

chapter 5



PREPARERS

Chapter 5. Preparers

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Experience</i>
Dean Rundle	Refuge Manager	B.S. Fisheries and Wildlife M.S. Fisheries and Wildlife	28 years
Laurie Shannon	Team Leader, RF CCP Plan	B.S., Recreation Resources Mgmt.	26 years
Robin Romero	Biocontrol of weeds, RF Planning Assistance	B.S. Animal Science M.S. Biology/Entomology	10 years
Beth Dickerson	Planning Assistance Preble's Consultation	M.S. Biology	4 years
Mark Sattelberg	Contaminants Biologist RF	B.A. Chemistry and Biology M.S. Biology	14 years
Amy Thornburg	Refuge Operations Specialist	B.S. Wildlife Biology	8 years
Sherry James	Supervisory Park Ranger Visitor Services, RMA		13 years
Bruce Hastings	Supervisor, Wildlife/Habitat RMA	B.S. Chemistry and Psychology M.S. Wildlife Science Ph.D. Ecology	17 years
Lorenz Sollmann	Integrated Pest Management Fire Management, RMA	B.S. Wildlife Biology	8 years
Michael Spratt	Chief of Refuge Planning Region 6	B.S. Forestry M.S. Landscape Architecture	22 years

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Experience</i>
Ann Moss	Project Manager, CCP	B.A., Art and Art History Masters of Landscape Architecture	26 Years
Mimi Mather	Planner, CCP; Public Use	B.A., Sociology Masters of Landscape Architecture	3 Years
Brian Braa	Planner, CCP; Public Use	B.S., Accounting Masters of Landscape Architecture	3 Years

RESOLVE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Experience</i>
Mike Hughes	Facilitation	B.A., Political Science Masters of City Planning	19 Years
Jody Erikson	Facilitation	B.A., Human Communication	3 Years

ERO RESOURCES CORP.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Experience</i>
Richard Trenholme	Project Manager, EIS	B.S., Agronomy	24 years
Bill Mangle	Project Planning and Coordination	B.S., History/Political Science M.S., Natural Resource Policy and Planning	5 years
Ron Beane	Wildlife	B.A., Biology	27 years
Liz Payson	Wetlands	M.S., Biological Sciences	7 years
Mark DeHaven	Vegetation, Soils, and Geology	B.A., Business M.S., Natural Resources	23 years
Barbara Galloway	Water Resources and Aquatic Life	B.A., Environmental Conservation and Biology M.S., Water Resources	19 years
Michael Simler	GIS	B.S., Biology	4 years
Martha Clark	Technical Editor	B.A., English	17 years

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTORS

The following individuals also contributed to the development of the CCP/EIS by sharing their knowledge in planning workshops or at other times during the planning process.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, REGION 6 REGIONAL OFFICE

<i>Name</i>	
Rick Coleman	Chief of Refuges
Ron Cole	Former Region 6 Program Supervisor (CO, KS, NE)
Ron Shupe	Region 6 Program Supervisor (CO, KS, NE)
Larry Gamble	Chief, Environmental Contaminants
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Sheri Fetherman	Chief, Education and Visitor Services Division
Melvie Uhland	Education and Visitor Services, CO/KS/NE
Ken Kerr	Zone Fire Management Officer, CO/KS/NE
Harvey Wittmier	Chief, Realty Division
David Redhorse	External Affairs

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, REGION 6 ECOLOGICAL SERVICES*Name*

Lee Carlson	Former CO Ecological Services Field Office Supervisor
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U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, COLORADO FISH AND WILDLIFE ASSISTANCE OFFICE*Name*

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Liz Bellatoni	Planning Coordinator
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U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL NWR STAFF*Name*

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COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE*Name*

Mike Wedermeyer	Division Wildlife Manager
Aaron Lindstrom	Wildlife Biologist

chapter 6



CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Chapter 6. Consultation and Coordination

The public scoping process was an important component of the CCP/EIS project. During the scoping phase of the project, the Service sought input from the public and interested organizations and agencies to help direct the CCP/EIS process. Scoping helped identify specific opportunities, issues, concerns and ideas related to the management of the future Refuge.

The Service used various methods to solicit guidance and feedback from interested citizens, organizations, and government agencies. These methods included public scoping meetings, public agency scoping meetings, briefings and presentations, issue-specific focus group workshops, as well as letters, email and telephone calls.

6.1. PROJECT SCOPING

The scoping process began with informal public agency consultations in February 2002. On July 23, 2002, Service staff met with the Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments (RFCLOG). The RFCLOG is a coalition of seven local governments (Boulder County, Jefferson County, City and County of Broomfield, and the cities of Arvada, Boulder, Westminster, and Superior).

Beginning in early 2002, Service staff met with representatives from communities, agencies, and businesses that may have an interest in the Rocky Flats CCP/EIS process. The Service also met with state representatives, including the offices of the Governor, the Attorney General and the CDPHE to help develop the public process. The purpose of these meetings was to brief the stakeholders on the planning process, and solicit their comments and concerns for the scoping process.

Between February 6 and April 12, 2002, Dean Rundle and Laurie Shannon with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service met individually with each member of the RFCLOG. All the local governments had questions about developing the Memorandum of Understanding between DOE and the Service in addition to the planning process. Copies of the Service's policy on Planning and Compatibility were distributed. Service staff also met with representatives of the cities of Thornton, Northglenn, Louisville and Lafayette.

The formal scoping period for the general public began on August 23, 2002, with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register. The Notice of Intent notified the public of the Service's intent to begin the CCP/EIS process, set the dates for public scoping meetings, and solicited public comments. The scoping period ended on October 31, 2002.

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

Public scoping meetings were held in September 2002 in Broomfield, Arvada, Westminster, and Boulder. Several weeks before the public scoping meetings, Planning Update #1, an announcement of the scoping meetings, was mailed to 889 individuals, businesses and organizations. The mailing list consisted of individuals and organizations that had previously expressed an interest in Rocky Flats-related issues and were on the Rocky Flats Citizen Advisory Board (RFCAB), the DOE, or Kaiser-Hill (DOE contractor) mailing lists.

Planning Update #1 described the planning process, the draft vision and goals for the Refuge, and the dates, times and locations of the public scoping meetings. Information contained in Planning Update #1 also was announced at RFCLOG and RFCAB meetings. A press release soliciting participation in the scoping process was also sent to 23 local and national media organizations. The Service placed advertisements in seven newspapers to publicize the project and invite the public to the scoping meetings. Flyers announcing the public scoping meetings were posted in public buildings in several communities surrounding the Rocky Flats site.

PROJECT WEBSITE

The Rocky Flats NWR web site (<http://rockyflats.fws.gov/>) was published for public access during the week of July 21, 2002, and contained information about the public scoping meetings, as well as downloadable versions of all of the available public scoping documents.

PUBLIC AGENCY MEETING

On August 19, 2002, the Service hosted a meeting for representatives from various state and federal agencies interested in the future management of the Rocky Flats site. The following agencies were represented:

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

- City of Westminster
- Colorado Attorney General’s Office
- Colorado Department of Agriculture
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- Colorado Department of Transportation
- Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology
- Colorado Division of Wildlife
- Colorado Geological Survey
- Colorado Historical Society
- Colorado State Parks
- Denver Regional Council of Governments
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Governor Owens’ Office
- Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments
- State Land Board
- Senator Allard’s Office
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Urban Drainage and Flood Control District
- Xcel Energy

FOCUS GROUPS

Six focus group meetings were held on October 28, 29, and 30, 2002. The purpose of the focus group meetings was to convene a forum to better explore key issues, as well as the potential management alternatives and their potential implications. Participants were invited because of their knowledge of a particular subject. Focus groups were convened around the following topics: Recreation; Environmental Education; Public Perception/Public Information: Managing a NWR in the Context of Remediation and Contamination; Trails; Vegetation Management; and Wildlife Management.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Representatives from the Arapaho Tribe, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Ute Indian Tribe Business Council, Southern Ute Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe were contacted by the Service to solicit their input for the scoping process. The Service received responses from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and will continue to work with them during the planning process. The Service did not receive any scoping comments from the tribes.

6.2. RESULTS FROM SCOPING

During the course of the public scoping process, the planning team received 1,881 comments from the public or other stakeholders. Every comment was considered and grouped by topic area (Table 21). The objective of the scoping process is to gather the full range of comments, questions and concerns that the public has about the future Rocky Flats NWR.

Major topics included public use, cultural resources, real estate, infrastructure, vegetation management, and wildlife management. Other topics that have attracted comments include Refuge operations, cleanup level and remediation issues, and comments on the planning process.

Written submissions came in the form of letters, email, questionnaires, and notes from telephone calls. Questionnaires were distributed at the public scoping meetings and could also be downloaded from the project website. Sixty-two written submissions were received. All written submissions were carefully read and evaluated to determine the specific issues or concerns that were being addressed.

6.3. ALTERNATIVE WORKSHOPS

After the significant issues were identified during the scoping period, the Service developed alternatives for the management of the Refuge. In May 2003, the Service held workshops in Broomfield, Arvada, Westminster, and Boulder to present four preliminary

Table 21. Percentage of Scoping Comments by Topic

Topic Area	Percentage of Comments
Public Use	31
Vegetation	13
Wildlife	12
Infrastructure	11
Contamination†	10
Property‡	8
Cultural Resources	6
Refuge Operations	6
Planning Process	3

† Issues related to contamination and site cleanup are outside the scope of this CCP/EIS, as explained in Section 1.8.

‡ Issues related to property include mineral rights, potential land acquisitions, and the transportation corridor right of way, all of which are discussed in Section 2.9.

management alternatives. The alternatives ranged from providing little or no public access to extensive public access and facility development. At each workshop, the participants were encouraged to provide comments on the alternatives, and were specifically asked what they liked or disliked about them.

ISSUES TO RECONSIDER

The public expressed differing opinions on several issues. The following were the predominant concerns:

Proposed Action: Re-examine Alternative B and determine if it should remain as is or be modified in some specific way.

Equestrian Use: Evaluate whether equestrian use is consistent with the goals of Alternative B, and if it is compatible with the Refuge purposes.

Trail Design: Consider modifying trail configurations in Alternatives B and D to improve connectivity and enhance visitor experience while minimizing potential impacts on sensitive natural resources.

Restoration: Consider phasing options that would accelerate habitat conservation and delay public use facility and programming development until restoration efforts are underway.

PUBLIC PREFERENCES

Comments on the alternatives were highly varied as to people's desires, with some wanting no public access to Rocky Flats and some wanting extensive public use. More people supported Alternative B, either as it is or with some modifications. A majority of the comments were related to public use opportunities (42 percent) and habitat and wildlife management (30 percent). These percentages reflect what was heard through the comment period, which ended in June 2003. The Service has received additional comments since June and will continue to accept comments on the alternatives until the end of the comment period for the draft CCP/EIS.

After the workshops were completed, the Service re-evaluated all the issues and revised some portions of the alternatives prior to the development of the CCP/EIS. The Service will continue to accept comments on the CCP/EIS throughout the process.

6.4. EIS RECIPIENTS

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Name

Glen Tucker	Agency Toxic Substance and Disease Register
Scott Fredericksen	Federal Aviation Administration
Steve Balzek	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Tim Carey	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
John Rampe	U.S. Department of Energy
Frazier Lockart	U.S. Department of Energy
Amy Bergstedt	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Robert Roberts	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
John Brejcha	Colorado Board of Land Commissioners
Ron Cattany	Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology
Steve Gunderson	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Howard Roitman	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Steve Tarlton	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Brad Beckham	Colorado Department of Transportation
Tim Harris	Colorado Department of Transportation
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Scott Hoover	Colorado Division of Wildlife
Ken Knox	Colorado Division of Water Resources
Charlie Unseld	Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Dan Corson	Colorado Office of Historic Preservation
Vicki Cowart	Colorado Office of Minerals and Geology
Greg Squire	Colorado Office of Minerals and Geology
Bob Finch	Colorado State Parks
Roxanne Brickell-Reardon	Colorado State Parks
Dan McAuliffe	Colorado Water Conservation Board
Bill Broderick	Denver Regional Council of Governments
Scott Tucker	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District
Honorable Paul Danish	Boulder County
Jane Uitti	Boulder County
Rich Koopman	Boulder County Parks and Open Space
Scott Robson	Boulder County Transportation
Mike Bartleson	City and County of Broomfield
Shirley Garcia	City and County of Broomfield
Councilor Hank Stoval	City and County of Broomfield
Councilor Tom Bruner	City and County of Broomfield
Honorable Ken Fellman	City of Arvada
Gordon Reusink	City of Arvada
Honorable Lorraine Anderson	City of Arvada
Clark Johnson	City of Arvada
Andrea O'Neill	City of Arvada Park Advisory Committee
Lisa Morzel	City of Boulder
Mike Weil	City of Boulder
Jim Crain	City of Boulder Open Space
Matt Jones	City of Boulder Open Space
Kristin Pritz	City of Broomfield Open Space
Councilor Bob Nelson	City of Golden
Mike Bestor	City of Golden
Gary Klaphake	City of Lafayette
Bill Simmons	City of Louisville
Philip Nelson	City of Northglenn
Jack Ethredge	City of Thorton
Ron Hellbusch	City of Westminster
Albert Nelson	City of Westminster
Lynn Wodell	City of Westminster
Councilor Sam Dixon	City of Westminster
Honorable Michelle Lawrence	Jefferson County
Nannette Neelan	Jefferson County
Ken Foelske	Jefferson County Open Space
Frank Kunze	Jefferson County Open Space
Trustee Karen Imbierowicz	Town of Superior
Matt Magley	Town of Superior

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name

Dan Miller	Office of Attorney General Ken Salazar
Felicity Hannay	Office of Attorney General Ken Salazar
Doug Young	Office of Congressman Mark Udall
Terry Van Keuren	Office of Congressman Tom Tancredo
John Swartout	Office of Governor Bill Owens
Brandy Belta	Office of Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Linde Marshall	Office of Senator Wayne Allard
Kim Cadena	Office of Congressman Bob Beauprez

ORGANIZATIONS***Name***

Suzanne Webel	BATCO - Boulder Area Trails Coalition
Jim McKee	Boulder County Nature Assn.; Colorado Wildlife Federation
Jyoti Wind	Citizens Concerned About Nuclear Waste Impacts
Steve Davies	Cold War Museum
Michael Menefee	Colorado Natural Heritage Program
John Sovell	Colorado State University
Dr. George Beck	Colorado State University
Eric Lane	Colorado Native Plant Society
Suzanne O'Neil	Colorado Wildlife Federation
David Buckner	Esco Associates
Paula Elofson-Gardine	Environmental Information Network
David and Doris DePenning	Friends of the Foothills
Roman Kohler	Homesteaders
Gary Spring	International Mountain Biking Association
David Shelton	Kaiser-Hill
Bob Meulengracht	Mule Deer Foundation
Steve Torbit	National Wildlife Federation
Paul Kilburn	North Jeffco Area Group
Jim Stone	Rocky Flats Cleanup Commission
David Abelson	Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments
Kimberly Chelboun	Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments
Tom Gallegos	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
Victor Holm	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
Jerry Henderson	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
William Cossack	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
Ken Korkia	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
Jim Kinsinger	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
Patricia Rice	Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
Tom Marshall	Rocky Mountain Peace & Justice Center
LeRoy Moore	Rocky Mountain Peace & Justice Center
Hildegard Hix	Sierra Club
Joan Seeman	Sierra Club
Justin Spring	Trust for Public Land
Len Ackland	University of Colorado
Dr. Tim Seastadt	University of Colorado
Len Carpenter	Wildlife Management Institute
Steve Smith	Xcel Energy

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES***Name***

Anthony Addison, Chairman	Arapaho Business Committee
Virgil Franklin, Sr., NAGPRA Contact	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
James Pedro	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Geri Small, President	Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council
Nelson Tallbull Sr., NAGPRA Contact	Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council
Leonard Burch, Chairman	Southern Ute Tribe
O. Roland McCook Sr., NAGPRA Contact	Ute Indian Tribe
Floyd Wopsock, Chairman	Ute Indian Tribe Business Committee
Judy Knight-Frank, Chairperson	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
Terry Knight, NAGPRA	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

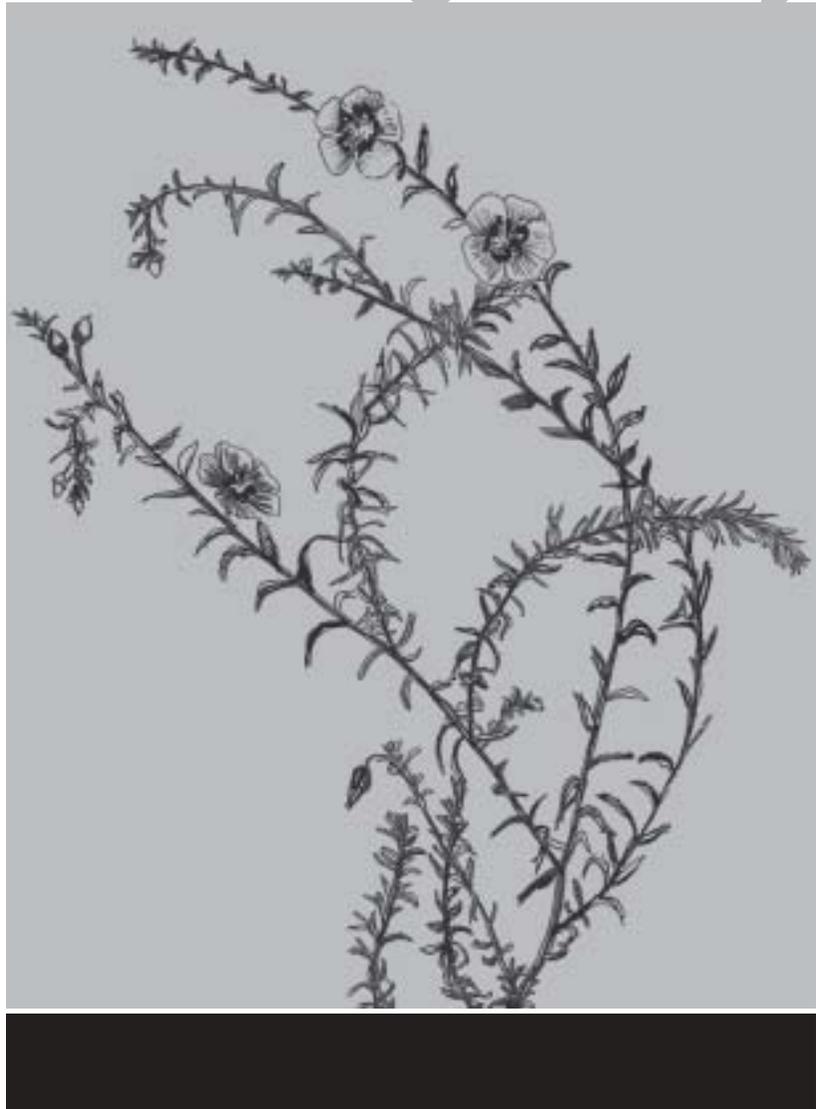
INDIVIDUALS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Name</i>
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John Boylan	Charlie McKay
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Judy Childers	Caecilia McNeill
Kirk Cunningham	Dan and Barb Michaels
Alex Deya-Santiago	Chris Morrison
Becky Eades	Renee Nelson
Janice Echardt	Werner and Nancy Newpert
Judy Enderle	Harvey Nichols
Anne Fenerty	Shelly Reed
Linda Georges	Joel Selbin
John Giezertunner	Barbara Taylor
Francesca Giongo	Bryan Taylor
Deb Griew	Janet Torma
Doug Grinbergs	Eric Vogelsberg
Al Gunter	Henry Von Struve
Erin Hamby	D. Waddington
Jeanniene Haynes	Lisa and Rick Woodward
Tom Hoffman	Sharon Zuelsdor
Karen Holliweg	
Bob Kropfli	

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

<i>Name</i>	
Arvada Public Library	Louisville Public Library
Boulder Public Library	Thornton Public Library
Westminster Public Library	Mamie Doud Eisenhower Public Library, Broomfield
Golden Public Library	Front Range Community College
Daniels Public Library	

glossary



accessibility: the state or quality of being easily approached or entered, particularly as it relates to the Americans With Disabilities Act.

accessible facilities: structures accessible for most people with disabilities without assistance; ADA-accessible (e.g., parking lots, trails, pathways, ramps).

adaptive management: the rigorous application of management, research, and monitoring to gain information and experience necessary to assess and modify management activities. A process that uses feedback from refuge research and monitoring and evaluation of management actions to support or modify objectives and strategies at all planning levels.

alternative: a reasonable way to fix an identified problem or satisfy a stated need (40 CFR 1500.2 [cf. "management alternative"]).

alluvium: soils that have been formed by the deposition of water borne materials.

appropriate use: a proposed or existing use of a national wildlife refuge that (1) supports the Refuge System Mission, the major purposes, goals or objectives of the refuge; (2) is necessary for the safe and effective conduct of a priority general public use on the refuge; (3) is otherwise determined under Service Manual Chapter 605 FW1 (draft), by the Refuge Manager and Refuge Supervisor to be appropriate.

aquifer: a formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated, permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

aquitard: a layer of rock having low permeability that stores groundwater but delays its flow.

biodiversity: the variety of life in all its forms.

breeding habitat: habitat used by migratory birds or other animals during the breeding season.

buffer zones: land bordering and protecting critical habitats; areas created or sustained to lessen the negative effects of land development on animals, plants, and their habitats.

candidate species: species for which the Service has sufficient information on file about their biological vulnerability and threats to propose their listing under the Endangered Species Act.

CERCLA: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (commonly known as Superfund), which created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries to, among other purposes, establish a trust fund to provide for long-term cleanup of contaminated sites.

Chronic Wasting Disease: a contagious fatal neurological

disease among deer and elk that produces small lesions in brains of infected animals. It is characterized by loss of body condition, behavioral abnormalities and death.

community: the locality in which a group of people resides and shares the same government.

vegetaiton community type: a particular assemblage of plants and animals, named for its dominant characteristic.

compatible use: "a wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, in the sound professional judgment of the Director, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the mission of the System or the purposes of the refuge" (National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 [Public Law 105-57; 111 Stat. 1253]).

compatibility determination: a required determination for wildlife-dependent recreational uses or any other public uses of a refuge before a use is allowed.

Comprehensive Conservation Plan: a document mandated by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 that describes desired future conditions for a refuge unit, and provides long-range guidance for the unit leader to accomplish the mission of the System and the purpose(s) of the unit (P.L. 105-57;FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4).

concern: cf. "issue."

conservation: managing natural resources to prevent loss or waste (N.b. Management actions may include preservation, restoration, and enhancement).

conservation agreements: voluntary written agreements among two or more parties for the purpose of ensuring the survival and welfare of unlisted species of fish and wildlife or their habitats or to achieve other specified conservation goals.

conservation easement: a legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust (a private, nonprofit conservation organization) or government agency that permanently limits uses of a property to protect its conservation values.

cooperative agreement: the legal instrument used when the principal purpose of a transaction is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to a recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose authorized by Federal statute, and substantial involvement between the Service and the recipient is anticipated (cf. "grant agreement").

cultural resource: a general term applied to buildings, structures, landscape features, places, or other identifiable artifacts of scientific, aesthetic, educational, spiritual, archaeological, architectural, or historic significance. Can also be more narrowly defined to refer to a prehistoric or

historic district, site, building, structure or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

designated wilderness area: an area designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (FWS Manual 610 FW 1.5 [draft]).

disturbed area: an area where natural processes have been degraded or destroyed due to human impacts (e.g., mining, cultivation, development).

easement: an agreement by which landowners give up or sell one of the rights on their property (e.g., ditch owners may have an easement to maintain the waterway [cf. "conservation easement"]).

ecosystem: a natural community of organisms interacting with its physical environment, regarded as a unit.

endangered species: a Federal- or State-listed protected species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

environmental education: education aimed at producing a citizenry that is knowledgeable about the biophysical environment and its associated problems, aware of how to help solve these problems, and motivated to work toward their solution" (Stapp et al. 1969).

Environmental Impact Statement: (EIS) a detailed, written analysis of the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the environment versus the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources (cf. 40 CFR 1508.11).

erosion: the detachment and movement of soil from the land by wind, water, or gravity.

extirpated: no longer occurring in a given geographic area.

Federal land: public land owned by the Federal Government, including national forests, national parks, and national wildlife refuges.

Federally listed species: a species listed either as endangered, threatened, or a species at risk (formerly, a "candidate species") under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

geographic information system: (GIS) a computerized system to compile, store, analyze and display geographically referenced information (e.g., GIS can overlay multiple sets of information on the distribution of a variety of biological and physical features).

global positioning system: (GPS) a satellite-based navigation and positioning system that can be used to locate and store specific points on the earth. GPS

technology can be used to create accurate maps of refuge resources or management issues (such as weed patches) that can be easily loaded onto a GIS for analysis.

habitat fragmentation: the breaking up of a specific habitat into smaller, unconnected areas (N.b. A habitat area that is too small may not provide enough space to maintain a breeding population of the species in question).

habitat conservation: protecting an animal or plant habitat to ensure that the use of that habitat by the animal or plant is not altered or reduced.

habitat: the place where a particular type of plant or animal lives.

hay meadow: reference to a 300-acre portion of Rocky Flats that was once cultivated for agriculture and is now comprised primarily of non-native smooth brome and crested wheatgrass. In its current condition, the hay meadow provides marginal wildlife habitat, though it does not adversely affect other Refuge resources.

informal monitoring: (see monitoring) the on-going observation of resource conditions and needs by Service staff that does not follow a pre-determined schedule or observation method.

Integrated Pest Management: (IPM) sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.

interpretive facilities: structures that provide information about an event, place, or thing by a variety of means, including printed, audiovisual, or multimedia materials (e.g., kiosks that offer printed materials and audiovisuals, signs, and trail heads).

forbs: flowering plants (excluding grasses, sedges, and rushes) that do not have a woody stem and die back to the ground at the end of the growing season.

interpretive materials: any tool used to provide or clarify information, explain events or things, or increase awareness and understanding of the events or things (e.g., printed materials like brochures, maps or curriculum materials; audio/visual materials like video and audio tapes, films, or slides; and, interactive multimedia materials, CD-ROM or other computer technology).

issue: any unsettled matter that requires a management decision (e.g., a Service initiative, an opportunity, a management problem, a threat to the resources of the unit, a conflict in uses, a public concern, or the presence of an undesirable resource condition).

local agencies: generally, municipal governments, regional planning commissions, or conservation groups.

long-term protection: mechanisms like fee title acquisition, conservation easements, or binding agreements with

landowners that ensure land use and land management practices will remain compatible with maintaining species populations over the long term.

managed grazing: the use of livestock such as cattle or goats for purposes other than livestock production (including weed management and vegetative succession). Often requires fencing and moving animals in an organized fashion to achieve resource management objectives.

management alternative: a set of objectives and the strategies needed to accomplish each objective [FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4].

management concern: cf. "issue"; "migratory nongame birds of management concern."

management opportunity: cf. "issue."

management plan: a plan that guides future land management practices on a tract.

management strategy: a general approach to meeting unit objectives (N.b. A strategy may be broad, or it may be detailed enough to guide implementation through specific actions, tasks, and projects [FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4]).

mission statement: a succinct statement of the purpose for which the unit was established; its reason for being.

mitigation: actions taken to compensate for the negative effects of a particular project (e.g., wetland mitigation usually restores or enhances a previously damaged wetland or creates a new wetland).

mixed grassland prairie: a combination of several grassland communities, including mesic mixed grassland, short grassland, xeric needle and thread grassland, and reclaimed mixed grassland, that are composed of similar types of native and non-native grasses and have common management requirements.

monitoring: the collection of scientific information to determine the effects of resource management actions and to identify changing resource conditions or needs.

multi-use trails: trails designated for a variety of uses including hiking, biking and, in some cases, equestrian use.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: (NEPA) requires all Federal agencies to examine the environmental impacts of their actions, incorporate environmental information, and use public participation in planning and implementing environmental actions. (Federal agencies must integrate NEPA with other planning requirements, and prepare appropriate NEPA documents to facilitate better environmental decision-making [cf. 40 CFR 1500].)

National Register of Historic Places: Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the

National Register is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. National Register properties are distinguished by having been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards.

National Wildlife Refuge Complex: (Complex) an internal Service administrative linking of refuge units closely related by their purposes, goals, ecosystem, or geopolitical boundaries. In this case, referring to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Two Ponds NWR, and Rocky Flats NWR as a complex.

National Wildlife Refuge System: (System) all lands and waters and interests therein administered by the Service as wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and other areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife, including those that are threatened with extinction.

native species: a plant or animal that has grown in the region since the last glaciation and occurred before European settlement.

Notice of Intent: (NOI) an announcement published in the Federal Register that states what the an agency will prepare and review an environmental impact statement [40 CFR 1508.22].

noxious weeds: non-native species that have been introduced into an area and, because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural predators, displace native species.

objective: a concise statement of what the Service wants to achieve, how much to achieve, when and where to achieve it, and who is responsible for the work. Objectives derive from goals and provide the basis for determining strategies, monitoring refuge accomplishments, and evaluating the success of strategies. Objectives are made to be attainable, time-specific, and measurable.

off-trail use: designated areas where visitors are permitted to traverse across the landscape and are not limited to the trail corridors.

outdoor classroom: an environmental education facility that provides learning space and storage for educational materials and props in the field.

overlook: A designated viewing area often furnished with a bench and interpretive signage.

partnership: a contract or agreement among two or more individuals, groups of individuals, organizations, or agencies, in which each agrees to furnish a part of the capital or some service in kind (e.g., labor) for a mutually beneficial enterprise.

patch: a relatively homogenous habitat area that is not interrupted by disturbance corridors such as roads, trails, or fences.

permitted mining use: an area in which an outside party owns the rights to subsurface minerals and a permit to mine those minerals. Mining could occur on these areas.

Planning Updates: newsletters distributed, primarily through mailing lists, in order to update the interested public on the status of the CCP project.

prescribed fire: the application of fire to wildland fuels, either by natural or intentional ignition, to achieve identified land use objectives (FWS Manual 621 FW 1.7).

private land: land owned by a private individual or group or non-government organization.

private landowner: cf. "private land."

private organization: any non-government organization.

Proposed Action (or alternative): activities for which an Environmental Impact Statement is being written; the alternative containing the actions and strategies recommended by the planning team. The proposed action is, for all proactive purposes, the draft CCP for the Refuge.

pedestrian trails: trails designated for hiking use only and not opened to other modes of transportation such as biking or equestrian uses.

protection: mechanisms like fee title acquisition, conservation easements, or binding agreements with landowners that ensure land use and land management practices will remain compatible with maintaining species populations at a site (cf. "long-term ")

public: individuals, organizations, and non-government groups; officials of Federal, State, and local government agencies; Native American tribes, and foreign nations includes anyone outside the core planning team, those who may or may not have indicated an interest in the issues and those who do or do not realize that our decisions may affect them.

public involvement: offering to interested individuals and organizations that our actions or policies may affect an opportunity to become informed; soliciting their opinion.

public involvement plan: long-term guidance for involving the public in the comprehensive planning process.

public land: land owned by the local, State, or Federal Government.

rare species: species identified for special management emphasis because of their uncommon occurrence.

rare community types: plant community types classified as rare by any State program (as used in CCPs, includes exemplary community types).

recommended wilderness: areas studied and found suitable for wilderness designation by both the Director (FWS) and Secretary (DOI), and recommended by the

President to Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness System (FWS Manual 610 FW 1.5 [draft]).

Record of Decision: (ROD) a concise public record of a decision by a Federal agency pursuant to NEPA. (N.b. A ROD includes: the decision; all the alternatives considered; the environmentally preferable alternative; a summary of monitoring and enforcement, where applicable, for any mitigation; and, whether all practical means have been adopted to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected [or if not, why not].)

refuge goals: "descriptive, open-ended, and often broad statements of desired future conditions that convey a purpose but do not define measurable units" (Writing Refuge Management Goals and Objectives: A Handbook).

refuge management economic activity: a management activity on a national wildlife refuge that results in the generation of a commodity which is or can be sold as income or revenue or can be traded for goods and services. Examples include: farming, grazing, haying, timber harvesting, and trapping.

Refuge Manager: the official directly in charge of a national wildlife refuge or a wildlife refuge complex.

refuge purposes: "The purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, refuge unit, or refuge subunit" (National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997).

refuge lands: lands in which the Service holds full interest in fee title or partial interest like an easement.

refuge use: a recreational use (including actions associated with a recreational use or other general public use), or refuge management economic activity.

Regional Chief: the official in charge of the National Wildlife Refuge System within a Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

relative cover: a measure of abundance for individual plant species or group of species of interest in a specified area, relative to the total cover all species. Can be expressed as a percentage.

restoration: the artificial manipulation of habitat to restore it to its former condition (e.g., restoration may involve planting native grasses and forbs, removing shrubs, prescribed burning, or re-establishing habitat for native plants and animals on degraded grassland).

restored stream crossing: obstructions such as culverts, roads and trails are removed or restructured to allow stream flows to return to a more natural condition.

revegetation: the process of establishing a native plant community in an area that was formerly disturbed. May

involve removing existing non-native vegetation, grading, soil preparation, seeding, and supplemental irrigation.

RFCA Parties: the agencies that are signatories to the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement: U.S. Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

riparian area: see riparian habitat.

riparian habitat: habitat along the banks of a stream or river that is characterized by trees and shrubs (such as cottonwood and willow) that grow in moist conditions.

right of way: that land on which a public road may be built within The Refuge boundary.

runoff: water from rain, melted snow, or agricultural or landscape irrigation that flows over a land surface into a water body (cf. "urban runoff").

scoping: the process used at the beginning of a planning process to engage the public and other agencies to determine the scope and significant issues to be addressed in the plan and analyzed in the EIS.

seasonal closures: areas and/or trails closed for the protection of wildlife based on their annual life cycles and habitat needs. Closures are seasonal and are determined by Refuge staff.

sedimentation: the introduction of eroded soil particles to a water body which can result in increased turbidity (cloudiness) and affect aquatic plants and animals.

Service presence: Service programs and facilities that it directs or shares with other organizations; public awareness of the Service as a sole or cooperative provider of programs and facilities.

site improvement: any activity that changes the condition of an existing site to better interpret events, places, or things related to a refuge (e.g., improving safety and access, replacing non-native with native plants, refurbishing footbridges and trail ways, and renovating or expanding exhibits).

Refuge mailing list: A list containing names and addresses of people with an interest in the Refuge. As part of the planning process, the list was continually updated to include conservation agencies, recreation interests, Congressionals, workbook respondents, open house/focus group attendees, etc.

social trail: unplanned trails that develop informally through repeated use. Are commonly formed between planned trails and points of interest.

soil productivity: The overall productive status of a soil arising from all aspects of its quality, such as its physical and structural condition as well as its chemical content.

species of concern: species not federally listed as

threatened or endangered, but about which the Service or our partners are concerned.

stabilization: reinforcing a building (e.g., Lindsay Barn) to avoid further deterioration of its structural integrity.

State agencies: generally, natural resource agencies of State governments.

State land: State-owned public land.

State-listed species: cf. Wildlife species that are listed as threatened or endangered within the State of Colorado by the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

step-down management plan: a plan for dealing with specific refuge management subjects, strategies, and schedules, e.g., hunting, vegetation and fire (FWS Manual 602 FW 1.4).

target population: the preferred number of animals (deer or elk) that live on the Refuge, as determined by Service and CDOW staff based on fluctuating habitat conditions.

threatened species: a Federally listed, protected species that is likely to become an endangered species in all or a significant portion of its range.

urban runoff: water from rain, melted snow, or landscape irrigation flowing from city streets and domestic or commercial properties that may carry pollutants into a sewer system or water body.

vision statement: a concise statement of what the unit could achieve in the next 10 to 15 years.

visitor center: a permanently staffed building offering exhibits and interpretive information to the visiting public. Some visitor centers are co-located with refuge offices, others include additional facilities such as classrooms or wildlife viewing areas.

visitor contact station: compared to a visitor center, a contact station is a smaller facility that may not be permanently staffed.

viewing blind: a structure that provides shelter and a suitable vantage for wildlife observation and photography.

warm-season grass: native prairie grass that grows the most during summer, when cool-season grasses are dormant.

trail connections: trailheads along the refuge boundary that provide a link to outlying trail systems.

watchable wildlife: wildlife that are visible and enjoyed by Refuge visitors. A watchable wildlife program is one that helps maintain viable populations of all native fish and wildlife species by building an active, well-informed constituency for conservation. Watchable wildlife programs are tools for meeting wildlife conservation goals while at the same time fulfilling public demand for wildlife-dependent recreational activities (other than sport

hunting, sport fishing, or trapping).

water bar: a constructed trail structure that diverts water off of the trail surface. May consist of a earthen berm, rock, wood, or other materials.

watershed: the geographic area within which water drains into a particular river, stream, or body of water; land and the body of water into which the land drains.

wetlands: lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water" (Cowardin et al 1979).

wilderness: cf. "designated wilderness."

wildfire: a free-burning fire requiring a suppression response; all fire other than prescribed fire that occurs on wildlands (FWS Manual 621 FW 1.7).

wildland fire: every wildland fire is either a wildfire or a prescribed fire (FWS Manual 621 FW 1.3).

wildlife management: manipulating wildlife populations, either directly by regulating the numbers, ages, and sex ratios harvested, or indirectly by providing favorable habitat conditions and alleviating limiting factors.

wildlife-dependent recreation: recreational experiences in which wildlife is the focus. The terms "wildlife-dependent recreation" and "wildlife-dependent recreational use" mean a use of a refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation (National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997).