

CHAPTER 5

GLOSSARY

Access - The opportunity to approach, enter and make use of public or private lands.

Affected Party-Under the Native American Graves protection and repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), an affected party is “an Indian tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, lineal descendant, Federal agency, or museum.”

Archaeological Resource - Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. They are capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) - The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.

Artifact – Something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art, especially an object of archaeological interest. An object that has been intentionally made or produced for a certain purpose.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Land management methods, measures, or practices intended to minimize or reduce water pollution. Usually BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice. BMPs are selected on the basis of site-specific conditions that reflect natural background conditions and political, social, economic, and technical feasibility.

Big Game - Certain wildlife that may be hunted for sport under state laws and regulations. In the Black Hills, these animals include deer, elk, turkey, mountain goats, and bighorn sheep.

Biological Diversity - The full variety of life in an area including the ecosystems, plant, and animal communities; species and genes; and the processes through which individual organisms interact with one another and with their environments.

Biological Evaluation (BE) - As defined by FSM 2670.5, a biological evaluation is a documented Forest Service review of Forest Service programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species. FSM 2672.4 identifies biological evaluation objectives and standards.

BMPs - (See "Best Management Practices.")

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

Conductor - A wire or combination of wires not insulated from one another, suitable for carrying electric current.

Conifer - A group of cone-bearing trees, mostly evergreen, such as the pine, spruce and juniper.

Conservation - The management of a renewable natural resource with the objective of sustaining its productivity in perpetuity while providing for human use compatible with sustainability of the resource; for a forest this may include managed periodic cutting and removal of trees followed by regeneration.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act NEPA) of 1969.

Cover Type - The vegetative species that dominates a site. Cover types are named for one plant species or non-vegetated condition presently (not potentially) dominant, using canopy or foliage cover as the measure of dominance. In several cases, sites with different species dominant have been lumped together into one cover type; co-dominance is not necessarily implied.

Crown (Vegetation) - The upper part of a tree or other woody plant carrying the main branch system and foliage and surmounting at the crown base a more or less clean stem.

Cultural Properties - (See "Historic Property.")

Cultural Resources - (See "Heritage Resources.")

Cumulative Effects - Collective results of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency or person undertakes the actions.

DBH – A measurement of trees "Diameter at Breast Height."

Decision Documents - Documents that provide the criteria and information used in the formulation and evaluation of alternatives and the preferred alternative.

Direct Effects - Results of an action occurring when and where that action takes place.

Distribution Line - Electrical systems or lines that are installed at or near the location where the electricity is used (e.g., residential areas), as opposed to central transmission systems that supply electricity to grids.

Diversity - Diversity refers to the distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan

(LRMP). This term is derived from the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). This term is not synonymous with "biological diversity."

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) - The draft of the statement of environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

Easement - A right held by one person to make use of the land of another for a limited purpose, such as a special-use authorization for a right-of-way that conveys a conditioned interest in National Forest System (NFS) land and is compensable according to its terms.

Ecosystem - 1) A community of living plants and animals interacting with each other and with their physical environment. A geographic area where it is meaningful to address the interrelationships with human social systems, sources of energy, and the ecological processes that shape change over time. 2) The complex of a community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit in nature.

Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) - Fields describing properties of a location or point in space and its electrical environment, including the forces that would be experienced by a charged body in that space by virtue of its charge or the movement of charges. The voltage, which is the "pressure," produces an electric field that moves the electricity through wires. The current produces a magnetic field, which is a measure of how much electricity is flowing. Thus, wherever there is electric current flowing (including through any type of wiring), there is both an electric and a magnetic field.

Eligible (Heritage Resources) - Indicates a specific heritage resource qualifies for or is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Endangered Species - Any species of animal or plant in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and so designated by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A document prepared by a federal agency in which anticipated environmental effects of a planned course of action or development are evaluated. A federal statute requires that such statements be prepared. It is prepared first in draft or review form and then in a final form. An impact statement includes the following points: the environmental impact of the proposed action; any adverse impacts that cannot be avoided by the action; the alternative courses of actions; the relationships between local short-term use of the human environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and a description of the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources that would occur if the action were accomplished.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, gravity, or other geological activities.

Feature (archeological) – A nonportable object, not recoverable from its matrix (usually in an archeological site) without destroying its integrity. Examples are rock paintings, hearths, post holes, floors, and walls.

Feature (historic) - A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property; a historic property.

Fire Risk - The chance of a fire starting, as affected by the nature and incidence of causative agents, including lightning, people and industry. Three risk scales are used: high, moderate, and low. High-risk areas include locations where lightning, people, or industry have commonly caused fire in the past; moderate-risk areas include locations where lightning, people, or industry have periodically caused fire in the past; and low-risk areas include locations where lightning, people, or industry have infrequently caused fire in the past.

Firewood - (See "Fuelwood.")

Forage - Vegetation used for food by wildlife, particularly ungulate wildlife and domestic livestock.

Forbs - Any herbaceous plant other than those in the grass, sedge, and rush families. For example, any non-grass-like plant that has little or no woody material.

Forest Supervisor - Official responsible for administering the Black Hills National Forest. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.

Forested Area - Land at least 10 percent of which is occupied by trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops; improved pastures; residential or administrative areas; improved roads of any width; and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.

FSM - Forest Service Manual.

Fuel Loading - The volume of the available or burnable fuels in a specified area, usually expressed in tons per acre.

Fuels - The organic materials that will support the start and spread of a fire: duff, litter, grass, weeds, forbs, brush, trees, and dead woody materials.

Goal - Broad, general statement that encompasses the desired future conditions that the U.S. Forest Service seeks to attain.

Grass/Forb, Grass/Forb Stage (Structural Stage1) - (See Structural Stages - Structural Stage1)

Guideline Preferred or advisable courses of action; deviations from guidelines are permissible, but the responsible official must document the reasons for the deviation.

Habitat - The place where an organism (plant or animal) lives.

Hard Snags (Vegetation) - A dead or partially dead tree composed primarily of sound wood, particularly sound sapwood.

Hardwood - Pertains to broadleaf trees or shrubs.

Heritage Resources - The physical remains (including but not limited to artifacts, structures, landscape modifications, rock art, trails, or roads) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, such as a sacred area for native peoples) of an area.

Historic Property - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains related to and located within such properties.

Human Remains – The body of a deceased person in any stage of decomposition or after cremation.

Ignition (Fire Management) - The initiation of combustion.

Implementation - Those activities necessary to initiate the actions in the approved land and resource management plan (LRMP).

Indirect Effects - Results of an action occurring at a location other than where the action takes place and/or later in time but in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Infrastructure - The facilities, utilities, and transportation systems needed to meet public and administrative needs.

Insulators - A material that offers high electric resistance making it suitable for covering or supporting components, terminals and wires to prevent contact of adjacent conductors resulting in a short circuit.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) or Project Analysis Team - A group of individuals with different specialized training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view and a broader range of expertise to bear on the problem.

Intermittent Stream - 1) A stream that flows only at certain times of the year, as when it receives water from springs or from a surface source, such as melting snow. 2) A stream that does not flow continuously, as when water losses from evaporation or seepage exceed the available streamflow.

Irretrievable, Irretrievable Commitments - Decisions causing changes that cannot be reversed. For example, road construction leads to an irretrievable loss of the productivity of the land under which the road is located. If the road is later obliterated, the land may eventually become productive again. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. Irreversible commitments often apply to non-renewable resources, such as minerals and heritage resources.

Isolated Find - The recovery of a single artifact, or very few non-diagnostic artifacts, during a cultural resources survey. Information is recorded, but no official site number is obtained.

Kilovolt (kV) - 1000 volts (see Volt).

Landscape Character - Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique. Valued landscape character creates a "sense of place" and describes the image of an area. The landscape character provides a reference for defining the inherent scenic attractiveness classes.

Management Indicator Species (MIS) - Plant or animal species or habitat components selected in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important.

Management Objectives - Clearly stated objectives describing the intended post-management status of an area. Typically, objectives are disclosed in the NEPA documentation.

Milligauss (mG) - A unit used to measure magnetic field strength; one-thousandth of a gauss.

Mitigation - Includes avoiding the impact altogether by not taking certain action or parts of an action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impacts by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Monitoring - The sample collection and analysis of information regarding Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met as well as the effects of those management practices on the land and environment.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) - An act declaring a national policy to encourage productive harmony between people and their environment; to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and simulate the health and welfare of people; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA) - A law passed in 1976 amending 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.

National Forest System (NFS) Land - Federal lands designated by Executive Order or statute as National Forests, National Grasslands or Purchase Units, or other lands under the administration of the Forest Service.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) – An act to establish a program for the Preservation of Historic Properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - A list of heritage resources that have local, state, or national significance. The list is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Native American Graves Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) - NAGPRA was established in 1990 to provide a means for museums and curation facilities to return certain collected items to Native American and Native Hawaiian groups. The Act pertains to the repatriation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Federal grants are awarded to indigenous groups and institutions holding collections under the act to assist in the repatriation process, which is overseen by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

Natural Regeneration - The renewal of a tree crop by natural means without seeding or planting done by people. The new crop is grown from self-sown seed or by vegetative means, such as root suckers.

Non-motorized Activities - Activities that do not incorporate the use of a motor, engine, or other non-living power source. Non-motorized activities exclude such machines as aircraft, hovercraft, motorboats, automobiles, motor bikes, snowmobiles, bulldozers, chainsaws, rock drills, and generators.

Noxious Weeds - Those plant species designated as weeds by federal or state laws. Noxious weeds generally possess one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; poisonous; toxic; parasitic; a carrier or host for serious insects or diseases; and generally non-native.

Objective - Concise statement of desired measurable results intended to promote achievement of specific goals. Attainment of objectives is limited by the application of standards and guidelines.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain.

Plant Communities - Assemblage of plant species living in an area. It is an organized unit to the extent that it has characteristics in addition to the individuals and populations and functions as a unit.

Project - One or more site-specific activities designed to accomplish a specific on-the-ground purpose or result. Projects are tiered to the Forest Plan and will have further site-specific analysis.

Public Access - Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency has secured a right-of-way for public use.

Ranger District - Administrative subdivisions of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

Reforestation - Reestablishment of a tree crop on forested land.

Responsible Official (Deciding Official) - The Forest Service employee who has the delegated authority to make a specific decision.

Revegetation - The reestablishment and development of a plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of reforestation or reseeding.

Right-of-way (ROW) - Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project or facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land. The privilege that one person or persons particularly described may have of passing over the land of another in some particular line.

Right-of-way Corridors - A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries.

Riparian Area - (See "Riparian Ecosystem.")

Roads - A general term denoting a way with at least two-wheel tracks for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 50 inches in width.

Sacred Site - Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.

Scenery - The composition of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and landrise effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

Scenic Class - Scenic classes measure the relative importance or value of discrete landscape areas having similar characteristics of scenic attractiveness and landscape visibility. Scenic classes are used during forest planning to compare the value of scenery with the value of other resources, such as timber, wildlife, late succession, or minerals. The higher the scenic class, the more important it is to maintain the highest scenic value. Scenic classes are determined and mapped by combining the three classes of scenic attractiveness with the distance zones and concern levels of landscape visibility. A numerical value of 1 to 7 is assigned to Forest lands. Generally, scenic classes 1-2 have high public value; classes 3-5 have moderate value; and classes 6 and 7 have low value.

Scenic Integrity (Existing or Objective) - State of naturalness or conversely the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. Integrity is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character in a national forest. It is the measure of the degree to which a landscape is visually perceived to be complete. The highest scenic integrity ratings are given to those landscapes that have little or no deviation from the character valued by constituents for its aesthetic appeal. Scenic integrity is used to describe an existing situation, standard for management, or desired future conditions.

- **Very High:** A scenic integrity level that generally provides for ecological change only.
- **High:** A scenic integrity level meaning human activities are not visually evident. In high scenic integrity areas, activities may only repeat attributes of form, line, color, and texture found in the existing landscape character.
- **Moderate:** A scenic integrity level that refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears slightly altered." Noticeable deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed.
- **Low:** A scenic integrity referring to the landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears moderately altered." Deviations begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed, but they borrow valued attributes such as size, shape, effect, and pattern of natural opening, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed. They should not only appear as valued character outside the landscape being viewed but compatible or complimentary to the character within.
- **Very Low:** A scenic integrity level that refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears heavily altered." Deviations may strongly dominate the valued

landscape character. They may not borrow from valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect, and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes, or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed. However, deviations must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain so that elements such as unnatural edges, roads, landings, and structures do not dominate the composition.

- **Unacceptable Low:** A scenic integrity level that refers to landscapes where the valued landscape character being viewed appears extremely altered. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little if any line, form, color, texture, pattern, or scale from the landscape character. Landscapes at this level of integrity need rehabilitation. This level should only be used to inventory existing integrity. It must not be used as a management objective.

Section 106, or "106" - Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their proposed undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertakings.

Sediment - Material suspended in water or that has been deposited in streams and lakes.

Sensitive Species - Those plant and animal species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density; or significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

Seral (Ecology) - A biotic community that is in a developmental, transitory stage in an ecological succession.

Seral Stages (Ecology) - The sequence of a plant community's successional stages to potential natural vegetation.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need - Species whose conservation status warrants increased management attention, and funding, as well as consideration in conservation, land use, and development planning.

SHPO - (See "State Historic Preservation Officer.")

Silviculture - Generally, the science and art of tree management, based on the study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands, with particular reference to local factors; more particularly, the theory and practice of controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests for desired conditions.

Site - the location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or removed, where the location itself maintains historical,

cultural, or archeological value and integrity. Examples are battlefields, historic campgrounds, ancient trails or gathering places, deposits of cultural debris (i.e. middens or trash dumps), and historic homesteads and farms.

Slash (Timber Management) - The residue left on the ground after harvesting, sanitation operations, windstorm, or fire. It includes such material as unutilized logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, tops, branches, and leaves.

Socio-economic - Of, relating to, or involving a combination of social and economic factors.

Soil Compaction - A physical change in soil properties that results in a decrease in porosity and an increase in soil-bulk density and strength.

Soil Erosion - The detachment and movement of soil from the land surface by water or wind. Soil erosion and sediment are not the same (See "Sediment.")

Soil Productivity - The inherent capacity of a soil to support the growth of specified plants, plant communities, or a sequence of plant communities. Soil productivity may be expressed in terms of volume or weight/unit area/year, percent plant cover, or other measures of biomass accumulation.

Soil Surveys - The systematic examination, description, classification, and mapping of soils in an area.

Staging Area - A fenced, generally flat location where materials, equipment, and vehicles are stored prior to their use in construction of the transmission line or its ancillary facilities. Also known as a Laydown Yard.

Structures - Refers to a type of support used to hold up transmission or substation equipment.

Standard - Mandatory courses of action; any deviation from standards requires amendment of the LRMP.

Stand (Vegetation) - A community, particularly of trees, possessing sufficient uniformity as regards to vegetation type, age class, risk class, vigor, size class, and stocking class that distinguishes it from adjacent communities and thus forms a management or silvicultural unity. Within a stand, a dominant or primary species and age class is identifiable, but there may be inclusions or clusters of different species or ages. R2 RIS stands are typically greater than 10 acres. IRI stands are typically greater than 5 acres.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – An official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

Structural Stages (Vegetation) - Any of several developmental stages of tree stands described in terms of tree size and the extent of canopy closure they create.

Subdivisions - Areas of previously undeveloped land divided into individual home sites and/or blocks of lots.

Substations - Substations are located at switching points in an electrical grid. They connect different parts of a grid and are a source for subtransmission and distribution lines. Substation transformers change the voltage to lower levels for use by end-users.

Temporary Roads - A short-term or non-permanent transportation facility.

Thinning (Silviculture) - The practice of removing some of the trees in a stand to meet desired conditions. Two types of thinning may be done:

- **Pre-commercial, Non-commercial:** Removing trees that are too small to make a merchantable product.
- **Commercial:** Removing trees that have reached sufficient size to be manufactured into a product and to improve tree spacing and promote more rapid growth.

Threatened Species - Any species likely to become endangered 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 Interior as such.

Timber - A general term applied to tree stands that provide a wood-fiber product.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) - The elimination or suppression of the less desirable vegetation in favor of the more desirable tree growth, such as thinning, cleaning, weeding, and release cuttings.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that a) are rooted in that community's history, and b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. An example would be a location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world.

Trail - A general term denoting a way usually less than 50 inches wide for purposes of travel by foot, stock, or trail vehicle.

Transportation System - All roads needed to manage and administer Forest resources. A road network.

Travel Management - Travel management is the movement of people and products to and through national forests and grasslands. It connects many different varieties of users and multiple uses on National Forest System (NFS) lands.

Transmission line (electrical) - Transmission lines carry electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system. They carry electric current and are operated at relatively high voltages varying from 69kV to 765kV. They transmit large quantities of electrical power over longer distances. Also see Distribution line.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)- the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act. This official is approved to assume the responsibilities of the SHPO on Tribal Land by the Secretary of Interior under the NHPA.

Understory (Vegetation) - The lowest layer of vegetation in a forest or shrub community composed of grass, forbs, shrubs, and trees less than 10 feet tall. Vegetation growing under the tree canopy.

Vegetative Management, Vegetative Manipulation, Vegetative Treatment - Any activities undertaken to modify the existing condition of the vegetation.

Viewshed - Total visible area from a single observer position or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other view locations. Examples are corridors, feature, or basin viewsheds.

Visual Resources – The physical features of a landscape that can be seen (e.g., land, water, vegetation, structures, and other features).

Volt (V) - A unit of measure of the force, or “push,” given the electrons in an electric circuit. One volt produces one ampere of current when acting on a resistance of one ohm.

Unanticipated Discovery – A previously unrecorded cultural resource is encountered in the field. Unanticipated discoveries could consist of all types of archaeological artifacts or remains.

Watershed - The area of land bounded by a divide that drains water, sediment, and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel or to a lake, reservoir, or other body of water. Also called drainage basin or catchment.

Waters of the United States - Waters used for navigation and all other waters such as lakes, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes or natural ponds, and their tributaries.

Wetlands - Those areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for

growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

Wildfire - Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription. All wildfires will be given an appropriate suppression action.