Glossary

Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program. The BLM's program that focuses on reclaiming hardrock abandoned mine lands on or affecting public lands administered by the BLM. The primary goal of the program is to remediate and reduce actual or potential threats that pose physical safety risks and environmental degradation. The BLM applies risk-based criteria and uses the watershed approach to establish project priorities. The program also works to return mine-impacted lands to productive use(s).

Acid generating potential. The sulfide content of rock which upon exposure to water and air (oxygen), is converted from insoluble sulfides into soluble sulfates, and when entrained in water, is the source of acid mine drainage. It is accelerated in finely divided rock and bacterial action, but retarded by alkaline content (such as calcium) of the rock.

Acquired lands. Lands acquired for BLM administration in various ways, such as (1) purchased by congressionally appropriated funds, (2) donated, (3) exchanged, (4) acquired through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, (5) returned to public land status through withdrawal revocations and/or relinquishments, (6) acquired via split estate, (7) transferred from a federal agency, (8) acquired by easement, and (9) acquired by any other means.

Activity occasion. A standard unit of recreation use consisting of one individual participating in one recreation activity during any reasonable portion of any one day.

Activity plan. A document that describes management objectives, actions, and projects to implement decisions of the Analysis of the Management Situation or other BLM planning documents. Usually prepared for one or more resources in a specific area. Sometimes referred to as an implementation plan or project level plan.

Adaptive management. The incorporation of new knowledge or adaptation of management resulting in the modification of plans in appropriate ways, over time. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, incorporating new knowledge or adapting to changing circumstances based on advances in scientific knowledge, monitoring results, and the needs of society.

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

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

Aggregate surfacing. The layer or layers of specified or selected material of designed thickness placed on a road sub-base or sub-grade for support.

Air quality. Air quality depends on the quantity and type of pollutants present in the atmosphere and the dispersion potential of an area to dilute those pollutants.

Air quality related value (AQRV). A resource identified by the Federal Land Management Agency for one or more Federal areas that may be adversely affected by a change in air quality. The resource may include visibility or a specific scenic, cultural, physical, biological, ecological, or recreational resource identified by the Federal Land Manager for a particular area. AQRV impacts may also include sulfur, nitrogen, acid deposition, and lake acidification.
Alien species. Per Executive Order 13112 of 1999 (which established the National Invasive Species Council), "alien species" means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.

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.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP). A plan for managing livestock grazing on specified public land.

All-terrain vehicle (ATV). Small, three- and four-wheel recreational vehicles capable of operating in rugged terrain.

Alluvium. Material deposited on the land by water, such as sand, silt, or clay.

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

Ambient noise. The all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment, being a composite of sounds from all sources.

Animal unit. An animal unit (AU) is one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds and a calf up to weaning, usually 6 months of age, or their equivalent such as one horse, or five sheep.

Animal Unit Month (AUM). The forage needed to support one 1,000 pound cow, one cow/calf pair, one horse, or five sheep for one month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Aquatic. Living or growing in or on the water.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Area where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect humans from natural hazards.

Areal. *Variant of Area.* The measure of a bounded region on a plane.

Asbestos. A group of fibrous silicate minerals, generally used in the manufacture of heat- and fire-resistant materials (such as cloth, yarn, paint, paper, brake-linings, and tile).

Aspect. The direction toward which a slope faces.

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

Attenuation. The reduction of sound intensity and energy as a function of distance traveled.

Attribute. A discreet feature or characteristic of biotic or physical resources that can be measured (example: plant density, which is the number of individuals or stems per unit area).

Back Country. A Recreational Setting Characteristics (RSC) class where the character of the natural landscape and any modifications are in harmony with surroundings and are not visually obvious or evident. Developed trails are made mostly of native materials. Structures are rare and isolated. Other criteria apply as described in Appendices L and M.

Back Country Byways. The BLM's scenic byways program. Scenic corridors along many of the agency's roads that have significant scenic, historical, cultural or recreational qualities. The Fort Meade ACEC Back Country Byway which runs from near I-90 Exit 94 to State Highway 34 west of the VA Health Center is listed as the BLM Road on Meade County Records.

Basal area. A measure of tree density determined by estimating the cross-sectional area of all trees at 4.5 feet above the ground; expressed as square feet per acre.

Baseline: the pre-existing condition of a defined area and/or resource that can be quantified by an appropriate metric(s). During environmental reviews, the baseline is considered the affected environment that exists at the time of the review's initiation, and is used to compare predictions of the effects of the proposed action or a reasonable range of alternatives.

Beneficial uses. A term used in the context of water uses. Beneficial uses of all South Dakota waters include irrigation and fish and wildlife propagation, recreation, and stock watering.

Benefits-based management. The application of recreation resources management which focuses on the positive or beneficial outcomes derived from engaging in recreational activities rather than just on the recreation activities themselves.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). Best Management Practices or Guidelines are a suite of techniques or practices used to guide, or may be applied to management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes while reducing the impacts of various management actions. Best management practices are often adopted or developed in conjunction with Resource Management Plans (RMP) but are not considered an RMP decision unless the plans specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory.

Big game. Larger species of wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

Bioaccumulate. Accumulate in a biological system over time.

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

Biological opinion. A document prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff stating their opinion as to whether or not a federal action will likely jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the habitat of a listed threatened or endangered species.

Biologically Significant Unit (BSU). For this plan, a Biologically Significant Unit is the summary of all the Priority Habitat Management Areas within a Greater Sage-Grouse population as delineated in the COT report.

Biological treatment. The use of animals, (e.g., sheep and goats) and insects to control noxious weeds.

Biomass. Trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland or rangeland environment, that are the byproducts of management, restoration and/or hazardous fuel reduction treatment.

Borax. An evaporite mineral (Na2B4O7*10H2O). The major source of boron and generally found in alkali lake deposits, it has a variety of uses (including glass and ceramics manufacturing, agricultural chemicals, chemical fluxes, fire retardant, and preservative).

Browse. Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs that animals eat. Browse is often used to refer to the shrubs eaten by big game, such as elk and deer.

Buffer. A protective area adjacent or within an area of concern requiring special attention or protection. In contrast to riparian zones, which are ecological units, buffer strips can be designed to meet varying management concerns.

Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation program (BAER). It is designed to address the loss of vegetation, which exposes soil to erosion, may increase water runoff and cause flooding, sediments may move downstream and damage houses or fill reservoirs, and put endangered species and community water supplies at risk. The head of each BAER team is chosen by the procedures in the Incident Command System, which is the nationwide system that has been developed for fires and emergencies of all scales. It applies to all fires, natural disasters, hazmat spills, terrorist attacks, etc. A BAER team is likely headed by a local person in a small event, and is more likely to be an outside person in a large event. BAER teams are staffed by specially trained professionals: hydrologists, soil scientists, engineers, biologists, silviculturists, range conservationists, archeologists, and others who evaluate the burned area and prescribe treatments to protect the land quickly and effectively. BAER objectives are to: determine if emergency resource or human health and safety conditions exist; alleviate emergency conditions to help stabilize soil; control water, sediment and debris movement; prevent impairment of ecosystems; mitigate significant threats to health, safety, life, property and downstream values at risk; and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of emergency treatments.

Candidate species. Any species not yet officially listed but which are undergoing a status review or are proposed for listing according to Federal Register notices published by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce.

Canopy. The part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multistoried forest.

Carbon Sink. Storage of carbon—absorbs from atmosphere.

Carbon sequestration. When carbon dioxide (CO_2) is removed from the atmosphere and stored in soils, biomass, and harvested products, and protected or preserved to avoid CO_2 release back to the atmosphere. These become carbon stores or carbon sinks.

Casual use. Any short-term non-commercial activity which does not cause appreciable damage or disturbance to the public lands, their resources or improvements, and which is not prohibited by closure of the lands to such activities. 43 CFR 2920.0-5(k). Refer to casual collection for a definition of this term for paleontology purposes.
For mining activities, casual use generally includes the collecting of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools, hand panning, and nonmotorized sluicing. It also generally includes use of metal detectors, gold spears, and other battery-operated devices for sensing the presence of minerals, and hand and battery-operated drywashers. Casual use does not include use of mechanized earth-moving equipment, truck-mounted drilling equipment, suction dredges, motorized vehicles in areas designated as closed to off-road vehicles, chemicals, or explosives. It also does not include occupancy or operations where the cumulative effects of the activities result in more than negligible disturbance.

Casual collection (paleontology). The collection of a reasonable amount of common invertebrate and plant paleontological resources for non-commercial personal use, either by surface collection or the use of non-powered hand tools resulting in only negligible disturbance to the Earth's surface or other resources,

Center of the Nation. This area is proposed as one of the Planning Area's three designated Travel Management Areas (TMA). It is located in northern Butte and southern Harding Counties and contains the largest amount of BLM administered lands in South Dakota. Its general boundaries are the South Dakota state line on the west, US Highway 212 in the south, Arpan Road and US Highway 85 as its eastern boundary and the Dillon and Collins Roads in Harding County to the north. The TMA's main internal roads are Old US 85, the Harding Road, the Camp Crook Road, and the Albion Road. Refer to Map 2-1.

Channeled. Refers to a drainage area in which natural meandering or repeated branching and convergence of a streambed have created deeply incised cuts, either active or abandoned, in alluvial material.

Chemical treatment. The use of pesticides and herbicides to control pests and undesirable plant species.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particle less than 0.002 millimeters in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clayey soil. Soils with silty clay, sandy clay, loamy clay, or clay textures. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Climate. A range of physical processes and states (including atmospheric conditions and earth atmosphere interactions) that applies across whole landscapes and over relatively long periods of time (typically decades and longer).

Climax. In ecology, the stable and self-perpetuating end stage in the ecological succession or evolution of a plant and animal community.

Closed. Designated areas and trails where the use of OHVs is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed. Use may be allowed for other reasons, but such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer. For the purposes of this AMS, a closed area is where motorized and mechanized use is prohibited in all locations at all times.

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

Compensatory mitigation projects: The restoration, creation, enhancement, and/or preservation of impacted resources (adopted and modified from 33 CFR 332), such as on-the-ground actions to improve and/or protect habitats (e.g. chemical vegetation treatments, land acquisitions, conservation easements). (adopted and modified from BLM Manual Section 1794).

Compensatory mitigation sites: The durable areas where compensatory mitigation projects will occur (adopted and modified from BLM Manual Section 1794).

Coarse textured soil. Sandy, sandy loam or gravelly soils.

Commercial thinning. A cutting made in a forest stand to remove excess merchantable timber in order to meet management objectives including wildlife habitat, fuels management, forest health, and accelerated tree growth. The reduction in stocking by harvesting trees to be removed for sale or use.

Commodities. Goods and services produced by industries.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concession leases. Authorize the operation of recreation-oriented services and facilities by the private sector on BLM-administered lands and in support of BLM recreation programs. The concessionaire is authorized through a concession lease administered on a regular basis. The lease requires the concessionaire to pay fees to the BLM in exchange for the opportunity to carry out business activity. BLM Handbook H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration, provides consistent and explicit direction to supplement the Recreation Permit Administration Manual 2930 and regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2930.

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

> **Condition Class 1.** Fire regimes are within a historical range and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Vegetation attributes are intact and functioning within the historical range.
>
> **Condition Class 2.** Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return interval (either increased or decreased), resulting in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.
>
> **Condition Class 3.** Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals, resulting in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

Condition of Approval (COA). A Condition of Approval means a site-specific and enforceable requirement included in an approved Application for Permit to Drill (APD) or Sundry Notice that may limit or amend the specific actions proposed by the operator. Conditions of Approval minimize, mitigate, or prevent impacts to resource values or other uses of public lands.

Condition survey. An inspection of a facility that identifies and documents conditions, deficiencies, and physical problems using established maintenance condition standards as a reference.

Conifer. A tree that bears cones and evergreen needle-like or scale-like leaves. Its families include pine, juniper, and spruce.

Controlled surface use (CSU). Use or occupancy is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation), but identified values or resources present require special operational constraints that may require modification of activities and uses. CSUs are not used as a substitute for the No Surface Occupancy (NSO) or Timing stipulations.

Corrective maintenance. Maintenance performed on a non-routine basis and considered to be a one-time only cost.

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

Crucial winter range. Those areas that contain key cover, forage, topographical features or other resources that are important to the survival of wildlife during winter months. See Map 2-9.

Cubic feet per second (cfs). As a rate of stream flow, a cubic foot of water passing a referenced section in 1 second of time. One cfs flowing for 24 hours will yield 1.983 acre-feet of water.

Culvert. A conduit or passageway under a road, trail, or other facility usually consisting of a round pipe, a pipe arch, or an open or closed bottom box or arch.

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

Cultural resources inventory. An inventory to assess the potential presence of cultural resources. There are three classes of surveys:

> **Class I.** An existing data survey. This is an inventory of a study area which provides a narrative overview of cultural resources by using existing information to compile existing cultural resources site record data. The data is then used 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. Upon its completion, no further cultural resources inventory work is normally needed.

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.

Deciduous. Trees that shed or lose foliage at the end of a growing season period. Examples include oak, maple, birch, and aspen.

Decision area. For purposes of this AMS document, all public land managed by the BLM within the planning area (both surface and mineral estate) is referred to as the "decision area."

Deep soil. A soil that is 40 to 60 inches deep over bedrock or to other material that restricts the penetration of plant roots.

Desert Land Entry (DLE): The Desert Land Act was passed by Congress in 1877 to encourage and promote the economic development of the arid and semi-arid public lands of the Western States. Through the Act, individuals may apply for a desert-land entry to reclaim, irrigate, and cultivate arid and semi-arid public lands. At this time the South Dakota Field office does not have any lands designated as suitable for desert entry.

Design narrative. A detailed description of the project to be designed, the extent of required services and a preliminary cost estimate.

Design value (DV). A statistic that describes the air quality status of a given location relative to the level of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Design values are defined to be consistent with the individual NAAQS in terms of their averaging times and their statistical formats.

Density. The size of the population in relation to some unit of space.

Desired future condition (DFC). The condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. The DFC is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction).

Desired plant community. One of the several plant community types that may occupy an ecological site, the one or combination that meets the minimum quality criteria for the soil, water, air, plant and animal resources, and that meets the landowner's or manager's objectives.

Diameter breast height (DBH). The diameter of a tree taken at 4.5 feet above ground level and expressed in inches.

Disruptive activities. Those resource uses and activities that are likely to alter the behavior of, displace, or cause excessive stress to wildlife populations occurring at a specific location and/or time. In this context, disruptive activity(ies) refers to those actions that alter behavior or cause the displacement of wildlife such that reproductive success is negatively affected, or the physiological ability to cope with environmental stress is compromised. This term does not apply to the physical disturbance of the land surface, vegetation, or features. Examples of disruptive activities may include fence construction, noise, vehicle traffic, or other human presence regardless of the activity. The term is used in conjunction with protecting wildlife during crucial life stages (e.g., breeding, nesting, birthing, etc.), although it could apply to any resource value.

This definition is not intended to prohibit all activities or authorized uses. For example, emergency activities (e.g., fire suppression, search and rescue), rangeland monitoring, routine maintenance associated with an approved authorization, dispersed recreational activities (e.g., hunting, hiking) and livestock grazing are not considered disruptive activities.

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

Drainage, surface. Runoff or surface flow of water from an area.

Durability (protective and ecological): the maintenance of the effectiveness of a mitigation site and project for the duration of the associated impacts, which includes resource, administrative/legal, and financial considerations. (adopted and modified from BLM Manual Section 1794).

Earnings. Wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietor's income (including inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments).

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

Ecological site. A distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation (NRCS 1997). BLM frequently uses Field Office Technical Guides to review and use Ecological Site Descriptions that have been developed by the Natural Resources

Conservation Service (NRCS) to gain an understanding of the characteristics and potential of individual ecological sites. Additional information can be found at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/technical/fotg. Site last accessed 2/21/12.

Ecological site inventory (ESI). The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of the kind, proportion, or amount of plant species.

Ecological status. The present state of vegetation and soil protection of an ecological site in relation to the potential natural community for the site. Vegetation status is the expression of the relative degree of which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a community resemble that of the potential natural community. The four classes of ecological status ratings are early seral, mid-seral, late-seral, and potential natural community with vegetation corresponding to 0-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, and 76-100% of the potential natural community standard.

Economical /Technically Feasible. Actions which are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant. It is the BLM's sole responsibility to determine what actions are technically and economically feasible. The BLM will consider whether implementation of the proposed action is likely given past and current practice and technology; this consideration does not necessarily require a cost-benefit analysis or speculation about an applicant's costs and profit. (Modified from the CEQ's 40 Most Asked Questions and BLM NEPA Handbook, Section 6.6.3)

Ecosystem. An arrangement of living and non-living things and the forces that move among them. Living things include plants and animals. Non-living parts of ecosystems may be rocks and minerals. Weather and wildfire are two of the forces that act within ecosystems.

Ecosystem-based management. Management driven by explicit goals, executed by policies, protocols, and practices, and made adaptable by monitoring and research based on our best understanding of the ecological interactions and processes necessary to sustain ecosystem composition, structure, and function. Also, any land management system that seeks: to protect viable populations of all native species, to perpetuate natural-disturbance regimes on a regional scale, to adopt a planning timeline of centuries, and to allow human use at levels that do not result in long-term ecological degradation.

Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (ESR). Emergency stabilization actions are initiated within one year of a fire to stabilize and prevent unacceptable damage of natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life and property resulting from the effects of a fire, and to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Rehabilitation actions are taken within three years of the fire to repair or improve lands that are unlikely to recover to a management-approved condition and to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Employee compensation. Wages and salaries paid to employees by industries, plus the value of benefits and any contributions to Social Security and pension funds by the employee and employer.

Encroachment. The progression of trees from forested areas into grassland or shrub land.

Endangered species. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Engineering Evaluation Cost Analysis (EECA). Performed to evaluate alternate removal actions or expedited response actions (ERAs) in terms of their effectiveness, implementability, and cost, for cleaning up any contamination that may be found.

Ephemeral stream. A stream or reach of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no continuous supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Epithermal deposit. A type of hydrothermal deposit that occurs mainly as veins formed within 1,600 feet of the surface and with temperatures ranging from 122 to 392°F.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, occurring mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as with fire, which exposes the surface.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as floodplains and coastal plains; synonymous with natural erosion.

Evaporite mineral. A mineral precipitated as a result of evaporation (example: halite).

Even-aged silvicultural system. A planned sequence of treatments designed to manage a stand of trees to a single age class in which the range of tree ages in the stand is usually ± 20% of the rotational age.

Exceedance. With respect to a National Ambient Air Quality Standard means one occurrence of a measured or modeled concentration greater than the specified concentration level of such standard for the averaging period (1-hr, 3-hr, 8-hr, 24-hr, or annual) specified by the standard.

Exception. An exception is a one-time exemption for a particular site within the leasehold or other type of authorization. Exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis; the stipulation continues to apply to all other sites within the leasehold. An exception is a limited type of waiver. See also Waiver and Modification.

Exceptional event. An event that affects air quality, is not reasonably controllable or preventable, is an event caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event, and is determined by the USEPA Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 50.14 to be an exceptional event. It does not include stagnation of air masses or meteorological inversions, a meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation, or air pollution relating to source noncompliance.

Exemption Area. Thirty-five sections of land which are completely surrounded by USFS lands. This area was not included in the Black Hills National Forest because of the complicated land pattern and the many mining claim conflicts; thus, it was left under the BLM's administration. This area contains approximately 22,500 acres; approximately 5,080 acres of the total acreage are public domain. The public domain acreage consists of numerous irregular tracts that range from 0.02 acres to more than 1,200 acres.

Existing routes. The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and horseback riders and are, to the best of the BLM's knowledge, in existence at the time of RMP publication

Extended attack. A wildfire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander. Extended attack implies that the complexity level of the incident will increase beyond the capabilities of initial attack incident command.

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). An ERMA is an administrative unit that requires specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or R&VS program investments.

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. The FLPMA specifies several key directions for the BLM, notably that management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield; that land use plans be prepared to guide management actions; that public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources; that public lands be retained in federal ownership; and that public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

Feldspar. The most abundant mineral of Earth's crust. The two groups are alkali and plagioclase.

Fertility. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, aggregation, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fire-adapted. Evolved strategies that allow populations to be maintained on sites where fires commonly occurred.

Fire behavior. The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuels, weather, and topography.

Fire Behavior Prediction Models (FBPS). A set of mathematical equations that can be used to predict certain aspects of fire behavior when provided with an assessment of fuel and environmental conditions.

Fire cycle. The average time between fires in a given area.

Fire effects. The physical, biological, and ecological impact of fire on the environment.

Fire flood (or air injection). Term used in oil and gas industry. Fire flood works by forcing air into a well under great pressure to get it into a producing formation. The air temperature rises to the high temperature of the formations 9,000 feet below the surface and under these conditions spontaneously ignites some of the remaining oil in the formation. This increases gas pressure and heat even more and tends to move the oil as well as water from a pattern of injection wells toward a pattern of producing wells to be recovered.

Fire intensity. The product of the available heat of combustion per unit area of ground and the rate of spread of the fire. Heat energy released by the fire.

Fire management. The integration of knowledge of fire protection, prescribed fire, and fire ecology into multiple use plans, decision making, and land management activities. Fire management places fire in perspective with overall land management objectives.

Fire management area. One or more parcels of land having a common set of fire management objectives.

Fire Management Plan (FMP). A plan that identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire and prescribed fire). The plan is supplemented by operational plans, including but not limited to preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire burn plans, and prevention plans. Fire Management Plans assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated.

Fire Management Unit (FMU). Any land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, major fire regimes, or groups that set it apart from the management characteristics of an adjacent FMU. Fire Management Units are scalable and cannot be separated geographically. The FMUs may have dominant management objectives and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives. The development of FMUs should avoid redundancy. Each FMU should be unique as evidenced by management strategies, objectives, and attributes.

Fire Planning Unit (FPU). Describes the geographic planning area. It can include a single or multiple land use plan planning area(s), cross-jurisdictional boundaries including adjacent BLM office lands, and/or other partner lands. A FPU consists of one or more FMUs.

Fire regime. A set of recurring conditions of fire that characterize a given fire-maintained ecosystem.

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC). An interagency, standardized tool for determining the degree of departure from reference condition vegetation, fuels, and disturbance regimes. Helps to guide management objectives and set priorities for treatments.

A federal interagency, standardized tool for determining how similar a landscape's fire regime is to its natural or historical state. Fire regime condition classes are broken down into three categories. Landscapes determined to fall within the category of FRCC 1 contain vegetation, fuels, and disturbances characteristic of the natural regime. FRCC 2

landscapes are those that are moderately departed from the natural regime. FRCC 3 landscapes reflect vegetation, fuels, and disturbances that are uncharacteristic of the natural regime.

Classes of fire regimes are then grouped by categories of frequency (expressed as mean fire return interval) and severity. Refers specifically to five groups used in federal policy and planning: 0-35 years, low severity; 0-35 years, stand replacement; 35-100 years, mixed severity; 35-100 years, stand replacement; 200+ years, stand replacement.

Fire suppression. Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include fireline construction, backfiring, and application of water or chemical fire retardants.

Floodplain. The 100 year floodplain, as determined by the best available data. Often used as shorthand for the NSO stipulation related to riparian areas, wetlands, 100 year flood plains of rivers and streams, and water bodies. 100 year floodplains have been defined by combining the following categories of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Flooded Soils interpretation: Very Frequent, Frequent, Occasional, and Rare (USDA NRCS, 2011). These are subcategories of soils which are likely to be flooded at varying levels of frequency. The Rare category represents lands subject to 1 to 5 flooding events in 100 years. (http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/contents/part618.html see: 618.26) The combined Flooded Soils categories are a substitute, for unavailable designated 100 year floodplains, since it is the best available data.

Fluvial (fluviatile) deposit. A sedimentary deposit laid down, transported by, or suspended in, a stream.

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

Forage utilization. The percentage of available forage actually consumed by the domestic grazing animal based on net forage accumulation that occurs prior to and while they occupy the pasture unit.

Forb. A plant with a soft rather than permanent woody stem, that is not a grass or grass-like plant.

Forest health. The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain their complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity, while providing for human needs and values.

Fossil. The remains or traces of an organism preserved by natural processes in the Earth's crust. This would include plants and animals, their tracks, burrows, and other imprints and are considered a non-renewable resource. It does not include minerals such as coal, oil and gas, and tar sands. Vertebrate fossils include fossils of animals with a spinal column. Non-vertebrate fossils include fossils of organisms without a spinal column.

Front Country. A Recreational Setting Characteristics (RSC) class where the character of the natural landscape is partially modified but does not overpower the natural landscape (e.g. roads, structures, utilities). Rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays are present. Other criteria apply as described in Appendices L and M.

Fuel. Combustible plant material, both living and dead, that is capable of burning in a wildland fire situation.

Fuel loading. The amount of fuels present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight per unit area.

Fuel model. Simulated fuel complex for which all fuel descriptors required for the solution of a mathematical rate of spread model have been specified.

Fuel type. An identification association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of spread or resistance to control under specific weather conditions.

Fuels management. The treatment of fuels that would otherwise interfere with effective fire management or control. For instance, prescribed fire can reduce the amount of fuels that accumulate on the forest floor before the fuels become so heavy that a natural wildfire in the area would be explosive and impossible to control.

Fuels reduction. Manipulation, including combustion or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control. Often includes thinning and/or prescribed burning.

Fuels treatment. The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce fire hazard.

Fugitive dust. Particulate matter suspended into the ambient air caused by man-made and natural activities such as the movement of soil from agricultural cropland, vehicles on unpaved roadways, construction, blasting, and wind. It is not dust that is emitted from definable point sources such as industrial smokestacks, gravel quarries, or grain mills.

Functional at risk. Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

Priority General Management Areas. Areas with or without on-going or imminent impacts containing sage-grouse habitat outside the priority areas. Management actions would maintain habitat for sustainable sage grouse populations to promote movement and genetic diversity. Areas are delineated based on sage grouse habitat. These areas were formerly called General Habitat in the Draft SD RMP/EIS.

Geocaching. An outdoor activity in which the participants use a Global Positioning System receiver or other navigational techniques to hide and seek containers which usually hold a logbook.

Guidelines. Refer to **Best Management Practices**.

Graben. A fault-bounded, down-dropped portion of the Earth's crust.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches in diameter. An individual piece of gravel is a pebble.

Grazing preference. A superior or priority position against others for the purpose of receiving a grazing permit or lease. This priority is attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.

Grazing relinquishment. The voluntary and permanent surrender by an existing permittee or lessee, (with concurrence of any base property lienholder(s)), of their priority (preference) to use a livestock forage allocation on public land as well as their permission to use this forage. Relinquishments do not require the consent or approval by BLM. The BLM's receipt of a relinquishment is not a decision to close areas to livestock grazing.

Grazing system. Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

Groundwater (geology). Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Gullying. Formation of an erosion channel by concentrated surface runoff which generally has a cross sectional area larger than one square foot (1' deep by 1' wide). Gullies often form where road surface or ditch runoff is directed onto unprotected slopes.

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 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.

Harvest efficiency. The total percent of vegetation harvested by a machine or ingested by a grazing animal compared to the total amount of vegetation grown in the area in a given year. For continuous grazing, harvest efficiency usually averages 25 percent on rangeland.

Hazardous fuels. Combustible forest materials. Includes vegetation such as grass, leaves, ground litter, plants, shrubs, and trees that feed a fire.

Hazardous fuels reduction. Any treatment of a hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and fire intensity, or rate of spread.

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.

Herd Area (HA). A geographic area identified as having provided habitat for a wild horse herd in 1971 when the Wild and Free Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act (P.L. 92-195) was passed. None present in the planning area.

Heterogeneity. The quality or state of having dissimilar elements; having parts that are unlike or without interrelation; completely different.

High resource values. Lands with high resource values are considered to be public lands that have the caliber of resources to qualify them for inclusion in SMAs, such as ACECs, NWSRs, WSAs, and high resource areas such as those that contain critical fish and wildlife habitat, wild horse herds, cultural sites, and threatened and endangered species habitat. Long-term retention of public lands in these SMAs is either required by law through congressional action or identified through the land use planning process.

Historic fire regime. Periodicity and pattern of naturally occurring fires in a particular area or vegetative type, described in terms of frequency, biological severity, and area of extent.

Hooper Dairy Road. Located on Fort Meade Recreation east of the VA complex on Highway 34. It provides access to the City of Sturgis ball diamonds and a private residence at the former Hooper Dairy. It is shown on Meade County records as Cypress Lane.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes.

Hot-springs deposit. A type of hydrothermal deposit formed in a hot-springs environment.

Hydrothermal deposit. A mineral deposit formed by hot, mineral-laden fluids.

Hydric soil. A soil that formed under condition of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. One indicator of a hydric soil is a bluish/greyish soil color.

Implementation planning. NEPA planning conducted at the individual project scale for the purposes of implementing the selected alternative of the RMP/EIS or to ensure project level requests are consistent with the direction found in the selected alternative of the RMP. Also referred to as project level planning.

Incidental use. Personal use of other vegetative resources on the site where they are obtained, or if they are transported to a secondary location, personal use of the resources within a reasonable period of time by the person obtaining them Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 5400.0-5).

Indigenous plants. Plants native to the locale in question.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Initial attack. The suppression action that is carried out exclusively by the forces that are planned and used for action on initiating fires. The actions taken by the first resources upon arrival at a wildfire to protect lives and property and to prevent further expansion of the fire.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM is an important component of proposed weed management approach for noxious weed control under all of the alternatives. IPM is defined as an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. This approach is intended to reduce noxious weed damage to tolerable levels by using predators, parasites, genetically resistant hosts, environmental modifications, and when necessary and appropriate, chemical pesticides (herbicides). Treatment methods and acceptable levels of infestation are to be described in site-specific environmental analyses. An acceptable level of infestation may be incorporated into a desired plant community where total eradication is not economically or biologically reasonable.

Integrated Weed Management (IWM). IWM is a decision making process that uses site-specific information to make decisions about treatment choices. IWM involves four general categories of management option including cultural, biological, physical and chemical. IWM is based on the fact that combined strategies for weed management work more effectively than a single strategy.

Interim Management Policy (IMP). Policy for managing public lands under wilderness review. Section 603 (c) of FLPMA states: "During the period of review of such areas and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall continue to manage such lands according to his authority under this Act and other applicable law in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness, subject, however, to the continuation of existing mining and grazing uses and mineral leasing in the manner and degree in which the same was being conducted on [the date of approval of this act]: *Provided*, That, in managing the public lands the Secretary shall by regulation or otherwise take any action required to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands and their resources or to afford environmental protection."

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives groundwater discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Introduced species. A species not part of the original fauna or flora of the area in question, but introduced from another geographical region through human activity. Syn.: exotic. Introduced is not synonymous and should not be confused with the term "invasive species."

Invasive plants. Plants that are not part of (if exotic) or are a minor component of (if native) the original plant community or communities; have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions; or are classified as exotic or noxious plants under state or federal law. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants.

Invasive species. Invasive species are plants, animals, or pathogens that are non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to harm economy, environment, or human health (Executive Order 13112).

Invertebrate. An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column.

Jurisdictional wetland. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions and meet the requirements of "waters of the United States". To meet this definition three elements are essential and made mandatory (through policy) for regulatory purposes: (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Karst region. An irregular limestone region with sinks, underground streams, and caverns.

Key area. A relatively small portion of a rangeland selected, based on its location, use, or grazing value, as a monitoring site for grazing use. Key areas, when properly selected, reflect the overall acceptability of current grazing management over a pasture or area.

Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA). "An area in which the geology, nearby discoveries, competitive interest, or other indicia would, in the opinion of the Secretary, engender the belief in men who are experienced in the subject matter that the prospect for extraction of geothermal stream or associated geothermal resources are good enough to warrant expenditures or money for that purpose" [43 CFR 3200.05(k)].

Lacustrine deposit (geology). Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Ladder fuels. Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease.

Landscape. An area composed of interacting and inter-connected ecosystems that are repeated because of the geology, landform, soils, climate, biota, and human influences through the area. A landscape is composed of watersheds and smaller ecosystems.

Lease stipulation (oil and gas). Conditions of lease issuance that provide protection for other resource values or land uses by establishing authority for substantial delay or site changes or the denial of operations within the terms of the lease contract. The authorized officer has the authority to relocate, control timing, and impose other mitigation measures under Section 6 of the Standard Lease Form. Lease stipulations clarify the Bureau's intent to protect know resources or resource values.

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.

Lek. For this RMP analysis, leks are areas used by sage-grouse during the mating season where males display to attract receptive females. Lek locations are typically used with great fidelity for decades or longer, though they may move some over time. These sites are characterized by low vegetation with sparse shrubs often surrounded by big sagebrush communities. Leks are considered to be the center of sage-grouse activities. Existence of a greater sage-grouse lek is supported by data collection. Supporting data defined as: a) minimum of 2 years with 2 or more males lekking on site (preferred); or b) 1 year with 2 or more males lekking on site followed with evidence of lekking (vegetation trampling, feathers, and droppings) during subsequent year. For the purpose of this RMP analysis, BLM follows South Dakota Game, Fish, & Parks in recognizing leks as active or inactive.

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

Limestone. A sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate.

Limited. Designated areas and trails where the use of OHVs is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year, are possible. For the purposes of this AMS, a limited area is one where motorized and mechanized travel is restricted to designated routes, unless otherwise noted. Off-road cross-country travel is prohibited in limited areas. Some routes may be closed in limited areas.

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

Litter. Top layer of the forest, scrubland, or grassland floor, directly above the fermentation layer. It's composed of loose debris including sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

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 xeolites). Whether or not a particular mineral deposit is locatable depends on such factors as quality, quantity, mineability, demand, and marketability.

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

Maintenance. The work required to keep a facility (road or building) in such a condition that it may be continuously utilized at its original or designed capacity/efficiency and for its intended purposes.

Maintenance level. An established standard which prescribes the frequency and intensity of maintenance necessary to meet the management and use objectives of the facility.

Major ROWs. Defined as 100 kV and over for transmission lines and 24 inches and over for pipelines. Guidance for this definition comes from the WO consistency ADPP teams.

Management Framework Plan (MFP). BLM land use plan; predecessor to a resource management plan.

Map unit. The basic system of description in a soil survey and delineation on a soil map. Can vary in level of detail.

Mast. Any type of fruit or nut produced by trees or shrubs and eaten by wildlife.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphosed. Rock that has been altered in composition, texture, or structure by heat or pressure or both.

Middle Country. A Recreational Characteristic Setting (RSC) class where the character of the natural landscape is mostly retained. A few modifications contrast with the character of the landscape (e.g. fences, primitive roads). Facilities usually contain maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead development and basic toilets. Other criteria apply as shown in Appendices L and M.

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 material as sand, building stone, gravel, clay, and moss rock obtainable under the Minerals Act of 1947, as amended.

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

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST). The concept of MIST is to use the minimum amount of force necessary to achieve wildland fire management protection objectives, consistent with land and resource management objectives.

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."

Minor ROWs. Defined as other ROWs not considered as Major ROWs (see above). Also includes communication (comm) sites and towers.

Mitigation. Actions taken to avoid, minimize, or rectify impacts of a land management practice; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations.

Modification. A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied.

Monitoring. Regular collection of data to evaluate: 1) whether objectives or land health standards are being achieved; 2) effectiveness of management actions.

Mosaic. An arrangement of landscape elements that are arranged in a pattern that literally resembles an abstract tile mosaic, where many small patches (tiles) of varying shape and size fill the entire landscape.

Mountain Pine Beetle Risk. The susceptibility of ponderosa pine stands to infestation by mountain pine beetle based on stand density: 0-59 sq. ft. basal area= Low; 60-100 sq. ft basal area = Moderate; greater than 100 sq. ft. basal area = High.

Multiple use management. Management of public land and resource values to best meet various present and future needs of the American people. This means coordinated management of resources and uses to assure the long-term health of the ecosystem.

Multiplier. A change in an economic measure resulting from a specified change in some other economic measure.

Multi story. Consisting of an overstory of trees and/ or shrubs and an understory of other, smaller plants.

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

National Fire Plan. A planning document that directs the actions of USDA Forest Service and Department of the Interior agencies in preparing for wildland fires and reducing their impacts on people and resources. The National Fire Plan is based on the five key points of firefighting--rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuel reduction, community assistance, and accountability.

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

National Historic Landmark (NHL). National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

Naturalness (a primary wilderness value). An area that generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, wherein the imprint of people's work is substantially unnoticeable.

Net Conservation Gain: The actual benefit or gain above baseline conditions. For GRSG, the intent is to provide a net conservation gain to the species. To do so, in undertaking BLM management actions, and, consistent with valid existing rights and applicable law, in authorizing third party actions that result in habitat loss and degradation within priority habitat (core population areas and core population connectivity corridors), the BLM will require and ensure mitigation that provides a net conservation gain to the species including accounting for any uncertainty associated with the effectiveness of such mitigation. This will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions.

No surface occupancy (NSO). Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration and development is prohibited to protect identified resource values. NSO restrictions do not restrict the lessees of fluid minerals from exploiting the fluid mineral resources under the leases restricted by this constraint through use of directional drilling from sites outside the NSO area. An NSO stipulation may be applied to other uses depending on the type of occupancy and use the potential level of surface disturbance or disruption may create. In most cases, NSO restrictions would not apply to range improvements, structures associated with monitoring, restoration or improvement of wildlife habitat conditions and small scale recreation facilities. Refer to **Surface-disturbing activities** and **Disruptive activities** for related subject matter.

Non-constructional improvements. A practice or treatment which improves the resource condition and/or production for multiple use. Such improvements may include seedlings; plant control through chemical, mechanical, biological means; prescribed burning; water spreaders; pitting; chiseling; and contour furrowing.

Nonfunctional. Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc.

Non-invasive introduced species. Plants that meet the introduced species definition and do not spread aggressively from the area in which they originally occurred or were planted. They pose little threat to natural area diversity or managed /agricultural area productivity.

Non-native plant. A plant introduced with human help (intentionally or accidentally) to a new place or new type of habitat where it was not previously found. *Note:* Not all non-native plants are invasive.

Nonpoint Source Pollution. Comes from many sources over a wide area. (Agricultural practices are a major form, including fertilizer runoff into streams.)

Noxious weed. A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics--aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or non-native, new, or not common to the United States.

Nurse crop. A type of vegetation that is used to provide shade, nutrients or other benefits to seeded vegetation. Nurse crops last for one or two growing seasons and usually consist of annual or short lived perennial plants.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV). 43 CFR8340.0-5(a) Off-road vehicle (Off-highway vehicle) means any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately 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 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.

Off-road vehicle designations. Public lands designated for OHV use. Lands in the planning area are designated as open, limited, or closed for OHV use.

Open. (1) Designated areas and trails where OHVs may be operated (subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343). For the purposes of this AMS, an open area is where all types of motorized vehicles (for example, jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes) and mechanized uses (mountain bikes,

wheelbarrows, game carts) are allowed to travel freely 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. (2) Areas that are available for Rights-of-Way (ROWs) and associated development.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition.

Overstory. The trees in a forest that form the upper crown cover.

Paleontological locality. A geographic point or area where a fossil or associated fossils are found in a related geological context. A paleontological locality is confined to a discrete stratigraphic layer, structural feature, or physiographic area.

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.

Pasture. (1) Grazing lands comprised of introduced or domesticated native forage species that are used primarily for the production of livestock. They are not in rotation with crops. (2) A grazing area enclosed and separated from other areas by fencing or other barriers; the management unit for grazing land.

Patented claim. A claim on which title has passed from the federal government to the mining claimant under the Mining Law of 1872.

Pavement. A surface course of concrete or bituminous material placed on a road, trail, turnout, etc., to support the traffic load and distribute it to the subgrade.

Planning area. The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. The planning area includes the entire State of South Dakota. See also "Decision area".

Percolation. The downward movement of water through the soil.

Perennial stream. A stream in which water is present during all seasons of the year.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile, measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the saturated soil.

Permitted use. The forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease and is expressed in AUMs.

Personal income. Employee compensation plus property income.

Personal Use. Use other than for sale, barter, trade, or obtaining a profit (CFR 5400.0-5).

Pest. Any plant or animal (including insects, mites, weeds, bacteria, fungi, viruses, vertebrates, etc.) whose activities interfere with human health, convenience, comfort, or profits. Broadly defined to include pests affecting food, fiber, and shelter: pests of public health importance; and nuisance pests.

Philtown Road. Locally known as Old Stone Road. It extends from the west boundary of Fort Meade Recreation Area ACEC to the Backcountry Byway and is opened as a bypass during the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally.

Physiographic province. A geographic region with similar climatic, land form, and geologic features and which is significantly different from adjacent regions.

Piping. Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipe-like cavities by water moving through the soil.

Pluvial. Referring to a period of greater rainfall.

Point source pollution. Input of pollution from a single source in a specific location.

Policy. A guiding principle upon which a specific decision or set of decisions is based.

Porphyry deposit. A large, low-grade metallic mineral deposit containing disseminated sulfide minerals (examples: copper, gold, molybdenum, or tin).

Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC). Geologic units are classified according to the Potential Fossil Yield Classification system, usually at the formation or member level, based on the relative abundance of significant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts. The classification uses a ranking of 1 through 5, with Class 5 assigned to units with a very high potential for fossils. The classifications are described below:

Class 1 – Very Low. Igneous or metamorphic geologic units, or other units not likely to contain recognizable fossil remains. Management concern is negligible for Class 1 units and mitigation requirements are rarely necessary.

Class 2 – Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are not likely to contain vertebrate fossils or significant non-vertebrate fossils. Management concern is low for Class 2 units and mitigation requirements are not likely.

Class 3 – Moderate or Unknown. Fossiliferous sedimentary geologic units where fossil content varies in significance, abundance, and predictable occurrence; or sedimentary units of unknown fossil potential. Management concern may extend across the entire range of management. Ground-disturbing activities require sufficient assessment to determine whether significant resources occur in the area of the proposed action and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources. Pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, or avoidance procedures may be necessary.

Class 4 – High. Geologic units containing known occurrences of significant fossils, but these occurrences may vary in local abundance and predictability. Management concern is moderate to high, depending on the potential impacts of the proposed action and local geologic conditions. Pre-disturbance field surveys are often needed, and avoidance or on-site monitoring may often be necessary during project activities.

Class 5 – Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce significant fossils and that are at risk of human-caused adverse impacts or natural degradation. Class 5 areas merit a high level of management focus. Mitigation of ground-disturbing activities, including pre-disturbance surveys, on-site monitoring, or avoidance procedures, are nearly always necessary. These units are often the focus of illegal collecting activities. Special management designations may be appropriate for protection or interpretation.

Potential natural community (PNC). The biotic community that would become established on an ecological site if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions. Natural disturbances are inherent in its development. The PNC may include acclimatized or naturalized nonnative species.

Potential to emit (PTE). The maximum capacity of a facility or emitting unit, within physical and operational design, to emit a pollutant. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or emitting unit to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, is treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable.

Precommercial thinning. The removal of trees not for immediate financial return but to reduce stocking to concentrate growth on the more desirable trees.

Prescribed burning. Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state. This burning is under specified environmental conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the fire line intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

Prescribed fire. A wildland fire originating from a planned ignition to meet specific objectives identified in a written, approved, prescribed fire plan for which NEPA requirements have been met before ignition.

Prescription. (1) In terms of fire and fuels management, prescriptions are practices to accomplish specific land and resource management objectives, as well as measurable criteria which guide the selection of appropriate management actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, and legal considerations under which the fire will be allowed to burn. (2) A specific set of management practices or techniques that are usually applied at the implementation level to accomplish natural resource goals or objectives.

Preventative maintenance. Scheduled servicing, repairs, inspections, adjustments, and replacement of parts that result in fewer breakdowns and fewer premature replacements and achieve the expected life of facilities and equipment.

Prevention. Activities directed at reducing the number of person-caused fires, including public education, law enforcement, dissemination of information, and the reduction of hazards.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). A regulatory program under the Clean Air Act to limit air quality and AQRV degradation in areas currently achieving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The PSD program established air quality classes in which differing amounts of additional air pollution are allowed above a legally defined baseline level. Small additional air pollution may be considered significant in PSD Class I areas (certain large national parks and wilderness areas in existence on August 7, 1977, and specific Tribal lands redesignated since then). PSD Class II areas allow deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled growth (most of the country). Area classes are described below.

> **Class I Area.** An area that allows only minimal degradation above "baseline." The Clean Air Act designated existing national parks over 6,000 acres and national wilderness areas over 5,000 acres in existence on August 7, 1977, as mandatory federal Class I Areas. These areas also have special visibility protection. In addition, four tribal governments have redesignated their lands as Class I Areas.
>
> **Class II Area.** An area that allows moderate degradation above "baseline." Most of the United States (outside nonattainment areas) is Class II. Also see "Sensitive Class II Area."
>
> **Class III Area.** Any area that allows the maximum amount of degradation above "baseline." Although the U.S. Congress allows air quality regulatory agencies to redesignate Class II lands to Class III, none have been designated.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Increment and Increment Analysis. The allowable PSD increment is the change in pollutant concentration allowed in a Class I, Class II, or Class III area. PSD increment values are provided in USEPA regulations. As performed by the BLM for NEPA analysis, PSD increment analysis is a method of comparing predicted (modeled) pollutant concentrations to the USEPA's allowable PSD increment values for the purpose of public disclosure only. The BLM increment analysis is not a regulatory analysis. State air quality agencies and the USEPA perform regulatory PSD increment analysis.

Primitive and unconfined recreation (a primary wilderness value). 1) Non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation activities. Refers to wilderness recreation opportunities, such as nature study, hiking, photography, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and other related activities. Does not include the use of motorized vehicles, bicycles, or other mechanized means of travel. 2) A Recreational Setting Characteristics (RSC) class that contains an undisturbed landscape. Other RSC criteria apply as described in Appendices L and M.

Primitive road. A linear route managed for by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standard.

Primary wilderness values. The primary or key wilderness values described in the Wilderness Act by which Wilderness Study Areas and designated wilderness are managed to protect and enhance the wilderness resource. Values include roadlessness, naturalness, solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, and size.

Probable sale quantity (PSQ). The allowable harvest level that can be maintained without decline over the long term if the schedule of harvest and regeneration are followed. Not a commitment to offer for sale a specific level of timber volume every year.

Problem or problematic soil. Soils with physical or chemical properties that make reclamation difficult. Some examples of problem soils include soils with high salinity or sodicity, low fertility soils, soils that lack cohesiveness, or soils with extremely high clay content.

Productivity.

Soil productivity: the capacity of a soil to produce plant growth, due to the soil's chemical, physical, and biological properties (such as depth, temperature, water-holding capacity, and mineral, nutrient, and organic matter content).

Vegetative productivity: the rate of production of vegetation within a given period.

General: the innate capacity of an environment to support plant and animal life over time.

Profile grade. The trace of a vertical plane, as shown on the drawings, intersecting the top surface at the center line of the proposed facility construction.

Project level planning. NEPA planning conducted at the individual project scale for the purposes of implementing the selected alternative of the RMP/EIS or to ensure project level requests are consistent with the direction found in the selected alternative of the RMP. Also referred to as implementation planning.

Proper functioning condition (PFC). Referring to riparian-wetlands, properly functioning when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris are present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows. The functioning condition of these areas is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water, and vegetation.

Priority General Management Areas. Areas with or without on-going or imminent impacts containing sage-grouse habitat outside the priority areas. Management actions would maintain habitat for sustainable sage grouse populations to promote movement and genetic diversity. Areas are delineated based on sage grouse habitat. These areas were formerly labeled General Habitat (GH) in the Draft SD RMP/EIS.
Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA). Areas with limited impacts containing substantial and high quality sage grouse habitat that support sustainable sage grouse populations. Management actions would emphasize the protection and enhancement of sustainable sage grouse populations. Areas are delimitated by using "key", "core" and connectivity data/maps and other resources. These areas were previously labeled Protection Priority Areas (PPAs) in the Draft SD RMP/EIS.

Public land. Any land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

Public road. Part of a public agency road system. A public road is not within the BLM's jurisdiction, does not receive support from BLM construction or maintenance funds, and is not subject to BLM regulations. This differs from a road built to serve a BLM facility which the public is allowed to use, such as a road to a recreation site. A BLM road remains under BLM control, even though it serves the general public. The BLM administers no "legal" public roads. A public road must meet the criteria for public roads as established by the Secretary of Transportation (23 U.S.C. 101 and 104).

Range of historical variability. Ecological conditions and the spatial and temporal variation in these conditions that are relatively unaffected by people within a period of time and geographical area appropriate to an expressed goal.

Rangeland. Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.

Rangeland health. The degree to which the integrity of the soil and the ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems are sustained.

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

Reclamation. Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.

Reconstruction. Replacing, rebuilding, or restoring an improvement, facility or treatment (i.e. fence, spring development, cattle guard, road, trail, building, parking lot, etc.) to its original or modified condition.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). A means of characterizing recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities.

Recreation Setting Characteristic (RSC). A method for describing setting characteristics for recreation use, drawing on physical, social, and operational facets. See Appendices L and M.

Recreation site. An area where management actions are required to provide a specific recreation setting and activity opportunities to protect resource values, to provide public visitor safety and health, or to meet public recreational use demands and recreation partnership commitments. A site may or may not have permanent facilities.

Recreation use permits. Authorizations for use of developed facilities that meet the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, as amended, or subsequent authority (such as the pilot fee demonstration program). Recreation use permits are issued to ensure that U.S. residents receive a fair and equitable return for the use of those facilities to help recover the cost of construction, operation, maintenance, and management of the permits.

Recreational gold panning. See **Casual use**.

Reference conditions. Information on the vegetation structure and composition and the processes that shaped them that are used to define management or restoration goals.

Refugia. An area where special environmental circumstances have enabled a species or community of species to survive after decline or extinction in surrounding areas

Rehabilitation. The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildfire or the fire suppression activity.

Removal site evaluation (RSE). A document that determines if a removal action is necessary, which is composed of a preliminary assessment (PA) and a site inspection (SI).

Reportable quantity. The amount of a hazardous material or substance that is considered reportable under CERCLA. Reportable quantities are 1 pound or greater or an amount as established and listed at 40 CFR 302.4 or under section 111 of the Clean Water Act.

Required Design Features (RDFs). Required Design Features are required for certain activities in all GRSG habitat. RDFs establish the minimum specifications for certain activities to help mitigate adverse impacts. However, the applicability and overall effectiveness of each RDF cannot be fully assessed until the project level when the project location and design are known. Because of site-specific circumstances, some RDFs may not apply to some projects (e.g., a resource is not present on a given site) and/or may require slight variations (e.g., a larger or smaller protective area). All variations in RDFs would require that at least one of the following be demonstrated in the NEPA analysis associated with the project/activity:

- A specific RDF is documented to not be applicable to the site-specific conditions of the project/activity (e.g.due to site limitations or engineering considerations). Economic considerations, such as increased costs, do not necessarily require that an RDF be varied or rendered inapplicable;
- An alternative RDF is determined to provide equal or better protection for GRSG or its habitat;

A specific RDF will provide no additional protection to GRSG or its habitat.

Research Natural Area (RNA). An area where natural processes predominate and which is preserved for research and education. Under current BLM policy, these areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of ACECs and are designated as ACECs.

Reserve Common Allotment. A reserve common allotment is an area which is designated in the land use plan as available for livestock grazing but reserved as an area available for use as an alternative to grazing in another allotment in order to facilitate rangeland restoration treatments and recovery from natural disturbances such as drought or wildfire. The reserve common allotment would provide needed flexibility that would help the agency apply temporary rest from grazing where vegetation treatments and/or management would be most effective.

Resource management facility. Any physical development, including transportation facilities, structures, developments, practices, treatments, or improvements used to aid in the management, rehabilitation, and protection of the public lands and waters.

Resource Management Plan (RMP). A land use plan as described by the FLPMA.

Residual impacts: Impacts that remain after applying avoidance and minimization mitigation; also referred to as unavoidable impacts.

Restoration. Actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes. May be used in the context of repair or re-establishment of a specific component of the ecosystem, i.e. vegetation restoration.

Retirement. Ending livestock grazing on a specific area of land.

Rhyolite. A fine-grained, light-colored silica-rich igneous rock composed largely of potash feldspars and quartz.

Rift. A graben of regional extent; it marks a zone where the entire crust is ruptured under tension.

Right-of-way. A permit or an easement authorizing the use of public land for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, and reservoirs. Also, the reference to the land covered by such an easement or permit.

Right-of-way avoidance area. An environmentally sensitive area where a right-of-way may be granted only when no feasible alternative is available.

Right-of-way corridor. A parcel of land identified by law or by order of the Secretary of the Interior, through a land use plan, or by other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future rights-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way that are similar, identical, or compatible.

Right-of-way exclusion area. An environmentally sensitive area where a right-of-way will be granted only in cases where there is a legal requirement to provide such access.

Rilling. Formation of channels by concentrated surface runoff that is less than one square foot in cross sectional area. It typically forms where rainfall and surface runoff is concentrated on fillslopes, cutbanks, and ditches. Larger channels are called gullies.

Riparian. BLM Technical Reference 1737-9 defines riparian areas as a form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation (USDI, BLM 1998).

Riparian/aquatic system. Interacting system between aquatic and terrestrial situations. Identified by a stream channel and distinctive vegetation that requires or tolerates free or inbound water.

Riparian ecosystem. The ecosystems around or next to water areas that support unique vegetation and animal communities as a result of the influence of water.

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

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

Roadway. As used herein, the portion of a road within the limits of the excavation and embankment.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more (examples: pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders).

Routes. A combination of roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (such as jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders).

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called "surface runoff." Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called "ground-water runoff" or "seepage flow from ground water."

Sage-grouse. In this plan, this term refers only to greater sage-grouse *Centrocercus urophasianus* .

Salable minerals. Common varieties of mineral materials such as sand, gravel, and stone, as well as petrified wood. Common mineral materials may be sold or disposed of through free use permits under the provision of the Materials Act of July 31, 1947, amended July 23, 1955, and September 25, 1962.

Saline soil. A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs the growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Sand (geology). A rock fragment or detrital particle between 0.0025 and 0.08 inches in diameter.

Sawtimber. Trees or logs that are large enough (usually at least 9 inches in diameter) to be sawed into lumber. Minimum length is usually 8 feet.

Scenic river. A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Section 03 Grazing Permit. Grazing permit issued to graze livestock on public lands within grazing districts as outlined in The Taylor Grazing Act, As Amended (1934). Grazing preference is given to nearby landowners engaged in the livestock business or owners of water or water rights as may be necessary to permit the proper use of the land or water that they own.

Section 15 Grazing Lease. Grazing lease issued to graze livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts as outlined in The Taylor Grazing Act, As Amended (1934). Grazing preference is given to landowners owning land contiguous with the public lands.

Section 202 lands. Lands being considered for wilderness designation under Section 202 of FLPMA.

Sediment. Soil, rock particles, and organic or other debris carried from one place to another by wind, water, or gravity.

Sensitive Class II Area. A Class II area under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program for which a federal land management (FLM) agency, state agency, or tribal authority requests Air Quality Related Value (AQRV) analysis comparable to that performed for PSD Class I areas. Agencies with jurisdiction over sensitive Class II areas sometimes request that the lead agency implement mitigation measures to protect AQRVs at sensitive Class II areas. Sensitive Class II areas are not addressed by the Clean Air Act.

Sensitive Soil. Sensitive soil characteristics may include erodibility (by water and wind), compaction, fugitive dust resistance, and reclamation suitability. The criteria to define and identify areas with sensitive soils in this RMP/EIS were outlined by BLM's State Coordinator for Soils, Water, and Riparian; Soil Scientists within the BLM Montana-Dakotas organization, and the NRCS. Methodology was outlined within an original organization-specific Reclamation Suitability interpretation criteria. Sensitive soils is equivalent to representative slope* multiplied by wind erodibility index* greater than or equal to seven (whereas * designates individual interpretations within the NRCS's Soil Survey Geographic Databases (USDA, NRCS, 2011). A site specific evaluation found that some steep slopes were overlooked by this analysis in South Dakota. This problem did not present itself in other BLM Montana-Dakota field offices. Since every state NRCS conducts soil surveys in a slightly different manner, this issue was addressed by the BLM South Dakota Office by adding slopes over 25% from the Digital Elevation Model data to the sensitive soils criteria for GIS analysis. The criteria used to define and identify areas with sensitive soils may be adapted as conditions change or new information or technology becomes available.

The criteria used to define and identify areas with sensitive soils may be adapted as conditions change or new information or technology becomes available.

Series, soil. A nationally defined soil type set apart on distinct soil properties that affect use and management. In a soil survey, this includes a group of soils that have profiles that appear most alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying material. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shallow soil. A soil that is 10 to 20 inches deep over bedrock or to other material that restricts the penetration of plant roots.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The portion of the roadway contiguous to the travelway for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use and for lateral support of pavement structure, or the edge of the travel way if no shoulder width exists.

Significant paleontological resource (also, significant fossil resource). Any paleontological resource that is considered to be of scientific interest, including most vertebrate fossil remains and traces, and certain rare or unusual invertebrate and plant fossils. A significant paleontological resource is considered to be scientifically important because it is a rare or previously unknown species, it is of high quality and well-preserved, it preserves a previously unknown anatomical or other characteristic, provides new information about the history of life on earth, or has identified educational or recreational value.

Silica. Silicon dioxide (SiO_2), occurring in both crystalline (such as quartz, cristobalite, and chalcedony) and amorphous form (such as opal), as well as impure forms (such as diatomite and chert), and combined as silicates for numerous significant minerals (such as feldspars or amphiboles).

Silt (geology). A rock fragment or detrital particle smaller than very fine sand and larger then coarse clay, ranging from 0.0024 to 0.00016 inches in diameter and commonly having a high content of clay minerals. As a soil separate: individual mineral particles ranging in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter)to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05millimeter). As a soil textural class: soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Silviculture. The science, art, and practice of caring for, cultivating, managing, and development of forests.

Slash. Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning, or brush cutting; can include logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps, and broken understory trees or brush.

Slate. A compact, fine-grained, platy metamorphic rock formed from shale or claystone.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. For example, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Snags. Standing dead trees with no live branches.

Sodic (alkali) soil. A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at Earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil association. A group of soils geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single soil map unit.

Soil classification. The systematic arrangement of soils into groups or categories on the basis of their characteristics.

Soil compaction. An increase in soil bulk density of 15 percent or more from the undisturbed level.

Soil complex. A map unit of two or more kinds of soils in such an intricate pattern or so small an area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping.

Soil productivity. The capacity of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Soil profile. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Soil survey. A field investigation resulting in a soil map showing the geographic distribution of various kinds of soil and an accompanying report that describes the soil types and interprets the findings

Soil texture. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil.

South Dakota Oil and Gas Reasonably Foreseeable Development Study Area. The Geographical area in western South Dakota studied for the oil and gas Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). An SRMA is an administrative unit where existing or proposed recreation opportunities and RSCs are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation.

Special Recreation Permits. Authorizations that allow for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, to protect recreational and natural resources, and to provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial special recreation permits also are issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

Special status species. Plant or animal species known to be or suspected to be limited in distribution, rare or uncommon within a specific area, or vulnerable to activities that may affect their survival. Lists of special status species are prepared by knowledgeable specialists throughout South Dakota. The BLM updates the list of BLM sensitive species as new information becomes available or new direction/guidance is provided.

Special stipulation. A specific operating condition or limitation added to a mineral lease to protect sensitive resources which modifies the original terms and conditions of that lease.

Spot treatment. The application of herbicides directly on or around the undesired plants.

Stand. A group of standing trees which usually have characteristics that will distinguish it from other stands. Differences could be the species, average diameter, density, and location.

Stand density. An expression of the total stocking of a stand of trees and is measured in square feet of basal area per acre.

Stand replacement. When a stand has been totally modified by some disturbance (fire, insects, disease, logging) and needs to start or be started over.

Standard. A principle which must be followed or a condition which must be met.

Standard landscape assessment. Method of determining characteristics which make up a landscape. Means of describing a geographic area utilizing GIS.

Stewardship contracting. Allows private organizations or businesses to remove forest products, such as trees and undergrowth, in return for performing work to restore and maintain healthy forest ecosystems. Work performed under stewardship contracts can provide a source of local employment and income to contribute to the development of sustainable communities.

Stipulations. Requirements that are part of the terms of an authorization; usually a mineral lease. In this plan, stipulations and restrictions may be consolidated under the general term of "restrictions." Some stipulations are standard on all Federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses. An oil and gas **Lease Stipulation** is a condition of lease issuance that provides a level of protection for other resource values or land uses by restricting lease operations during certain times or locations or to avoid unacceptable impacts, to an extent greater than standard lease terms or regulations. A stipulation is an enforceable term of the lease contract, supersedes any inconsistent provisions of the standard lease form, and is attached to and made a part of the lease. Lease stipulations further implement the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) regulatory authority to protect resources or resource values. Lease stipulations are developed through the land use planning process.

Stream channel. The hollow bed where a natural stream of surface water flows or may flow; the deepest or central part of the bed, formed by the main current and covered more or less continuously by water.

Steep slopes. Areas with steep slopes may present a management problem when disturbances on the surface cause unacceptable resource impacts (loss of soil productivity or excessive downslope sedimentation) or can be difficult to reclaim. Within this RMP, steep slopes, currently defined as areas with a slope over 25%; are incorporated into the sensitive soil criteria. Please see **Sensitive soils** (above).

Structure. How the parts of ecosystems are arranged, both horizontally and vertically. Structure might reveal a pattern, mosaic, or total randomness of vegetation.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates.

Succession. The progressive replacement of plant communities on a site following disturbance. Described in terms of early, mid, late, and potential natural community (PNC).

Supplemental values. Resources associated with wilderness that contribute to the quality of wilderness areas.

Suppression. All the work of extinguishing a fire or confining fire spread.

Surface occupancy and use. Refer to **No surface occupancy (NSO)**.

Surface course. The top layer of a road structure designed to resist skidding, traffic abrasion, and the disintegrating effects of climate and to provide structural support for heavy vehicles.

Surface fuels. Loose litter on the soil surface, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches that have not yet decayed; also grasses, forbs, low and medium shrubs, tree seedlings, heavier branchwood, downed logs, and stumps interspersed with or partially replacing the litter.

Sustained yield. Maintenance of an annual or regular periodic output of a renewable resource from public land consistent with the principles of multiple use.

Surface-disturbing activities. The physical disturbance or removal of land surface and vegetation. Some examples of surface-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, construction of roads, well pads, pipelines, powerlines, pits/reservoirs, facilities, recreation sites, and mining. Vegetation renovation treatments that involve soil penetration and/or substantial mechanical damage to plants (plowing, chiseling, chopping, etc.) are also surface-disturbing activities.

This definition is not intended to prohibit all activities or authorized uses. For example, emergency activities (e.g., fire suppression, search and rescue), rangeland monitoring, routine maintenance associated with an approved authorization, dispersed recreational activities (e.g., hunting, hiking) and livestock grazing are not considered surface disturbing activities.

Technical /Economically Feasible. Actions which are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant. It is the BLM's sole responsibility to determine what actions are technically and economically feasible. The BLM will consider whether implementation of the proposed action is likely given past and current practice and technology; this consideration does not necessarily require a cost-benefit analysis or speculation about an applicant's costs and profit. (Modified from the CEQ's 40 Most Asked Questions and BLM NEPA Handbook, Section 6.6.3)

Terrestrial. Living or growing in or on the land.

Thinning. Reduction in density of stocking by harvesting or deadening trees to prevent overcrowding and stagnation of a stand of trees, to accelerate growth, or to improve the health of the trees that remain.

Threatened species. Any species or significant population of that species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Usually includes only those species that have been recognized and listed as threatened by federal and state governments but may include species categorized as rare, very rare, or depleted.

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

Timeliness: The lack of a time lag between impacts and the achievement of compensatory mitigation goals and objectives (BLM Manual Section 1794).

Timing limitation (TL) (seasonal restriction). Prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values.

Total dissolved solids (TDS). 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. The sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and non-point sources.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because of its association with a living community's cultural practices or beliefs that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the community's continuing cultural identity.

Trail. A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

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.

Trend. The direction of change in ecological status observed over time. Trend is described as toward or away from the potential natural plant community or as not apparent. Trend is also used to describe an increase or decrease in a population or an activity or types of an activity over a period of time.

Trespass. Any unauthorized use of public land.

Turnout. A short auxiliary lane on a one-lane road provided for the passage of meeting vehicles or a small area adjacent to the road allowing vehicles to stop temporarily.

Two-aged silvicultural system. A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with two age classes.

Understory. That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site. All the plants that grow beneath the main canopy of a forest. The understory may contain seedlings of the overstory trees, small trees, shrubs and forbs.

Undertaking. According to 36CFR800.16(y) an Undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

Uneven-aged silvicultural system. A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes.

Unplanned ignition. The initiation of a wildland fire by lightning, volcanoes, and unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires.

Upland (geology). In general, land at a higher elevation than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

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

Vegetation loss. The loss of vegetation cover.

Vegetation manipulation. Alteration of present vegetation by using fire, plowing, or other means to manipulate natural succession trends.

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

Vertebrate. An animal having a backbone or spinal column.

Viewshed. Everything that can be seen from a certain point.

Visit. A unit of measure for evaluating the amount of recreational activity on public land; equivalent to one person spending any part of a day recreating on public land.

Visitor day. Represents one person using BLM-managed lands for all or part of one day. For example, if one person spent one night camping on public lands, it is counted as two visitor days.

Visual resources. The visible physical features on a landscape (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprise 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. Classifications used to identify the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A classification is assigned to public lands based on the guidelines established for scenic quality, visual sensitivity, and visibility.

VRM Class I. This classification preserves the existing characteristic landscape and allows for natural ecological changes only. Includes congressionally authorized areas (wilderness) and areas approved through an RMP where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

VRM Class II. This classification retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities should be low and not evident.

VRM Class III. This classification 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. This classification 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.

Visual sensitivity. Visual sensitivity levels are a measure of public concern for scenic quality and existing or proposed visual change.

Waiver. A waiver is a permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

Waiver, Exceptions and Modification (WEMs). Exceptions, waivers, and modifications provide an effective means of applying "Adaptive Management" techniques to oil and gas leases and associated permitting activities to meet changing circumstances. The criteria for approval of exceptions, waivers, and modifications should be supported by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, either through the land use planning process or site-specific environmental review. An exception, waiver, or modification must be based on one of two criteria. According to 43 CFR 3101.1-4, "A stipulation included in an oil and gas lease shall be subject to modification or waiver only if the authorized officer determines that the factors leading to its inclusion in the lease have changed sufficiently to make the protection provided by the stipulation no longer justified or if the proposed operations would not cause unacceptable impacts." Refer to Appendix E for more information.

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

Waterway. Any body of water including lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds whether or not they contain aquatic life.

Water terms (according to dissolved-solids concentration, in milligrams per liter).

Freshwater—less than 1,000.
Slightly saline water—1, 000 to 3,000.
Moderately saline water—3,000 to 10,000.
Very saline water—10,000 to 35,000.
Brine—Greater than 35,000.

Way. As used herein, a road-like feature used by vehicles having four or more wheels but not declared a road by the owner and which receives no maintenance to guarantee regular and continuous use.

Wetlands. Federal policy defines wetlands as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and which, under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. BLM Manual 1737, Riparian-Wetland Area

Management, includes marshes, shallow swamps, lakeshores, bogs, muskegs, wet meadows, estuaries, and riparian areas as wetlands (USDI BLM 1998).

Wild horses. Unbranded and unclaimed horses that use public land as all or part of their habitat or that have been removed from such land by an authorized officer but have not lost their status under Section 3 of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.

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; supplemental values, such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features.

Wilderness inventory. A written description of resource information and data and a map of those public lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603 (a) of FLPMA and Section 2 (c) of The Wilderness Act.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA). A road-less area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics, as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2 (c) of The Wilderness Act. WSAs were administratively designated by BLM following evaluation of wilderness inventories.

Wildfire. An unplanned ignition of a wildland fire (such as a fire caused by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires) and escaped prescribed fires.

Wildland fire. A general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS). This system assists fire managers and analysts in making strategic and tactical decisions for fire incidents.

- Develops a scalable decision support system for agency administrators
- Uses appropriate fire behavior modeling, economic principles, and information technology
- Supports effective wildland fire decisions consistent with Resource and Fire Management Plans
- Removes alternative comparison and decision tree development
- Pre-loads information from the following sources to allow pre-planning: Land Management Plans/Fire Management Plans, Other sources, Pre-planned decision criteria, Local spatial data files
- Provides scalability for incident complexity
- Can be ended at any level, can progress through levels, or jump to appropriate level

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

Wintering areas or winter range. Areas with woody vegetation or trees that are utilized by wildlife for hiding, shelter, or forage during winter periods. Wintering areas in the South Dakota RMP planning area include riparian areas with shrubs or trees, juniper woodlands, large woody draws, rough topographic lands within the Two Rivers Area, and sagebrush cover over 10 percent. See Map 2-9.

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.

Woodland. Forest land on which trees are present but form only an open canopy, the intervening areas being occupied by lower vegetation. Forest lands which produce or are capable of producing no more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercially important tree species.