

7 GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym or Abbreviation	Meaning
ACE	Alfred Clapham Environmental, Inc.
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQRVs	Air Quality Related Values
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BOE	Barrel of Oil Equivalent
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDOGGR	California Department of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic feet per second
COA	Conditions of Approval
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWE	Cumulative Watershed Effects
dB	Decibel
DB(A)	A weighted decibels
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report (under CEQA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (under NEPA)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Equivalent Roaded Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FDR	Forest Development Road
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
Forest Plan	Forest Land and Resource Management Plan
FP	Forest Plan
FS	Forest Service
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
GIS	Geographic Information System
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HOGPA	High Oil and Gas Potential Area
ID	Interdisciplinary

Acronym or Abbreviation	Meaning
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
IN	Information Notice
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
KGS	Known Geologic Structure
L _{dn}	Day-night noise measurement
LPNF	Los Padres National Forest
LRMP	Land & Resource Management Plan
LSU	Limited Surface Use
MCF	Thousand Cubic Feet
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCCAB	North Central Coast Air Basin
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFMP	National Forest Management Plan
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NL	No Lease
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOI	Notice of Intent
Non-HOGPA	The area within the Lease Study area that is not in a High Oil and Gas Potential Area (HOGPA)
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	No Surface Occupancy
NSR	New Source Rule
NTL	Notice to Lessee(s)
NWPS	National Wilderness Preservation System
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV	Off-Road Vehicle
PM ₁₀ & PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality
psi	Pounds per square inch
RD	Ranger District
RFD	Reasonably Foreseeable Development
RFDS	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario
RN	Roaded Natural
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROC	Reactive Organic Compounds
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-Way
RPA	Resource Planning Act
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day
SCCAB	South Central Coast Air Basin
SCCS	Southern California Conservation Strategy
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLT	Standard Lease Terms
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SPM	Semi-primitive Motorized

Acronym or Abbreviation	Meaning
SPNM	Semi-primitive Non-motorized
SUP	Special Use Permit
SUPO	Surface Use Plan of Operations
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TEPS	Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Sensitive (Species)
TES	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive (Species)
TL	Timing Limitations
TOC	Threshold of Concern
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of Interior
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VAC	Visual Absorption Capability
VMS	Visual Management System
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WSI	Watershed Sensitivity Index

DEFINITIONS

<u>Word or Phrase</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Abandonment	Termination of operations for production from a well. Permanent abandonment involves plugging the well and removal of installations.
Adopted VQOs	Visual Quality Objectives Adopted for LPNF
Affected Environment	Surface or subsurface resources (including social and economic elements) within or adjacent to a geographic area that could potentially be affected by oil and gas activities. The environment of the area to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. (40 CFR 1502.15)
Airshed	Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.
Alternative	An oil and gas leasing scenario being considered.
Alternative, No Action	An alternative that maintains current established trends or management direction.

Anadromous Fish	Fish that migrate from salt water seas up fresh water streams to reproduce.
Apparent Naturalness	Roadless area characteristic defined as an indicator of whether an area appears natural to most people who are using the area. It is a measure of importance of visitors' perception of human impacts to the area. There may be some human impact, but it would not be obvious to the casual observer and the area would have the appearance of being affected only by the forces of nature.
Application for Permit to Drill (APD)	An application to drill a well submitted by a lessee or operator to the BLM. The APD consists of a Drilling Plan that discusses downhole specifications and procedures (reviewed by the BLM) and a Surface Use Plan of Operations (SUPO) that examines surface uses, including access roads, well site layout, cut and fill diagrams, reclamation procedures, production facility locations, etc. (reviewed by the Forest Service). The approved APD is a contract between the operator and the Federal government and cannot be changed or modified unless authorized by the BLM and the Forest Service.
Authorized Officer	The Forest Service employee delegated Officer given the authority to perform a duty described in these rules. A Regional Forester, Forest Supervisor, District Ranger, or Minerals Staff Officer, depending on the scope and level of the duty to be performed.
Background	One of the distance zones of a landscape being viewed. Extends from middleground to infinity. Texture is seen as groups or patterns of trees.
Best Management Practices (BMPs).	The set of management practices that, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water-related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met.
Biological Diversity.	The diversity or numbers of species that collectively represent the living plants and animals within a local, regional, or continental landscape.
Biological Evaluation.	A documented Forest Service review of Forest Service activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species.
BLM lease form 3100-11	The standard form used by BLM for oil and gas leases.

Blowout	An uncontrolled explosion of gas, oil, or other fluids from a drilling well. A blowout or "gusher" occurs when formation pressure exceeds the pressure applied to it by the column of drilling fluid and when blowout prevention equipment is absent or fails.
Buffer Zone	An area between two different land uses that is intended to resist, absorb, or otherwise preclude developments or intrusions between the two use areas.
CALWATER	State of California protocol for delineating watersheds.
Candidate Species	Any species not yet officially listed but that is undergoing a status review or is proposed for listing according to Federal Register notices published by the Secretary of the Interior.
Class I Wilderness Areas	Class I areas are those wilderness areas more than 5,000 acres that were in existence as of August 7, 1977, or any later expansions made to these wildernesses. All other National Forest land is Class II, including new wilderness. In Los Padres National Forest, Class I areas include the San Rafael and Ventana Wilderness areas.
Clean Water Act	The Clean Water Act is the primary federal law that protects our nation's waters, including lakes, rivers, aquifers and coastal areas.
Condition of Approval (COA)	Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an Application for a Permit to Drill or a Sundry Notice is approved.
Congressionally Designated Areas	Areas established by Congressional legislation, such as National Wildernesses, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas.
Connected Actions	Connected actions are those actions that are (1) closely related to the proposed action and automatically triggered by the proposed action, (2) cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously, or (3) are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification (40 CFR 1508.25).
Contrast	The effect of a striking difference in the form, line, color, or texture of an area being viewed.
Controlled Surface Use (CSU)	Allowed use and occupancy (unless restricted by another stipulation) with identified resource values requiring special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights.

<p>Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)</p>	<p>An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effort on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.</p>
<p>Criteria Pollutants</p>	<p>Air pollutants used in determining significance of impacts: NO_x, ROC, SO_x, CO, & PM₁₀.</p>
<p>Critical Habitat</p>	<p>Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitat shall not include the entire geographic area which can be occupied by the threatened and/or endangered species.</p>
<p>Cultural Resources</p>	<p>Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events.</p>
<p>Cumulative Actions</p>	<p>Cumulative actions are actions that, when viewed with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions may have cumulatively significant impacts. (40 CFR 1508.25).</p>
<p>Cumulative Impact</p>	<p>The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.</p>
<p>Cumulative Watershed Effects (CWE)</p>	<p>CWE is estimated by evaluating the sensitivity of the watershed to disturbance from land use and the amount of land use that has occurred, and is planned to occur, in the watershed.</p>
<p>Developed Recreation</p>	<p>Recreation that occurs at man-made developments, such as campgrounds, picnic grounds, resorts, ski areas, trailheads, etc.</p>
<p>Developed Recreation Sites</p>	<p>Relatively small, distinctly defined areas where facilities are provided for concentrated public use (i.e., campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming areas).</p>

Direct Effects	Caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
Directional Drilling	The intentional deviation of a wellbore from vertical to reach subsurface areas off to one side from the drilling site. Also known as slant drilling.
Dispersed Recreation	That portion of outdoor recreation use that occurs outside of developed sites in the unroaded and roaded Forest environment (i.e., hunting, backpacking, and hiking).
Disposal Well	A well that produced water from other wells is injected into, and thereby into an underground formation for disposal.
Distance Zone	The divisions of a landscape being viewed. Three zones are used to describe a landscape: foreground, middleground, and background.
District Ranger	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands on a Ranger District.
Diversity	(1) The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area. (2) The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a Land and Resource Management Plan.
Duration	The length of time management activity and its impacts will be taking place.
Ecosystem	All organisms in a community plus the associated environmental factors.
Effects (also see Impacts)	Effects are impacts upon the environment and can be direct, indirect, or cumulative.
Endangered Species	Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Classified by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Enhancement	A short-term visual resource management objective aimed at increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

Environmental Analysis	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long-term environmental effects that include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A formal public document prepared to analyze and disclose the impacts on the environment of the proposed project or action and alternatives.
Environmental Justice	When environmental effects do not disproportionately affect minority or low-income communities.
Erosion	(1) The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep. (2) Detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.
Erosion Hazard	The probability of soil loss resulting from complete removal of vegetation and litter. It is an interpretation based on potential soil loss in relation to tolerance values.
Executive Orders 11990 and 11988	The purpose of these executive orders is to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and floodplains.
Existing Scenic condition	Current Scenic Condition of the Forest.
Exotic	Foreign, not native.
Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987	Act that gave USDA and FS increased authority regarding oil and gas leasing and administration on National Forest System lands.
Fisheries	Resident and anadromous fish species.

Foreground	One of the distance zones of a landscape being viewed. A distance that details can be perceived, normally within ¼ to ½ mile of the viewer. Must be determined on a case-by-case basis.
Foreground View	The landscape area visible to an observer in the near view.
Forest Plan	The Land and Resource Management Plan prepared pursuant to the National Forest Management Act covering standards, guidelines and management direction for one or more national forests and national grasslands.
Forest Service (FS)	The agency of the United States Department of Agriculture responsible for managing National Forests and Grasslands.
Form	The mass of an object or objects that appears visually unified.
Formation	A body of rock identified by lithic characteristics and stratigraphic position; it is prevailing, but not necessarily tabular, and is mapable at the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.
Fuelbreak	A linear corridor in which vegetation is modified to prevent fires from easily crossing.
General Conformity Rule	The Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 requires the EPA to promulgate rules to ensure that federal actions conform to appropriate State Implementation Plans (SIPs). The conformity provisions of the Clean Air Act, Section 176(c), prohibit federal agencies from taking any action that causes or contributes to any new violation of the NAAQS, increases the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delays the timely attainment of a standard. Conformity to a SIP is defined in the Act as meaning conformity to a SIPs purpose of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the NAAQS and achieving expeditious attainment of such standards (USDA Forest Service, 1995).
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.
Heritage Resources	Prehistoric, historic and Native American cultural resources.

Human Environment	The factors that include, but are not limited to biological, physical, social, economic, cultural, and aesthetic factors that interrelate to form the environment.
Hydrocarbon	Any organic compound, gaseous, liquid, or solid, consisting solely of carbon and hydrogen.
Hydrologic Unit	Hierarchical units for designating combinations of watersheds.
Impact (See Effects)	The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.
Indicator Species	A species of animal or plant whose presence is a fairly certain indication of a particular set of environmental conditions. Indicator species serve to show the effects of development actions on the environment.
Indirect Effects	Caused by the action later in time or farther removed in distance, but still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth-rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.
Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA)	Unroaded areas typically 5000 acres or more that meet criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's Roadless Area and Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a spinal column.
Issue	Potentially significant impact areas or areas of controversy
Key Wildlife Area	Any area that is critical to wildlife during at least a portion of the year. This importance may be due to vegetative characteristics such as residual nesting cover, or behavioral aspects of the animals such as lambing areas. Key areas include: winter ranges, lambing/fawning/calving areas, dancing/strutting grounds, nesting areas, breeding grounds, riparian and woody drainages, and roosting areas.

Landscape Character Type	The visual arrangement of a particular landscape as formed by the variety and intensity of the landscape features and the four basic elements of form, line, color, and texture. These factors give the area a distinct quality that distinguishes it from its immediate surroundings.
Leasable Minerals.	Minerals acquired only by lease and include oil, gas, oil shale, sodium, potassium, phosphate, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumin, and deposits of sulfur.
Lease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A legal document that conveys to a lessee the right to drill for oil and gas. 2. The tract of land on which a lease has been obtained, where producing wells and production equipment are located.
Lease Stipulations	Additional specific conditions that change the manner in which the operation may be conducted on a lease, or modify the lease rights granted.
Lease Study Area	The area of Los Padres National Forest being considered for mineral leases in this EIS. The Lease Study Area consists of all LPNF National Forest System lands not withdrawn from mineral entry (see Withdrawn Areas).
Management Area	An area with similar management objectives and a common management prescription.
Management Direction	A statement of multiple use, other goals, and objectives; and associated management prescriptions, standards, and guidelines for attaining them.
Middleground	One of the distance zones of a landscape being viewed. This zone extends from the limit of the foreground to three to five miles from the observer. Texture is characterized by masses of trees.

<p>Mitigation</p>	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action. (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation. (c) Rectifying the impact of repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment. (d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action. (e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
<p>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)</p>	<p>Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other requirements, NEPA directs federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.</p>
<p>National Forest Management Act (NFMA)</p>	<p>A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.</p>
<p>National Forest System (NFS)</p>	<p>All National Forest System lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all National Forest System lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system (16 U.S.C. 1609).</p>
<p>National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Natural Integrity</p>	<p>Roadless area characteristic defined as the extent to which long-term ecological processes are intact and operating. Impacts to natural integrity are measured by the presence and magnitude of human-induced change to an area. This change includes physical developments as well as activity in the area.</p>
<p>No Surface Occupancy (NSO)</p>	<p>A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the land surface to protect special values or uses. Lessees may access the oil and gas or geothermal resources under leases restricted by this stipulation through use of directional drilling from sites outside the NSO area.</p>

Operations	Surface disturbing activities that are conducted on a leasehold on National Forest System lands pursuant to a current approved surface use plan of operations, including but not limited to, exploration, development, and production of oil and gas resources and reclamation of surface resources.
Ozone	Ozone, the major constituent of smog, is formed through a complex series of chemical reactions and transformations in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is a strong irritant, which attacks the respiratory system, leading to lung tissue damage. Ozone also affects materials such as surface coatings, fabrics, and rubber.
PACFISH	A long-term strategy for protecting and restoring aquatic and riparian habitats for anadromous fish in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and portions of California.
Particulates	Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.
Plant Community	A group of individual plants of one or more species growing in a specific area in association with one another and with a complex of other plants and animals.
Policy	A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	A classification established to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in National Wilderness Preservation System areas in existence prior to August 1977 and other areas of National significance, while ensuring economic growth can occur in a manner consistent with the preservation of existing clean air resources. Specific emission limitations and other measures, by class, are detailed in the Clean Air Act.
Primitive (P)	Those recreation activities that occur in areas characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size.
Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD)	The hypothetical projected oil and gas activity that is expected to be generated if each alternative were implemented. These are the activities that would generate physical / biological and social / economic effects on the human environment.
Reasonable Range of Alternatives	The NEPA requires the proposed action, a no action alternative, and a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action be addressed in an EIS.

Reclamation	Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.
Record of Decision (ROD).	A document separate from, but associated with, an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.
Recreation Capacity	The number of people that can take advantage of a recreation opportunity at any one time without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience sought after.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	Land delineations that identify a variety of recreation experience opportunities in six classes along a continuum from primitive to urban. Each class is defined in terms of natural resource settings, activities and experience opportunities. The six classes are: Urban, Rural, Roaded Natural, Semiprimitive Motorized, Semiprimitive Non-motorized, and Primitive.
Rehabilitation	A short-term visual resource management objective used to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual or other resource impacts to the desired visual or other acceptable quality level.
Remoteness	A characteristic of an area defined as the perceived condition of being secluded, inaccessible, and "out of the way." Topography, vegetative screening, distance from human impacts, distance from sights and sounds of man, and difficulty of travel all contribute to remoteness.
Research Natural Area (RNA)	An area in as near a natural condition as possible, that exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for the scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public is not allowed.
Restore	To bring back to a former or original condition or appearance.
Revegetation	The reestablishment and development of self-sustaining plant cover. On disturbed sites, this normally requires human assistance such as seed bed preparation, reseeding, and mulching.

Riparian	Riparian areas consist of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, those lands in a position to directly influence water quality and water resources, whether or not free water is available. This would include all lands in the active flood channel and lands immediately upslope of stream banks. These areas may be associated with lakes, reservoirs, marshes, streams, bogs, wet meadows, and intermittent or permanent streams where free and unbound water is available.
Roaded Natural	A recreation opportunity classification term for describing a land area that has predominately a natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of sights and sounds of humans. Concentration of users is moderate to low. Roads of better than primitive class are usually within 0.5 mile. A broad range of motorized and non-motorized activity opportunities is available. Management activities are present and harmonize with the natural environment.
Roadless	Refers to the absence of roads that have been constructed and maintained by mechanical means to ensure regular and continuous use.
Roads	Vehicle routes that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. (A way maintained strictly by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.)
Rural Recreation Setting	A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum that is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and use practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high.
Scenic Quality Class	The designation (A, B, or C) assigned a scenic quality rating unit to indicate the visual importance or quality of a unit relative to other units within the same physiographic province.
Scoping/Scoping Process	An early and open public participation process for determining particular issues to be addressed in an environmental analysis and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.
Section 404 Permit	All riparian and wetland areas that qualify as jurisdictional wetlands are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and a Section 404 permit is required before any "dredge and fill" activities can occur in such areas.

Sediment	Solid mineral or organic material that is transported by air, water, gravity, or ice.
Seen area	That portion of the landscape that can be viewed from one or more observer positions. The extent or area that can be viewed is normally limited by landform, vegetation, structures, or distance.
Semiprimitive	A recreation opportunity classification term for describing land areas that have very few management controls lying between .5 mile and 3 miles from the nearest point of motor vehicle access, excepting four-wheel drive roads and trails, with mostly natural landscapes and some evidence of other people.
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	A land area classified as semiprimitive that may have primitive roads present and where motorized use is permitted. Settings, activities and opportunities are affected accordingly though there is still a moderate probability of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of humans.
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)	A land area classified as semiprimitive that has a natural environment and motorized use is not permitted. Non-motorized status increases the probability of experiencing isolation, independence, and closeness to nature. Challenge and risk are generally high. Resource management may be present; however, natural appearance is still maintained.
Sensitive Receptors	Sensitive receptors sites are defined as locations where adverse impacts could affect people or resources.
Sensitive Species	Those plant or animal species that are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations.
Sensitivity Levels	A measure of people's concern for the scenic quality of the Forest. Sensitivity levels are developed for visitors viewing the Forest as a result of traveling by car, hiking, camping, fishing, or boating. Some degree of sensitivity is established for all National Forest System lands. Three levels of sensitivity are used, with (1) one being most sensitive and (3) three the least.
Seral	A biotic community that is developmental; a transitory stage in an ecologic succession.
Significance Threshold	A point beyond which impacts are assumed to be significant

Significant Impact/Effect	An impact or effect is significant when it is projected to meet or exceed threshold standards, while considering how substantial the impact or effect is, considering its context and intensity.
Slope	The amount or degree of deviation from the horizontal or vertical. Concerning visual or scenic resources, as slope increases, views into a site and the size of the disturbance increase. Generally, the steeper slopes are more visible due to their location in the landscape.
Solitude	A personal, subjective value and roadless area characteristic defined as isolation from the sights, sounds, presence of others, and the developments of man. A primitive recreation experience includes the opportunity to experience solitude, a sense of remoteness, closeness to nature, serenity, and spirit of adventure.
Special Features	Unique geological, biological, ecological, cultural, or scenic features located in a roadless area. Unique fish and species, unique plants or plant communities, potential Research Natural Areas, outstanding landscape features such as unique rock formations, and significant cultural resource sites are some of the items that should be considered when analyzing this element.
Staged Decision Process	Oil and gas leasing on federal lands is a staged decision process. The stages are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands Availability Decision • Specific Lands Leasing Decision • Approval of the Application for Permit to Drill • Field Development Plan
Statistical Fire	A fire that constitutes a threat to the Forest and requires Forest Service suppression action.
Stipulation	A provision that modifies standard lease rights and is attached to and made a part of the lease.
Sundry Notice	Standard form to notify of or propose change of approved well operations subsequent to APD in accordance with 43 CFR 3162.3-2 (BLM) and Forest Service regulations.
Surface Use Plan of Operations (SUPO)	A plan for surface use, disturbance, and reclamation on a leasehold.
Tank Battery	A group of production tanks that store crude oil in the field.

Terrestrial	Living or growing in or on the land.
Terrestrial Ecosystem	All organisms in a land-based community plus the associated environmental factors.
Texture	Detail of landscape that varies with distance.
The IMPLAN Pro™	An economic input / output model.
Threatened Species	Any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as a threatened species.
Timing Limitation	Prohibits surface use during specified time periods (Seasonal Restriction) to protect identified resource values. The stipulation does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrate the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project-specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.
Trailhead	A developed recreation site with parking, signing, and other facilities designated to provide a take-off point for trail users.
Variety Class	A designation (A, B, or C) assigned to a homogeneous area of the landscape to indicate the visual importance or quality relative to other landscape areas within the same physiographic province.
Viewer Position	The relationship of the viewer to a specific site or structure. That is, whether a person is looking up at, down at, or across. Viewer position is classified as superior, normal, or inferior.
Visual (or Scenic) Resource	The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal of the unit.
Visual Absorption Capability (VAC)	The ability of a landscape to accept management practices without affecting its visual characteristics. The capability to absorb visual change. A prediction of how difficult it will be for a landscape to meet recommended VQOs.

<p>Visual Management System</p>	<p>A management system that establishes the "visual landscape" as a basic resource, treated as an essential part of the land. The visual management system provides a framework to inventory the visual resource and provides measurable standards for its management.</p>
<p>Visual Quality Objectives (VQO)</p>	<p>A classification based upon variety class, sensitivity level, and distance zone determinations. Each objective describes a different level of acceptable alteration based on aesthetic importance. The degree of alteration is based on contrast with the surrounding landscape. The VQOs are:</p> <p>Preservation: In general, human activities are not detectable to the visitor.</p> <p>Retention: Human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.</p> <p>Partial Retention: Human activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.</p> <p>Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but must, at the same time, use naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middle ground or background.</p> <p>Maximum Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.</p>
<p>Wetlands</p>	<p>Lands where saturation with water is the primary factor determining the nature of soil development and the kinds of animal and plant communities living under or on its surface.</p>
<p>Wildcat Well</p>	<p>An exploratory well drilled in an area where there is no oil or gas production.</p>
<p>Wilderness</p>	<p>An area of undeveloped Federal land designated Wilderness by Congress, retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable, (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and (4) also may contain features that are of ecological, geological, scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. These characteristics were identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964.</p>

Wilderness Management Direction	A document prescribing the general objectives, policies, and specific activity guidance applicable to all designated Forest wilderness areas. Specific management objectives, requirements, and decisions implementing administrative practices and visitor activities in individual wilderness areas are developed and described in the wilderness management plan for each unit.
Wildlife	Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates.
Withdrawal	A Congressional or administrative order that does not allow specified uses (e.g. oil and gas leasing) in designated areas.