, and springs.

RIPARIAN AREA. Habitat area along a stream, river or other body of water, distinguished by characteristic plant and animal communities.

ROAD. A linear route managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having two or more wheels and that has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. (A way maintained strictly by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.)

ROADLESS. Refers to the absence of roads that have been constructed and maintained by mechanical means to ensure regular and continuous use.

ROAD MAINTENANCE. Includes blading, brush removal, scarification, gravelling, water barring, spur ditching, establishing low water crossings, seeding, and installing cattle guards and culverts.

RUNOFF. A general term used to describe the portion of precipitation on the land that ultimately reaches streams; may include channel and nonchannel flow.

SALEABLE MINERALS. Minerals that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay.

SCENIC INTEGRITY. The state of naturalness or, conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. Integrity is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character.

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 permit.

SEEDING. A vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either by air or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows native species or placeholder species to become established and for disturbed areas to be restored 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.

SEEPS. Groundwater discharge areas. In general, seeps have less water flow than a spring.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT BIRD BREEDING DENSITY AREAS. Breeding density areas contain 25 percent of the known sage-grouse population within 3.9 percent (2.92 million ha) of the species range, and 75 percent of the birds are within 27 percent of the species range (20.4 million ha). Spatial organizational framework is based on the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) management zones (Connelly et al. 2004, Stiver et al. 2006).

SHORT-TERM EFFECT. The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative.

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS. Movement towards meeting standards and conforming guidelines that is acceptable in terms of rate and magnitude. Acceptable levels of rate and magnitude must be realistic in terms of capability of resources, but must also be as expeditious and effective as practical.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT (SNPLMA). Approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263). Provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to state and local governments. Revenue in the special account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, capital improvements, development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County, and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

SOILS. (1) The unconsolidated mineral material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as the natural medium for the growth of land plants. (2) The unconsolidated mineral matter of the surface of the earth that has been influenced by genetic and environmental factors, including parent material, climate, topography, all acting over a period of time and producing soil that differs from the parent material in physical, chemical, biological and morphological properties and characteristics.

SOIL COMPACTION. A decrease in the volume of soil as a result of compression stress.

SOIL SERIES. A group of soils having genetic horizons (layers) that, except for texture the surface layer, have similar characteristics and arrangement in the profile.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities (that is, activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped.

SPECIAL RECREATION PERMIT. A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR Subpart 2930. Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES. Collectively, federally listed or proposed and BLM sensitive species, which include both federal candidate species and delisted species within five years of delisting.

SPLIT ESTATE. A land tenure term to describe when the surface land rights and the subsurface mineral rights have been severed from each other and are held by different owners.

STAND (FOREST STAND). A group of trees that occupy a specific area and are similar in species, age, and condition.

STANDARD. 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 OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP). A written procedure or set of written procedures providing direction for consistently and correctly performing routine operations. These written procedures set forth methods expected to be followed during the performance of the particular task. The SOPs for the BLM, Winnemucca District Office, are approved by the land use manager and are adopted as policy for the Winnemucca District Office.

STANDARDS FOR RANGELAND HEALTH. Standards of land health are expressions of levels of physical and biological condition or degrees of function required for healthy lands and sustainable uses, and define minimum resource conditions that must be achieved and maintained.

SUITABLE RIVER. A river segment found, through administrative study by an appropriate agency, to meet the criteria for designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, specified in Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

SURFACE DISTURBANCE. Any disruption of the soil or vegetation beyond what is described under the casual use definitions and which results in soil surface detachment, mixing or alteration.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Post-operational land uses that intend to benefit local communities and economies, while ensuring the well-being of the environment.

SUSTAINED YIELD. The continuation of a healthy desired plant community.

TEMPORARY NON-RENEWABLE (TNR). A temporary non-renewable grazing permit or lease is issued on an annual basis to qualified applicants when forage is temporarily available, provided this use is consistent with multiple use objectives and does not interfere with existing livestock operations on public lands.

THRIVING NATURAL ECOLOGICAL BALANCE. A “thriving ecological balance” is defined as follows: “The goal of wild horse and burro management should be to maintain a thriving ecological balance between wild horse and burro populations, wildlife, livestock and vegetation, and to protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation of wild horses and burros.” (109 IBLA 115; also reference *Dahl vs. Clark*, supra at 592).

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 (TMDL). A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant’s sources.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES (TCP). A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with a living community’s cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community’s history and that (b) are important in maintaining the community’s continuing cultural identity.

TRAIL. A linear route managed for human-power (such as hiking or bicycling), stock (such as horses), 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.

TRANSPLANT. The act of releasing or planting native species into habitat not previously occupied by that species for the purpose or intent of creating self-sustaining populations in the wild state (BLM Manual Section 1745).

TRESPASS. Any unauthorized use of public land.

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

UPLAND. Land at a higher elevation than the alluvial plain or low stream terrace; all lands outside the riparian-wetland and aquatic zones.

UTILITY CORRIDOR. Tract of land varying in width forming a passageway through which various commodities, such as oil, gas, and electricity, are transported.

VEGETATION RELEASE CRITERIA. Objectives used at a revegetation site to determine whether 1) the desirable species have been successfully established and provide sufficient cover to adequately protect the site from soil erosion, 2) there is evidence that a self-sustaining community has established, and 3) vegetative reproduction and establishment of the desirable seeded species has occurred. Revegetation monitoring activities are oriented toward addressing whether these criteria have been met.

VEGETATION TYPE. A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based on and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

VEGETATIVE COMMUNITY TYPE. Refers to the species or various combinations of species that dominate or appear to dominate an area of rangeland or habitat.

VERTEBRATE. An animal having a backbone or spinal column.

VIEWSHED. The panorama from a given viewpoint that encompasses the visual landscape, including everything visible within a 360-degree radius.

VISUAL RESOURCES. The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that make up the scenery of the area.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM). The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions taken to achieve the visual resource management objectives.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES. Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. VRM classes identify the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. There are four classes:

- **VRM Class I**—Preserves the existing characteristic landscape and allows for natural ecological changes only. Includes congressionally authorized areas (wilderness), WSAs and areas approved through the RMP where landscape modification activities would be restricted.
- **VRM Class II**—Retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities would be low and not evident.
- **VRM Class III**—Partially retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities may be moderate and - evident.
- **VRM Class IV**—Provides for major modifications of the characteristic landscape. The level of change in the basic landscape elements due to management activities can be high. Such activities may dominate the landscape and be the major focus of viewer attention.

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

WETLANDS. Permanently wet or intermittently water-covered areas, such as swamps, marshes, bogs, potholes, swales, and glades.

WILDERNESS. An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. Identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964, namely, size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values, such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA). A roadless area that has been inventoried (but not designated by Congress) and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

WILDFIRE. An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped allowed-fire-for-resource-benefit events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

WILDLAND FIRE. Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. The three distinct types of wildland fire are wildfire, allow fire for resource benefit, and prescribed fire.

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

WINTER RANGE. A Nevada Department of Wildlife definition that applies to elk and mule deer habitat. That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green up or during a site-specific period of winter.

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.

YEAR-LONG GRAZING. Continuous grazing for a calendar year.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Nevada Department of Agriculture

Humboldt County

Pershing County

Washoe County

City of Winnemucca

N-2 Grazing Board

August 2013

