

## Appendix H: LHFO RMP Decisions

### Conformance with Land Use Plan:

The proposed action would conform to the decisions of the Lake Havasu Field Office RMP (2007) as identified with the decisions and excerpts shown below.

WF-6. Within WHAs, the route designation process will determine route closures and/or limitation to meet habitat objectives.

Page 112: The BLM will designate a Travel Management Network (TMN) for the planning area within 5 years of adoption of this Approved RMP through the TMP. The TMP will evaluate and designate all individual routes/trails for use within the planning area unless specified elsewhere in this Approved RMP. The BLM will follow the process as listed in Appendix B, *Administrative Actions and Standard Operating Procedures*, of this Approved RMP, when creating the TMN, including evaluating routes using the criteria listed in the Route Evaluation Tree in Appendix L (in the RMP).

TM-1. Designations will be made and management implemented for a balance of opportunities for the entire range of motorized and non-motorized access needs, while in balance with other resource values found on public lands.

TM-2. Reasonable, safe, and environmentally sound access will be provided to visitors, local residents, licensed or permitted activities, and property owners. Lake Havasu Field Office will be linked with other state, regional, and land management agencies or interest groups to better facilitate travel management.

TM-3. Travel between communities within the planning area will be made safer.

TM-4. Public access easements will be acquired across private or state lands where public access to federal lands and waterways is not available.

TM-5. Instill and strengthen a more effective and responsible user ethic through public outreach programs for motorized and non-motorized users.

TM-6. The BLM will continue to provide motorized and non-motorized access across public lands, with emphasis on development of non-motorized trails and trailheads.

TM-8. Opportunities for “touring” and “loop” travel beyond the boundaries of the planning area will be maintained or enhanced when creating the travel management network for the planning area.

TM-9. OHV area designations are shown in Table 8 and on Map 31. Generally, the planning area will be classified as “limited to existing roads and trails” for motorized travel, unless a specific classification has been applied to the area as in Table 8. Existing roads and trails for motorized use will be defined as those routes and trails found on route inventories completed in the period between 1990 and 2004 and shown on the Lake Havasu Field Office inventory maps (Map 32, LHFO RMP)

TM-10. Washes in areas designated Open, are available for motorized travel. In areas designated “existing road or trails” only washes with routes shown on inventory maps will be open to motorized travel. After the TMP is completed only washes with designated routes will be open for travel. All other washes will be closed to motorized travel unless at a later date reviewed as a new route or trail and evaluated under the route evaluation process as outlined in (LHFO RMP) Appendix L.

TM-12. “Limited to Existing Roads and Trails” areas will be converted to “Limited to Designated Roads and Trails” following the Travel Management Network Plan.

TM-13. Wheeled non-motorized carts will be allowed except in WAs.

TM-14. Motorized vehicles may be allowed to pull off an existing/designated route 100 feet either side of centerline. This use shall be monitored on a continuing basis. If monitoring results show effects that exceed limits of acceptable change, motorized vehicles will not be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline in those areas where resource damage has exceeded limits of acceptable change.

TM-15. Technical Vehicle Specialized Sport Sites could be identified and managed as an RMZ or specific sites within RMZ or the ERMA and not part of the travel management network.

TM-16. Foot and equestrian cross-country travel will be allowed on public lands. California and Arizona state laws consider bicycles vehicles and cross-country travel will not be allowed except in designated open areas. Except in WAs, all roads and trails will be open to bicycles unless designated otherwise.

TM-25. The Southern bluff RMZ above the Colorado River in the Colorado River Nature Center SRMA will be limited to authorized use for motorized vehicles.

TM-29. The BLM will require permittees (e.g., for hunting, wood gathering, livestock operators) to comply with field office route designations. Exceptions may be authorized on a case-by-case basis.

TM-30. Impacts of motorized activity (except for authorized vehicles) will be evaluated and the areas converted to limited to administrative access to motorized vehicles within 0.25 mile of any spring. If necessary to maintain access, a new route may be established.

TM-33. Upon completion of the TMP process, the route network will be limited to *designated* roads, primitive roads, and trails. Upon completion of each TMP, a map will be published showing the status, maintenance intensity, and other relevant information for all roads, primitive roads, and trails within each respective Travel Management Area.

TM-34. The BLM will not develop, endorse, or establish route or trail ratings. The BLM may describe physical characteristics of a route.

TM-35. Proposals for new roads, routes, or trails (including but not limited to ROWs and/or administrative needs) will be evaluated and the route designated in conjunction with the NEPA process.

TM-36. Use of authorized ROWs will be managed for public access and through the TMPs designated either open or limited.

TM-37. On BLM published maps, areas designated as limited to authorized users will be shown as closed to general motorized use.

TM-38. All rockcrawling activities will be limited to locations away from special status species. This will be a consideration in the Route Evaluation Process.

TM-39. Prior to completing the TMP and route designation process, any vehicle routes not represented on the route inventory maps will be subject to restoration actions as described in *Administrative Actions and Standard Operating Procedures*, Appendix B. After site-specific cultural and wildlife clearances are accomplished, the restoration action could be completed without further NEPA or public notice.

#### Monitoring (RMP, page 117):

TMPs will be developed and include prescriptions and monitoring strategies. In the 5 years prior to the completion of the TMP, monitoring of OHV use on the interim route network will be completed in conjunction with other resource programs. Mitigation measures in (LHFO RMP) Appendix L, *Travel Management* may be initiated where impacts from OHV use impacts sensitive resources.

The interim route network includes the "Existing Roads and Trails" as defined by the Route Inventory Maps. The inventory maps include routes already designated in previous activity plans and these designations still apply. These areas/routes will be monitored for compliance. Land Health Assessments will determine upland conditions and trends as a part of all TMPs and serve as a baseline measure for any further monitoring

required to measure management success in that area. This will include route restoration prescriptions to satisfy land health objectives, and monitoring strategy to measure progress and management success. Revegetation and soil stabilization prescriptions associated with utility and transportation corridor work, plus monitoring requirements will be addressed as part of this effort on existing corridors; new proposals will have prescriptions and monitoring strategies addressed in the NEPA process.

At the end of many roads and trails exists an abandoned mine. Therefore, the TMP is an opportunity to identify abandoned mines as an inventory for risk assessment, management actions, and further monitoring to assure public and environmental health. Abandoned mine lands identified through this process will be included in the BLM database. Sites with high risk factors will be included in the Annual Planning Update Report and Summary.

## **Appendix I: Affected Environment**

### **Air and Atmospheric Values**

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), subject to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, are responsible for regulating activities affecting air quality. Under the State Implementation Plan, the project contains areas both within and out of non-attainment areas for PM10 pollutants (i.e. particulate matter less than 10 microns). The area is not classified for other pollutants, including carbon monoxide and ozone. Air quality is generally good, though PM10 levels are periodically exceeded, primarily from fugitive dust from construction, agriculture and OHV activities occurring with higher than average winds.

Currently, all areas within LHFO boundaries meet these standards. This includes Bullhead City, which EPA has designated as a PM10 Attainment Area with a Maintenance Plan (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality 2004).

The California Air Resources Board has the responsibility for air quality in that state. The board has created air quality districts. The Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) covers the California lands within the planning area. In 1995, MDAQMD wrote a plan that listed the public lands within LHFO planning area as a moderate non-attainment area for PM10. This information and other air quality information are available at MDAQMD's website, <http://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/>.

With the population growth within the planning area, BLM expects ADEQ and MDAQMD to closely monitor PM10 within LHFO. BLM expects to continue to issue rights-of-way (ROWs) for roads to private property, maintenance roads for power projects, and leases for parks. Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is currently not an issue on public lands within LHFO boundaries.

### **Climate Change**

The temperature of the planet's atmosphere is regulated by a balance of radiation received from the sun and the amount of that radiation absorbed by the earth and atmosphere. Greenhouse gases (e.g., carbon dioxide and methane), as well as water vapor and particulate matter in the atmosphere keep the planet's temperature warmer than it would be otherwise; allowing the planet to sustain life. While these gasses and particles have occurred naturally for millennia, there has been a marked increase in their atmospheric concentration since the start of the industrial age, contributing to observed climatic variability beyond the historic norm. As appropriate, this plan describes (1) the effects that a changing climate may have on the resources in the planning area, and (2) how the reasonably foreseeable activities under each alternative would affect climate change.

### **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern**

There are two Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) within this project area (Map 2). ACECs are designated areas by the BLM where special management attention is required to protect and prevent damage to important cultural, historic, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes. ACECs may also be established to protect life and safety from natural hazards under Section 2021(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

### **Bullhead Bajada Natural and Cultural**

The ACEC encompasses portions of the Beale's Wagon Road (See Map 2). The wagon road was constructed between 1857 and 1859. The site complex is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is of regional, if not national, importance. Additional significant associated archaeological sites are located within the ACEC.

This area also contains some of the best tortoise habitat in the Black Mountains. Desert tortoises in the southern Black Mountains are genetically grouped with the federally threatened Mojave population west and north of the Colorado River. Particularly vulnerable are the western bajadas adjacent to Bullhead City and Mojave Valley.

### **Beale Slough Riparian and Cultural**

Consists of the land surrounding Beale Slough (a finger of open water with associated marshlands) in California, and contains important riparian habitat and significant cultural resources. Included are significant prehistoric sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and important riparian and native fish habitat.

### **Cultural Resources**

Cultural resource management involves site protection, surveys for identification and evaluation, scientific research, interpretive development, and public education. Today, portions of the LHFO, including the Bullhead City area are among the fastest growing in the United States. As a result, important cultural resources are being threatened at an alarming rate.

Earliest historic use by Anglos and Hispanics was prospecting for minerals in the mountains and cattle grazing in the valley.

### **Floodplains (includes Washes)**

A base floodplain is an area expected to be inundated by floodwaters on the average of once in 100 years. Flooding usually occurs from high-intensity rainstorms. The greatest hazard from these rainstorms occurs in the usually dry washes, particularly those where human activities have modified the natural drainage system. Theoretically, every small wash and gully has a base floodplain associated with it.

BLM Manual 7221 lists BLM's policy for floodplain management. It requires BLM to the extent possible, to limit occupancy and development of floodplains. If BLM determines that no practical alternative exists that would have a definable adverse impact to beneficial floodplain functions, it must develop stipulations to minimize damage and restore the beneficial functions.

### **Native American Religious Concerns**

A need to consider sensitive or traditional use locations of religious and cultural concern to local Native American tribes applies to much of the Bullhead TMP area. Such areas identified or that become known through Native American notification and consultation will need to be considered during the implementation phase. The tribes to consult include; the Fort Mohave Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT), the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, and the Hualapai Tribe.

The BLM will take no action that would adversely affect areas or sites where Native American Religious Concerns are present without Section 106 and government-to-government consultations as deemed appropriate by Federal guidance and compliance law.

### **Soils**

A wide variety of soil series occur within the planning area. The properties of the soils vary widely due to the parent material from which they were formed and current environmental conditions. Generally, the soils consist of alluvial fans, fan terraces, inset fans and wide alluvial washes composed of sand, gravel and conglomerate material washed from the Black Mountains to the east. The Soil Conservation Service identified two dominant soil types: Carrizo and Gunsight-Havasú. The Carrizo soils are highly permeable, very gravelly loamy sand contained in floodplains. It comes from rhyolite, andesite and granite. The Gunsight-Havasú Soils are moderately permeable, very gravelly sandy loam located on fan terraces and hillsides. It is derived from andesite, granite, gneiss and schist.

Soils in the project area commonly have a rocky surface armor known as desert pavement, which protects finer-textured subsurface soils from erosion in the absence of abundant vegetation. An exception to these described soils can be found in the alluvial bottom lands associated with rivers and ephemeral drainage channels. Alluvial soils can be some of the most productive, and conversely some of the most barren, depending on watershed characteristics.

### **Threatened or Endangered Species**

The LHFO manages habitats for species listed by United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as endangered, threatened, or proposed under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Currently, nine endangered, three threatened, and two proposed species occur or have the potential to occur on lands within or near the project area. All of the 15 species listed under the ESA can be referenced in Appendix D and are considered as Priority Wildlife. A detailed analysis of the listed and proposed species was developed in the Biological Assessment for the LHFO RMP. The Biological Assessment contains species ecology, the affected habitat description, analysis of the effects of the authorized actions, the cumulative impacts of these actions, and the determination of the effect of the implementation of the RMP on each species. It also describes efforts to implement recovery plans for listed species.

Lists of special status species are maintained by several agencies, including USFWS, BLM, and the state agencies of Arizona and California. There are 76 special status species with potential to occur within the project area and are considered Priority Wildlife (Appendix E).

### **Water Quality, Drinking or Ground**

All of the planning area lies within the lower Colorado River basin. The following descriptions of BLM water resources focus on water availability, water quality, and floodplain management. Perennial surface water flows only in the Colorado River and a key wash that intermittently carries water is Sacramento Wash. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) regulates water flows on the lower Colorado River to meet water and power demands. BLM manages a significant amount of federal lands supportive of this mission within the river corridor for BOR. On such water-based parcels, BLM is responsible for recreation, fish and wildlife habitat management, and realty actions.

### **Wetlands/Riparian Zones**

Riparian areas are some of the most productive and important habitats, providing a diversity of wildlife species, especially for Neotropical migratory birds. Much of the native riparian habitat has been severely fragmented, degraded, or otherwise substantially altered from a variety of causes (Appendix F).

#### **Beale Slough**

Riparian renovation began in this area as early as 1982 and has been ongoing since. It is

located about two miles north of Park Moabi, California. This backwater in the Colorado River floodplain has received several mechanical treatments to improve native species composition. In cooperation with BOR, USFWS, and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), mechanical treatments include dike construction, land contouring, and exotic plant removal. Emergent wetland vegetation was planted below the water level, and hundreds of riparian trees, including mesquite, cottonwood, and willow have been planted around the 35-acre backwater. Six acres have received vegetative improvement over the years, and is in good condition with a stable trend.

### **Needles Revegetation Project**

Revegetation of this area located in the old river floodplain just outside the city of Needles, California, was accomplished in the late 1990s. This area was prone to fire and was found suitable for riparian renovation. Roughly, 10 acres were cleared mechanically in the early 1990s in cooperation with the Corps, and replanted to a mix of native trees that were irrigated until they established. Planted trees are in good condition with a stable trend.

### **Colorado River Nature Center**

Located in an area called Section 10 just south of Bullhead City, Arizona, this area was mechanically cleared and planted to native trees over a series of successive years in the 1990's. Each planting was irrigated in the sandy soils until the trees established. A 23-acre area of riparian habitat is established and prospering without support; another 15 acres of riparian plantings continue under irrigation.

## **Wilderness**

### **Warm Springs Wilderness**

This wilderness is located one to four miles east of the TMP area in Arizona and within the Kingman Field Office (KFO) jurisdiction. There are roads that are managed by LHFO which lead into KFO managed lands and towards the wilderness. These areas are on bajadas sloping westward with gently rolling hills and deep cut washes. Vegetation is extremely sparse.

### **Dead Mountains Wilderness**

These two small portions managed by LHFO (4,160 acres) are in California. The area is bordered to the west by the CDCA, to the north and east by the Needles Highway and private lands to the south. These areas are on a bajada sloping eastward with gently rolling hills and deep cut washes. Vegetation is extremely sparse.

### **Chemehuevi Mountains Wilderness**

The small portion managed by LHFO (213 acres) is also in California, southwest of I-40 and the I-40 Bridge crossing the Colorado River. This area is generally not affected by the TMP. The terrain is rugged, with a 200-foot difference in altitude occurring in its less than 0.5-mile width. Vegetation is sparse and there is no human development in this portion.

## **Other Resources/Concerns Not Affected**

The following resources/concerns have been evaluated and are not present or not affected by the Proposed Action, and are not discussed further:

- Farm Lands (Prime or Unique)
- Fuels/Fire Management
- Human Health and Public Safety

- Socio-economics

## **Other Resources/Concerns Present or Could be Affected**

### **Lands and Realty Management**

The planning area contains 47,400 acres (31,139 AZ & 16,261 CA) of public land, in portions of Mohave County, Arizona and San Bernardino County, California. Within the boundaries of the planning area, lands are owned by federal, tribal, state, and private entities.

Part of Lands and Realty Program is Land Tenure whose goals are to: 1) retain public lands that enhance multiple-use management, 2) acquire lands or interest in land to complement existing values, and 3) dispose of or transfer land or interests that are difficult to manage, result in burdensome management costs, or are no longer needed for federal purposes. Use Authorizations are also managed by Lands and Realty and are issued to federal, state, and local governmental agencies, companies, cooperatives, and private individuals for such land uses as ROWs, temporary use permits, leases, land use permits, and easements for areas that are not identified for avoidance or exclusion.

### **Law Enforcement**

The mission of the BLM law enforcement program is to protect public lands from unauthorized use that damage or abuse those lands, helping protect public and any effected resources. Upon designation, routes are to be signed "open", "closed", and "limited". Law enforcement rangers have authority to issue warnings and citations.

### **Mineral Resources**

#### **Saleable Minerals**

All of mineral material contracts and the free use permits (FUP) issued within the Bullhead Travel Management area are for sand and gravel and fill material. All of the contracts and FUPs are located in or near washes. There are a total of six contracts and FUPs that are authorized within this area. Two of the sites are located in California with the remaining sites in Arizona. The material is generally used for local construction.

#### **Locatable Minerals**

There are 15 active mining claims within the Bullhead Travel Management Area. The majority of the claims are east of Bullhead City in the vicinity of the Moss Mine. There are no mining notices or mine plans filed for this area. The majority of mining activity in this area occurs east of the LHFO within the Kingman Field Office. There are no mining claims located in California.

### **Recreation Management**

A wide variety of recreation activities takes place in the Bullhead TMP area. The primary activities include OHV use, hiking, horseback riding, camping, hunting, rock hounding and target shooting. Visitation estimates for the planning area are inconclusive because the clear majority of visitors live within 1-15 miles, access public land from adjacent private property and state land and the lack of any developed facilities.

There are two basic seasons of recreation: winter and summer. The mild, sunny climate, miles of vast open spaces the outstanding desert and river scenery make for a very popular winter destination. These features and the amenities near the water have drawn growing numbers of visitors each summer to the river. However, summer visitors tend to avoid the desert upland areas, where temperatures often exceed 110 to 115°F. The winter season runs from late

October through late March. Winter visitors are typically retired persons or seniors migrating to the area from colder climates such as the Northwest, upper Midwest United States, and Canada. Most winter visitors spend an extended period, anywhere from two weeks to six months. Most activities—particularly away from the river occur as dispersed recreation, where facilities may not be necessary or needed. Most public land is “open” for 14-day camping and OHV travel is very popular for back country travel and exploring.

The summer season starts in March to early April, coinciding with spring break and the Easter holiday continuing through the Labor Day holiday in early September. Summer visitors typically tend to stay two to seven days; are younger, often are families and extended families that come to enjoy the river for water-based activities such as swimming, power boating, personal watercraft, fishing, and kayaking. Many choose to camp in developed parks, both private and public adjacent to the river. Many come for day-use activities, usually on weekends. Day-use visitors represent all ages and social units living in nearby communities. Day users are likely the fastest growing group.

### **Special Recreation Management Areas/Zones**

The planning area is defined in terms of Recreation Management Areas (RMP Map 21). An area deemed special, unique or high value is considered to be a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). An SRMA requires an activity plan to specifically determine why, how and what management direction is needed. An SRMA may be divided into Recreation Management Zones (RMZ) to provide a smaller area that has different or unique planning needs. All of the other lands within the planning area make-up an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

### **Colorado River Nature Center SRMA**

This is the only SRMA within the Bullhead TMP is in south Bullhead City on the river (Map 2), is cooperatively managed with Arizona Game & Fish Dept. (AGFD) and Bullhead City. An interdisciplinary and agency activity plan is to be developed including the River Side and Southern Bluff RMZs. The River Side RMZ management is to be consistent with AGFD’s property along the river, west of the RMZ.

### **Travel Management**

The primary access routes to the area are I-40 east-west and SR 95 north-south. A proposed SR 95 Bullhead City bypass in Mohave County may be completed during the life of this plan. The bypass corridor is still conceptual, but would be south and east of the project area.

In addition to public land managed by BLM, the project area contains Arizona State Land Department, California State Land Department, Indian Tribes or private property. It is important to note the Bullhead TMP route designations apply to unimproved existing inventoried routes across BLM managed public land. The travel network includes federal, state and county roads and highways (those roads or streets not in incorporated communities). BLM does not manage any of these roads, but may issue ROWs across public lands to the maintaining agency or owner. BLM’s direction is to provide access for recreation, mining, grazing, commercial and private access and other public uses. Almost all of the roads, ways, or trails are not paved and were not constructed. BLM does not maintain these routes and most remain basically viable simply by public use.

Public lands under LHFO administration are experiencing increasing and intensive use from OHV activities. New routes are appearing, exacerbated by rapidly increasing urbanization and

population growth adjacent to the public lands in the areas of Bullhead City, Mohave Valley and Needles, California.

### **Vegetation**

Vegetation distribution varies with topography and drainage conditions. Washes (ephemeral desert channels or intermittent streams), and ephemeral ponds are important for the diversity of species associated within the desert southwest (Appendix G).

### **Visual Resource Management**

Visual Resource Management (VRM) is a process BLM uses to identify and manage scenic values to reduce visual impacts of development or other surface-disturbing activities on public lands. There are four VRM classes, I-IV the lower number representing the higher visual quality.

With the exception of the portions of the two Wilderness Areas in California, the scenic quality of the Bullhead TMP falls within the Class III and Class IV VRM objectives. Urbanization is evident in the outlying areas near Bullhead City, Mohave Valley, Golden Shores and Needles (CA), often lowering the scenic quality.

### **Weeds (Invasive and Noxious)**

Within the project area, certain invasive and noxious weed species are present that typically out-compete desirable native plants. Noxious weeds are listed by state and federal law, and are generally considered exotics that are generally harmful to agriculture, navigation, fish, wildlife, or public health (Appendix H).

### **Wild Horse and Burros**

The project area is within a portion of both the Black Mountains Herd Area (HA) and Herd Management Area (HMA) established to manage wild burros located on the east side of the Colorado River in Arizona. These herd and management areas are managed by the Kingman Field Office (KFO). The majority of the HA and HMA areas are within KFO administered public lands with overlap onto LHFO managed lands in this project area. The HA is limited to the geographic areas identified as being habitat used by wild burros when the Wild Horse and Burro Act passed in 1971.

### **Wildlife Resources (including Migratory Birds)**

The project occurs in a transition area between the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts along the Colorado River corridor. The interface between these two deserts along with the occurrence of riparian vegetation along the Colorado River and upland washes, result in a remarkable diversity of habitat types and wildlife. These habitats provide a wide range of variability in vegetative species composition, structural components, food quality and availability, thereby abundant wildlife. A great number of species including fish, amphibians, birds, reptiles, and mammals occur in the area as year-round residents, seasonal residents, or migrants. The diverse flora and fauna have strong ecological value and attraction for the public. An unabbreviated list of species known to occur within the LHFO can be referenced in the LHFO RMP, Appendix C.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) and CDFG are responsible for managing wildlife populations. BLM coordinates management actions with the state agencies to conserve the diverse habitats that sustain these wildlife populations. In cooperation with AZGFD and CDFG, BLM has developed habitat management plans or other interdisciplinary activity plans that outline the goals and actions for managing wildlife habitats and populations on public lands.

## Appendix J: Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Management Unit	County
<b>Gastropods</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Crustaceans</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Insects</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Fish</b>				
Bonytail chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>	FE CH	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Gila topminnow	<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FE	Bill Williams	La Paz
Colorado pikeminnow	<i>Ptychochilus lucius</i>	FE	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE CH	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
<b>Amphibians</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Reptiles</b>				
Desert tortoise (Mojave population)	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	FT	Colorado River	San Bernardino
<b>Birds</b>				
California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	FE	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	FPE	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Yuma clapper rail	<i>Rallus Longirostris yumanensis</i>	FE	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FPE	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino

## Appendix J: Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Management Unit	County
<b>Mammals</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Plants</b>				
Munz's onion	<i>Allium munzii</i>	FE	Colorado River	San Bernardino
Peirson's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus magdalenae</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i>	FT	Colorado River	San Bernardino

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Designations:

- FE Federally Listed Endangered
  - FT Federally Listed Threatened
  - FPE Federally Proposed Endangered
  - FPT Federally Proposed Threatened
  - CH Critical Habitat designated
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## Appendix K: Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive, and State-Designated Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Where Species May Occur in Project Area	County
<b>Gastropods</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Crustaceans</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Insects</b>				
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Fish</b>				
Desert sucker	<i>Catostomus clarki</i>	S, AZ	Bill Williams	La Paz
Longfin dace	<i>Agosi chrysogaster</i>	S, AZ	Bill Williams	La Paz
Sonora sucker	<i>Catostomus insignis</i>	S, AZ	Bill Williams	La Paz
<b>Amphibians</b>				
Arizona toad	<i>Bufo microscaphus</i>	CSP	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Couch's spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus couchi</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Lowland leopard frog	<i>Rana yavapaiensis</i>	AZ, CSC, CSP	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
<b>Reptiles</b>				
Arizona skink	<i>Eumeces gilberti arizonensis</i>	AZ	Desert	La Paz
Banded Gila monster	<i>Heloderma suspectum cinctum</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Chuckwalla	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Desert tortoise (Sonoran population)	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	S, AZST Management Agreement Species	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave
Mojave fringe-toed lizard	<i>Uma scoparia</i>	AZ	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Rosy boa	<i>Charina trivirgata</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Southern rubber boa	<i>Charina bottae umbratica</i>	CSC, CST	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino

## Appendix K: Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive, and State-Designated Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Where Species May Occur in Project Area	County
<b>Birds</b>				
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
American redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	AZ	Bill Williams	La Paz
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	CSE	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	CSC	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Arizona Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i>	CST	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	CST	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Bendire's thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Brown-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
California black rail	<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	CST	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Clark's grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarki</i>	AZ	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Common black-hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	CSC	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Elf owl	<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	CSE	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino

## Appendix K: Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive, and State-Designated Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Where Species May Occur in Project Area	County
Gila woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	CSE	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Gilded northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus chrysoides</i>	CSE	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Gray vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	S	Bill Williams, Desert	La Paz, Mohave
Great egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Greater sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	CST	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Large-billed savanna sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichesis rostratus</i>	S, CSC	Colorado River	San Bernardino
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Le Conte's thrasher	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Mississippi kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis superba</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	CSC	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino

## Appendix K: Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive, and State-Designated Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Where Species May Occur in Project Area	County
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	AZ	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	CSC, CST	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Thick-billed kingbird	<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	S, CSC burrow sites	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chichi</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Vermillion flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	CSE	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	CSE	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
<b>Mammals - Bats</b>				
Allen's big-eared bat	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Arizona myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus occultus</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
California leaf-nosed bat	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	CSC, AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Cave myotis	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino

## Appendix K: Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive, and State-Designated Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Where Species May Occur in Project Area	County
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	S, AZ, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Townsend's western big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	S	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	AZ	Bill Williams, Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
<b>Other Mammals</b>				
Desert bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	S, CSC	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Ringtail cat	<i>Genus bassariscus</i>	CA full protection	Bill Williams, Colorado River, Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Southwestern river otter	<i>Lutra canadensis sonora</i>	AZ	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
<b>Plants</b>				
Algodones Dunes sunflower	<i>Helianthus niveus spp. tephrodes</i>	CSE	Colorado River	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino
Scaly-stemmed sand plant	<i>Pholisma arenaria</i>	S, AZNP	Desert	La Paz, Mohave, San Bernardino

## Appendix K: Species of Concern, BLM Sensitive, and State-Designated Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Where Species May Occur in Project Area	County
Designations:				
S	BLM Sensitive			
CSE	California State-Listed Endangered			
CST	California State-Listed Threatened			
CSR	California State-Listed Rare			
CSC	California State Candidate for Listing			
CSP	California State Proposed			
AZ	Arizona State Wildlife of Special Concern			
AZNP	Arizona Native Plant Law, Highly Safeguarded Species			
AZST	Arizona State Management Agreement Species			

## **Appendix L: Riparian/Wetland Zone Fragmentation**

Riparian areas are some of the most productive and important habitats, providing a diversity of wildlife species, especially for Neotropical migratory birds. Much of the native riparian habitat has been severely fragmented, degraded, or otherwise substantially altered from a variety of causes. These changes have negatively affected the wildlife populations and species that inhabit them. In some cases, the washes in the upland portions of watersheds have been degraded, thus exacerbating impacts to riverine and riparian areas at lower elevations. As a result, many riparian-obligate wildlife species, as well as many native fish species, are either federally listed or are considered special status species by USFWS, BLM, or state wildlife agencies in Arizona and California. Altered conditions of vegetative communities have also left these habitats and their fish and wildlife inhabitants at high risk of unnatural high-intensity wildfire events.

Proper functioning condition (PFC) is the BLM management objective for these scarce, water-oriented resources. PFC is a measure of a riparian area's ability to withstand disturbance from flooding in flowing water systems or wave action associated with standing water systems. Functional condition is determined through application of a quantitative method that considers the hydrologic, geomorphic, geologic, and vegetative attributes of an area (Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's, BLM, 1991). To attain PFC for a riparian area the vegetative, geologic, and hydrologic features of that area must all be functioning in a stable and natural manner that perpetuates water supply through droughts, diminishes flood damages, and optimizes water quality and the biodiversity of the area.

## Appendix M: Vegetation

The planning area is located at the confluence of the two major North American deserts, the Sonoran and Mojave. The LHFO manages vegetation on lands to ensure high-quality wildlife habitat and to provide protection for water resources and watershed conditions. The following three vegetation communities occur within this planning area: Mohave Desert scrub, Mesquite/Ephemeral Wash Woodland, and Riparian (LHFO RMP Map 5), explanation of each community, and (LHFO RMP) Table C-1 in Appendix C. These three vegetation communities give rise to diversity in plant and wildlife species. The nature of plant communities is often clearly demarcated by gradients in climate, geology, and elevation; these aspects in turn influence soil type and soil water holding capacity.

Vegetation distribution varies with topography and drainage conditions. Washes (ephemeral desert channels or intermittent streams), and ephemeral ponds are important for the diversity of species associated within the desert southwest. Vegetation associated with these woodland washes often consists of species such as ironwood, palo verde, catclaw acacia, desert willow, and smoketree. The larger washes are differentiated by the presence of mesquite and desert saltbush. Both the California and Arizona sides of the Colorado River are representative of the Mojave Desert, with plants from the Mohave Desertscrub creosote-bursage community with some intermixing of the lower Sonoran Desertscrub creosote-bursage community. The Arizona and California sections of the planning area are considered within the Lower Colorado River Valley subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub biome. Because of the combination of high temperature and low precipitation, the Lower Colorado River Valley is the driest of the Sonoran Desert subdivisions. Plant growth is typically spaced openly and constant due to the intense competition existing between plants for the scarce water resources. Most of the area around the Colorado River was originally riparian habitat with stands of cottonwood, willow, arrow-weed (*Pluchea sericea*), sedge (*Cyperus* sp.), cattail *Typha* sp.), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp). Now most of the habitat is dominated by tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.). Most of the washes flowing into the Colorado River are considered woodland washes, and typically contain dense stands of palo verde, desert ironwood, and honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*).

In years when precipitation is high in the winter and early spring, there is a significant increase in the number of annual plants. During these moist years, the desert floor appears to be a sea of green annual plants, consisting of lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), daisies (*Machaeranthera* spp.), poppies (*Eschscholzia* spp.), and other common annuals. The summer monsoonal rains can also produce a summer or early autumn floral display. The annuals that come to bloom in these two distinct seasons are generally quite different. Nevertheless, when rains and other conditions are favorable, all of these plants provide excellent forage for a variety of wildlife and make organic contributions to the health of the vegetative community.

## Appendix N: Noxious and Invasive Species

Invasive weeds such as cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) also called downy brome, buffelgrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), African mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), and saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.) are not listed as noxious, but are still problematic on Arizona and California public lands. These plants are invasive weeds because they displace and reduce the normal composition and productivity of native vegetation. They may also raise the risk of wildland fire because of increased flammability and biomass accumulation in the vegetation communities.

### List of Federal Regulated and Restricted Invasive Species

Common Name - Scientific Name within LHFO Boundary

#### Terrestrial Plants

- Downy brome *Bromus tectorum*
- Musk thistle *Carduus nutans*
- Russian knapweed *Acrotilon repens*
- Saltcedar *Tamarix* spp.
- Scotch thistle *Onopordum acanthium*
- Spotted knapweed *Centaurea maculosa*

#### Aquatic and Wetland Plants

- Common reed *Phragmites australis*
- Eurasian water-milfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum*
- Giant-reed *Arundo donax*
- Giant salvinia *Salvinia molesta*

#### Aquatic and Wetland Animals

- Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*
- Flathead catfish *Pylodictus olivaris*
- Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*
- Zebra mussel *Dreissena polymorpha*

#### Arizona Regulated and Restricted Weeds

State Designation within LHFO Boundary

- Puncturevine *Tribulus terrestris* Restricted
- Russian knapweed *Acrotilon repens* Restricted
- Camelthorn *Alhagi maurorum* Restricted
- Diffuse knapweed *Centaurea diffusa* Restricted
- Yellow starthistle *Centaurea solstitialis* Restricted
- Dodder *Cuscuta* spp. Restricted
- Halogeton *Halogeton glomeratus* Restricted
- Scotch thistle *Onopordum acanthium* Restricted

## Appendix O: Glossary

**Access:** The opportunity to approach, enter, or make use of public lands.

**Access Points:** Designated areas and passageways that allow the public to reach a road, primitive road, or trail from adjacent streets or community facilities.

**Accessible:** A term used to describe a site, building, facility, or trail that complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and can be approached, entered, and used by people with disabilities.

**Adaptive Management (Adaptive Ecosystem Management):** A formal process for continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of operational programs and new scientific information. Under adaptive management, plans and activities are treated as working hypotheses rather than final solutions to complex problems. This approach builds on common sense, experimentation, and learning from experience, which is then used in the implementation of plans. The process generally includes four phases: planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

**Adverse Visual Impact:** Any modification in land forms, water bodies, or vegetation, or any introduction of structures, which negatively interrupts the visual character of the landscape and disrupts the harmony of the basic elements (i.e., form, line, color, and texture).

**All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV):** A wheeled or tracked vehicle, other than a snowmobile or work vehicle, designed primarily for recreational use or for the transportation of property or equipment exclusively on trails, undeveloped road rights-of-way, marshland, open country, or other unprepared surfaces.

**Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC):** Acreage within public lands 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 historical, cultural, or visual values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The identification of a potential ACEC shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands.

**Authorizing Officer:** See Field Office Manager

**Backcountry:** A recreation setting classification characterized by a naturally appearing landscape with human modifications not readily noticeable, small areas with limited evidence of surface or vegetative disturbances, and little or no evidence of primitive roads or motorized use. Small, isolated structures may be present. Contains some primitive trails made of native materials (e.g. log bridges and carved wooden signs).

**Casual Use:** Is defined in various places in 43 CFR and is uniformly based on the principal that the activity will “not ordinarily lead to appreciable disturbance or damage to lands, resources or improvements.” OHV operation shall not be conducted according to 43 CFR 8341.1 (e) (4), “in a manner causing, or likely to cause significant, undue damage to or disturbance to soil, wildlife, wildlife habitat, improvements, cultural or vegetative resources or other authorized uses of the public lands.”

**Closed Off-Highway Vehicle Designations:** Areas or trails are designated closed if closure to all vehicular use is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts (see 43 CFR 8340.05).

**Cooperating Agency:** Assists the lead Federal agency in developing an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act defines a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA. (CFR 1501.6) Any Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

**Collector Roads:** usually double-lane, graded, drained and surfaced with a 20 to 24 foot travelway. They serve large land areas and are the major access route into development areas.

**Comprehensive Management Plan:** Statutorily required plan produced by the Trail Administering Agency in cooperation with Federal, Tribal, State and local agencies, local communities, advocates, organizations, stakeholders, or volunteers.

**Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management (CTTM):** The proactive interdisciplinary planning, on-the-ground management, and administration of travel networks (both motorized and non-motorized) to ensure the 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 for access to public lands for a wide variety of uses (including uses for recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, commercial, educational, and other purposes) as well as all forms of motorized and non-motorized access or use, such as foot, equestrian, mountain bike, off-highway vehicle and other forms of transportation.

**Dispersed Recreation:** Various kinds of recreation occurring in individual, scattered, and unstructured settings throughout a large area (i.e. not confined to a specific place or developed facilities).

**Dual-Sport Motorcycle:** A dual-sport motorcycle compromises the light weight and off-road capabilities of the typical dirt bike in order to offer a safer, more comfortable ride on the road and comply with regulations that affect street motor vehicles. Thus Dual-sports have all necessary components for street homologation such as turn signals, speedometer, mirrors, as well as safety, comfort and convenience components which may include an anti-lock braking system, luggage, more comfortable seats, auxiliary lighting, and other optional items.

**Effects (or Impacts):** The biological, physical, social, or economic consequences resulting from a proposed action or its alternatives. Effects may be adverse (detrimental) or beneficial, and cumulative, direct, or indirect.

**Effects, Cumulative:** The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**Effects, Direct:** Effects on the environment which occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

**Effects, Indirect:** Effects also caused by the action, but occurring later or further removed in distance.

**Environmental Impact:** The positive or negative effect of any action upon a given area or source. 21, 1976, often referred to as the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLMs legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance. FLPMA directs the BLM to retain and manage lands for multiple uses with sustained yield.

**Federal Register:** Daily publication which provides a uniform system for making regulations and legal notices issued by the Executive Branch and various departments of the Federal government available to the public.

**Flash Flood:** A sudden flood of great volume, usually caused by a heavy rain. Also, it is a flood that crests in a short length of time and is often characterized by high velocity flows.

**Four-Wheel Drive Vehicle (4x4, 4WD):** A passenger vehicle or light truck having power available to all wheels.

**Freedom of Information Act (FOIA):** Allows all US citizens and residents to request any records in possession of the executive branch of the federal government. The term "records" includes documents,

papers, reports, letters, films, photographs, sound recordings, computer tapes and disks. Some states and municipalities have laws modeled after the federal FOIA.

**Free-riding:** The concept of free riding is that there is no set course, goals or rules to abide by.

**Goal(s):** Statement(s) of what a plan or action in a plan hopes to accomplish in the long term. Goals state the preferred situation, and usually are not quantifiable and may not have established time frames for achievement.

**Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA):** Reauthorized in 2005 as SAFETEA-LU. Federal legislation authorizing highway, highway safety, transit, and other surface transportation programs from 1991 through 1997. It provided new funding opportunities for sidewalks, shared use paths, and recreational trails. ISTEA was superseded by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) in 1998.

**Implementation Plan:** A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plan usually selects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Implementation plans are synonymous with "activity" plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, travel and transportation management plans, habitat management plans, recreation area management plans, and allotment management plans.

**Implementation Plan Decisions:** Decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions; generally appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) under 43 CFR 4.410.

**Land Management Agency:** Any agency or organization that manages lands, many managed as recreation and/or wilderness areas. Examples include federal agencies such as the USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, and the USDI National Park Service as well as state, county, and local park system agencies; as well as organizations such as The Nature Conservancy.

**Land Manager:** Any person who makes decisions regarding land use.

**Land Use Plan (LUP):** A set of decisions that establishes management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976; 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.

**Land Use Plan Allocations:** 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.

**Land Use Plan Decisions:** Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached by using the planning process in 43 CFR 1600. When these decisions are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appealable to the IBLA.

**Legislation:** Written and approved laws. Also known as "statutes" or "acts."

**Limited Area:** As defined in Title 43 Part 8340, means 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.

**Limited OHV Designations:** The limited designation is used where OHV use must be restricted to meet specific resource management objectives. Examples of limitations include: number or type of vehicles; time or season of use; permitted or licensed use only; use limited to designated roads and trails; or other limitations if restrictions are necessary to meet resource management objectives, including certain competitive or intensive use areas that have special limitations (see 43 CFR 8340.05).

**Maintenance Intensity:** provide guidance for appropriate “standards of care” to recognized routes within the BLM. Recognized routes include “Roads”, “Primitive Roads” and “Trails” are carried as “Assets” within the BLM Facility Asset Management System (FAMS). Maintenance descriptions:

- **Level 0:** identified for removal from the transportation system and do not include preventative or planned annual maintenance.
- **Level 1:** routes where minimum (low intensity) maintenance is required to protect adjacent land and resource values.

**Management:** Include the over-all policy, planning, design, inventorying, mapping, construction, and maintenance of trail or road segment or site development, as well as the operational aspects of administration.

**Management Area:** An area selected for management of an emphasized natural resource, and common management objectives.

**Mechanized Travel:** Moving by means of mechanical devices such as a bicycle; not powered by a motor.

**Motorized Travel:** Moving by means of vehicles that are propelled by motors such as cars, trucks, OHVs, motorcycles, and boats.

**Motorized Vehicle:** Synonymous with off-highway vehicle. Examples of this type of vehicle include all-terrain vehicles (ATV), Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV), motorcycle, and snowmobiles.

**Multiple Use:** The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized 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 conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife, and fish; 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 (FLMPA, 42 U.S.C. 1702, Sec. 103 [c]).

**National Conservation Area (NCA):** Similar to National Monument status; applies solely to BLM lands. This status is granted only by Congress. These areas provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat as defined by legislation. Individual site determines allowable activities.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** Federal law (established by Congress in 1969), which requires that every Federal agency with public involvement assess the environmental impacts of all federal actions, evaluate if there will be any significant environmental impacts of the proposed project, and disclose the findings to the public.

**National Historic Trail (NHT):** Federally designated extended trails, which closely follow original routes of nationally significant historic travel (explorers, emigrants, traders, military, etc.). NHTs do not have to be continuous, can be less than 100 miles in length, and can include land and water segments. The Iditarod, the Lewis and Clark, the Mormon Pioneer, and the Oregon trails were the first to be designated as NHTs in 1978.

**National Monument:** Area of unique ecological, geological, historic, prehistoric, cultural, or scientific interest administered by the BLM or National Park Service, United States Department of Interior. Traditionally used for historic structures or landmarks on government land; more recently used to grant national park-like status to tracts of western land. These areas can only be designated by Congress or the President. Individual site determines allowable activities defined by legislation and further refined through land use plan prescriptions.

**National Recreation Area:** Federal areas that have outstanding combinations of outdoor recreation opportunities, aesthetic attractions, and proximity to potential users. They may also have cultural, historical, archaeological, pastoral, wilderness, scientific, wildlife, and other values contributing to public enjoyment. Designated by Congress. Individual location and legislation determines allowable recreational and other activities.

**National Recreation Trail (NRT):** Existing trails that provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas recognized by the federal government (Secretary of Interior or Secretary of Agriculture, not Congressional action) as contributing to the National Trails System

**National Resource Land:** Managed for grazing and extraction by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); often unnamed. This type of allocation allows all recreational activities.

**National Scenic Area:** Area that contains outstanding scenic characteristics, recreational values, and geological, ecological, and cultural resources.

**National Scenic Trail (NST):** Federally designated extended trails (over 100 miles in length), which provide for the maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which they pass. The Appalachian and the Pacific Crest Trails were the first to be designated as National Scenic Trails in 1968.

**National Trails System:** A network of trails (National Scenic, Historic, or Recreation) throughout the country authorized by the 1968 National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241-51).

**Necessary Tasks:** are defined as work requiring the use of a motorized vehicle and only if such travel does not result in resource damage.

**Nonmotorized Travel:** Moving by foot, stock or pack animal, boat, or mechanized vehicle such as a bicycle.

**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV):** OHV is synonymous with Off-Road Vehicles (ORV). ORV is defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a): Off-road vehicle means any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed 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 in times of national defense emergencies. OHVs generally include dirt motorcycles, dune buggies, jeeps, 4-wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles, and ATVs.

**Official Use:** use by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal government or one of its contractors, in the course of his employment, agency, or representation.

**OHV Area Designations:** Used by federal agencies in the management of OHVs on public lands. Refers to the land use plan decisions that permit, establish conditions, or prohibit OHV activities on specific areas of public lands. All public lands are required to have OHV designations (43 CFR 8342.1). The CFR requires all BLM-managed public lands to be designated as open, limited, or closed to off-road vehicles and provides guidelines for designation. The definitions of open, limited, and closed are provided in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (f), (g), and (h), respectively.

**OHV Recreation:** All uses of motorized vehicles on public lands are not considered OHV recreation. Commercial use of motorized vehicles, such as haul trucks and utility company vehicles are not motorized recreation. OHV recreation is more closely associated with the use of specialized two, three and four wheel vehicles, intended for recreation or racing uses, i.e. dirt bikes, quads, go carts, utility terrain vehicles (UTV's or side-by-sides) and specially prepared 4x4 units. This form of motorized use is more correctly categorized as OHV recreation, particularly when the specialized vehicle is used to test ones abilities or equipment or is specifically brought to the area to ride for the pleasure of the ride itself.

**Off-Road Vehicle (ORV):** The legal term used in the CFR 8340 regulations. See the Off-Highway Vehicle definition.

**Open OHV Designations:** Open designations are used for intensive OHV use areas where there are no special restrictions or where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel (see 43 CFR 8340.05).

- **Open:** Motorized vehicle travel is permitted year-long anywhere within an area designated as "open" to OHV use.
- **Limited:** Motorized vehicle travel within specified areas and/or on designated routes, roads, vehicle ways, or trails is subject to restrictions.
- **Closed:** Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted.

**Plan, Implementation:** A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plan usually selects and applies BMPs to meet land use plan objectives and includes a schedule of project activities and a budget.

**Plan(ning), Land-Use:** The development of plans for the uses of land that, over long periods, will best serve the general welfare, together with the formulation of ways and means for achieving such uses.

**Plan, Master:** A comprehensive long-range plan intended to guide greenway and trail development of a community or region. Includes analysis, recommendation, and proposals of action.

**Plan, Resource Management:** A planning document that presents systematic guidelines for making resource management decisions for a planning area. It identifies which lands are preserved, which lands can be used under conservation-oriented provisions, and which lands are available for more intensive commercial development.

**Plan Amendment:** The process of considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decision of approved plans. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

**Planning:** The process of developing a plan which will guide future decisions for an area.

**Planning Criteria:** The standards, rules, and other factors that managers and interdisciplinary teams develop to form judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions to ensure that the actions are tailored to the issue(s) previously identified and to ensure that unnecessary data collection and analysis are avoided.

**Policy:** Specific guidance or means to achieve a goal.

**Primitive Roads:** A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. These routes do not formally meet any BLM road design standards.

**Public:** Individuals, including consumer organizations, public land resource users, corporations and other business entities, environmental organizations and other special interest groups, and officials of State, local, and Indian tribal governments affected or interested in public land management decisions.

**Public Land:** Any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management.

**Recreation:** Use of leisure time to freely engage in activities in a variety of settings which provide personal satisfaction and enjoyment and contribute to the “renewal” and “refreshment” of one’s body, mind, and spirit.

**Recreation, Developed:** Outdoor recreation requiring significant capital investment in facilities to handle a concentration of visitors on a relatively small area. Examples are ski areas, resorts, trailheads, and campgrounds.

**Recreation, Dispersed:** Outdoor recreation activities that occur outside of developed recreation facilities in which visitors are diffused over relatively large areas away from maintained roads. This type of recreation is also referred to as unstructured recreation. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are more for access and protection of the environment than for the comfort or convenience of the people.

**Recreation Management Area:** Recreation management areas are sub-units of resource areas that are the basic land units of recreation management. Each area is identified and managed as a unit based on similar or interdependent recreation values, homogenous or interrelated recreation use, land tenure and use patterns, or administrative efficiency. There are two types of recreation management areas, Extensive and Special

- **Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA):** These are areas where dispersed recreation is encouraged and where visitors have a freedom of recreational choice with minimal regulatory constraint. Significant public recreation issues or management concerns are limited and minimal management, consistent with the Bureau’s stewardship responsibility suffices in these areas. There may be one or several extensive recreation management areas in each resource area. Detailed planning is not usually required for these areas.
- **Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA):** Recreation Management Areas where congressionally recognized recreation values exist or where significant public recreation issues or management concerns occur. Special or more intensive types of management are typically needed. Detailed recreation planning is required in these areas and greater managerial investment (e.g. facilities, supervision, etc.) is likely. There may be none to several of these areas within a resource area. The size of these management units is typically over 1,000 acres, but exceptions can occur for smaller sites (e.g., very large campground units, trail segments, historic sites, etc.).

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS):** A means of classifying and managing recreational opportunities based on physical, social, and managerial settings. Each of the following six ROS classes is defined in terms of its combination of activity, setting, and experience: primitive, backcountry, middle country, front country, Rural, and Urban.

**Recreation Site, Developed:** A site developed primarily to accommodate specific intensive use activities or groupings of activities such as camping, picnicking, boating, swimming, winter sports, etc. These sites include permanent facilities which require continuing management commitment and regular maintenance, such as roads, trails, toilets, and other facilities needed to accommodate recreation use over the long term.

**Recreational Trails Program (RTP):** Federal program first established in 1991, RTP returns a portion of federal gasoline taxes, generated by non-highway recreation, to the states, which in turn provide grants for trail-related purposes to private organizations, state and federal agencies, and municipalities ([www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails)).

**Resource Damage:** Significant undue damage or disturbance including erosion or water pollution, creating undue degradation of wildlife or vegetative resources (including the spread of noxious weeds). This definition of resource damage applies to areas designated as open, limited or closed to ORV use. The on-the-ground determination of whether resource damage has occurred is left to the discretion of the authorized officer.

**Resource Management Plan (RMP):** The BLM considers Resource Management Plans synonymous with land use plans (as defined previously), so the terms may be used interchangeably. Land use plan decisions made in RMPs establish goals and objectives for resource management (such as desired future conditions), the measures needed to achieve these goals and objectives, and parameters for using public lands. Land use planning decisions are usually made on a broad scale and customarily guide subsequent site-specific implementation decisions.

**Resource Road:** local roads are low-volume, single-lane roads. They normally have a 12 to 14 foot travelway with “invisible turnouts,” as appropriate, where approaching drivers have a clear view of the section of road between the two turnouts and can pull off to the side to let the approaching driver pass. They are usually used for dry weather, but may be surfaced, drained, and maintained for all-weather use. These roads connect terminal facilities, such as a well site, to collector, local, arterial, or other higher class. They serve low average daily traffic (ADT) and are located on the basis of the specific resource activity need rather than travel efficiency. These roads collect traffic from resource or local roads or terminal facilities and are connected to arterial roads or public highways.

**RMP Area:** Most RMPs cover a large planning and management area. As a result, the planning area may be divided into smaller areas, each with differing values, issues, needs, and opportunities that may warrant differing management prescriptions.

**Right-of-Way:** A linear corridor of land held in fee simple title or as an easement over another's land, for use as a public utility (highway, road, railroad, trail, utilities, etc.) for a public purpose. Usually includes a designated amount of land on either side that serves as a buffer for adjacent land uses.

**Right of Way:** The right of one trail user or vehicle to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another trail user or vehicle.

**Risk Management:** An element of safety management that evaluates the effects of potential hazards on safety by considering acceptance, control, or elimination of such hazards with respect to expenditure of resources.

**Roads:** 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 and Trail Selection:** For each limited area, the BLM should choose a network of roads and trails that are available for motorized use, and other access needs including non-motorized and non-mechanized use, consistent with the goals, objectives, and other considerations described in the LUP.

**Road and Trail Identification:** For the purposes of this guidance, road and trail identification refers to the on-the-ground process (including signs, maps, and other means of informing the public about requirements) of implementing the road and trail network selected in the land use plan or implementation plan. Guidance on the identification requirements is in 43 CFR 8342.2 (c).

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

**Sediment:** Solid material that originates mostly from disintegrated rocks and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water. Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material such as humus.

**Settings:**

- **Physical Setting:** The component of setting opportunity determined by the on-the-ground condition, or degree of environmental modification, resulting from human activity.
- **Social Setting:** The component of setting opportunity determined by the level and types of contacts between individuals or groups which can be expected in a particular area.
- **Managerial Setting:** The component of setting opportunity which reflects the kind and extent of management services and facilities provided to support recreation use, and the restrictions placed on peoples' actions by the administering agency.

**Single Track:** Trails wide enough for just one vehicle at a time, usually 18 inches wide.

**Special Management Area (SMA):** SMAs include Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Research Natural Areas, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Areas.

**Special Recreation Management Area:** 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 (i.e., 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 strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped.

**Special Recreation Permit (SRP):** A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of federal lands for some special purpose such as a motorcycle race, outfitter guide, etc.

**Specifications:** Written provisions and requirements (standards) for the performance of work and type of materials to which trails (tread, clearing, grade) and trail structures (bridge, culvert, puncheon) are built and maintained according to type of use.

**Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV):** A street legal, high clearance vehicle used primarily on-highway but designed to be capable of off-highway travel.

**Standard(s):** A statement and/or illustration describing a design recommendation or principle that recommends a preferred development technique for use as a rule or basis of comparison in measuring maximum or ideal requirements, quantity, quality, value, etc.

**Stewardship:** Taking responsibility for the well-being of land and water resources and doing something to restore or protect that well-being. It usually involves cooperation among people with different interests and sharing of decision-making. It is generally voluntary. It is oriented towards assessment, protection, and rehabilitation of trails and roads as well as sustainable use of resources.

**Sustainable (Sustainability):** Use of natural resources in a way that allows for long term use while minimizing impacts to resources and need for continuing maintenance.

**Sustainable Development:** Development that maintains or enhances economic opportunity and community well-being while protecting and restoring the natural environment upon which people and economies depend. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Technical:** A section along a trail that is difficult to navigate; used by mountain bikers and other trail users to describe challenging sections of trail.

**Technical Assistance:** Help (advice and knowledge; usually not financial) offered by federal and state agencies to local groups.

**Trail:** Linear routes managed for human-powered, stock, or OHV forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

**Trail Design:** Designing and layout of trails requires special training, knowledge, experience, and skill. When designing trails, many different factors are taken into account including hydrology, topography, soils, flora, fauna, management objectives, user expectations and characteristics, and trail design standards. The designer will utilize data collected from area site analysis, environmental assessments, public meetings, and area trail and management plans.

**Trailhead:** An access point to a trail or trail system often accompanied by various public facilities, such as hitching posts for horses, a horse or OHV unloading dock or chute, parking areas, toilets, water, directional and informational signs, and a trail use register. Designed and managed for those embarking on an overnight or long-distance trip, whereas a staging area caters to trail day use.

**Transportation Enhancement:** Projects that include: providing bicycle and pedestrian facilities; converting abandoned railroad rights-of-way into trails; preserving historic transportation sites; acquiring scenic easements; mitigating the negative impacts of a project on a community by providing additional benefits; and other nonmotorized projects.

**Transportation Linear Features:** Linear features represent the broadest category of physical disturbance (planned and unplanned) on the BLM land. Transportation-related linear features include engineered roads and trails, as well as user-defined, non-engineered roads and trails created as a result of the public use of the BLM land. Linear features may include roads and trails identified for closure or removal as well as those that make up the BLM's defined transportation system.

**Travel Management Area (TMA):** TMAs are polygons or delineated areas where travel management (either motorized or nonmotorized) needs particular focus. These areas may be designated as open, closed, or limited to motorized use and will typically have an identified or designated network of roads, trails, ways, and other routes that provide for public access and travel across the planning area. All designated travel routes within TMAs should have a clearly identified need and purpose as well as clearly defined activity types, modes of travel, and seasons or times for allowable access or other limitations.

**Network (TN):** The network of roads, primitive roads, and trails (motorized and nonmotorized) that are selected (recognized, designated, or authorized) for use through the comprehensive travel and transportation planning process.

**Travel Management Plan:** The document that describes the process and decisions related to the selection and management of the Transportation Network.

**Utility Type (or Terrain) Vehicle (UTV):** Any recreational motor vehicle other than an ATV, motorbike or snowmobile designed for and capable of travel over designated unpaved roads, traveling on four (4) or more low-pressure tires of twenty (20) psi or less, maximum width less than seventy-four (74) inches, maximum weight less than two thousand (2,000) pounds, or having a wheelbase of ninety-four (94) inches or less. Utility type vehicle does not include golf carts, vehicles specially designed to carry a disabled person, implements of husband.