

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## A

**Administrative Route:** Routes that lead to developments that have an administrative purpose, where the BLM or some permitted user must have access for regular maintenance or operation.

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

**(A)esthetics:** Relates to the pleasurable characteristics of a physical environment as perceived through the five senses of sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch.

**Allotment Management Plan (AMP):** A livestock grazing management plan dealing with a specific unit of rangeland and based on multiple use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of rangelands and to renewable resources (e.g., watershed, vegetation and wildlife). An AMP establishes the seasons of use, number of livestock to be permitted on rangelands, and the range improvements needed.

**Appropriate Management Level (AML<sub>2</sub>):** That “optimum number” of wild horses, which results in a thriving ecological balance and avoids a deterioration of the range.

**Animal Unit (AU):** One mature (1,000-pound) cow or the equivalent based upon an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

**Animal Unit Month (AUM):** The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for a month.

**Archaeological Feature:** A non-portable 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.

**Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC):** A designated area on public lands where special management attention is required: (1) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to fish and wildlife; (2) to protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values, or other natural systems or processes; or (3) to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

**AZSITE Database:** A computer database containing archaeological site and project information managed by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and maintained by the Arizona State Museum and Arizona State University.

## **B**

**Back Country Byway:** A component of the national scenic byway system which focuses primarily on corridors along back-country roads which have high scenic, historic, archeological, or other public interest values. The road may vary from a single-track bike trail to a low-speed, paved road that traverses back-country areas. (BLM Handbook H-8357-1, B 2)

**Basic Elements:** The four design elements (form, line, color, and texture), which determine how the character of a landscape is perceived.

**Bajada:** A broad continuous slope extending along and from the base of a mountain range and formed by coalescing alluvial fans.

**Biodiversity (plant and animal):** Shorthand for biological diversity; the variety and variability of life, at the genetic, species, and ecosystem level.

**Biological Assessment:** Information prepared by or under direction of a Federal agency to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: 1) harm threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, 2) jeopardize the existence of species that are proposed for listing, or 3) adversely modify proposed critical habitat. Biological assessments must be prepared for major construction activities. The outcome of a biological assessment determines whether formal Section 7 consultation or a conference is needed.

**Breeding Zones:** An area within which a single population of plants can be planted without fear of misadaptation.

**Bryophytes:** Small, herbaceous plants that grow closely packed together in mats or cushions on rocks, soil, or as epiphytes on the trunks and leaves of trees.

**Buffer Zone:** An area designed to separate conflicting forces or uses.

## **C**

**Candidate Species:** Species not protected under the ESA but being considered by the USFWS for inclusion on the list of Federally threatened and endangered species.

**Casual Use (Mining):** Mining that only negligibly disturbs federal lands and resources and does not include the use of mechanized earth moving equipment, explosives, or motorized equipment (greater than 25 horsepower). Casual use generally includes panning, non-motorized sluicing, and collecting mineral specimens using hand tools.

**Characteristic:** A distinguishing trait, feature, or quality.

**Characteristic Landscape:** The established landscape within an area being viewed. This does not necessarily mean a naturalistic character. It could refer to an agricultural setting, an urban

landscape, a primarily natural environment, or a combination of these types.

**Computer Graphics:** Visual displays of information produced by an electronic computer. This includes both hard-copy and screen displays.

**Contrast:** Opposition or unlikeness of different forms, lines, colors, or textures in a landscape.

**Contrast Rating:** A method of analyzing the potential visual impacts of proposed management activities.

**Cretaceous:** In geologic history the third and final period of the Mesozoic era, from 144 million to 65 million years ago, during which extensive marine chalk beds formed.

**Critical Habitat (Designated):** Specific parts of an area that are occupied by a federally listed or endangered plant or animal at the time it is listed and that contain physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species or that may require special management or protection. Critical habitat may also include specific areas outside an area occupied by a federally listed species, if the Secretary of the Interior determines that these areas are essential for conserving the species.

**Cryptogamic Crust (also Cryptogamic Soil):** A hard soil crust dominated by a plant community of algae, lichens, or mosses.

**Cultural Modification:** Any man-caused change in the land form, water form, vegetation, or the addition of a structure which creates a visual contrast in the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) of the naturalistic character of a landscape.

**Cultural Resource:** A location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural resources include archaeological and historical sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were important in past human events. They may consist of physical remains or areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the events no longer remains. And they may include definite locations of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups.

**Cultural Resource Data:** Cultural resource information embodied in material remains such as artifacts, features, organic materials, and other remnants of past activities. An important aspect of data is context, a concept that refers to the relationships among these types of materials and the situations in which they are found.

**Cultural Resource Data Recovery:** The professional application of scientific techniques of controlled observation, collection, excavation, and/or removal of physical remains, including analysis, interpretation, explanation, and preservation of recovered remains and associated records in an appropriate curatorial facility used as a means of protection. Data recovery may sometimes employ professional collection of such data as oral histories, genealogies, folklore, and related information to portray the social significance of the affected resources. Such data

recovery is sometimes used as a measure to mitigate the adverse impacts of a ground-disturbing project or activity.

**Cultural Resource Integrity:** The condition of a cultural property, its capacity to yield scientific data, and its ability to convey its historical significance. Integrity may reflect the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival or physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period, or its expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

**Cultural Resource Inventory (Survey):** A descriptive listing and documentation, including photographs and maps of cultural resources. Included in an inventory are the processes of locating, identifying, and recording sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research, information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources, and on-the-ground surveys of varying intensity.

Class I: A professionally prepared study that compiles, analyzes, and synthesizes all available data on an area's cultural resources. Information sources for this study include published and unpublished documents, BLM inventory records, institutional site files, and state and National Register files. Class I inventories may have prehistoric, historic, and ethnological and sociological elements. These inventories are periodically updated to include new data from other studies and Class II and III inventories.

Class II: A professionally conducted, statistically based sample survey designed to describe the probable density, diversity, and distribution of cultural properties in a large area. This survey is achieved by projecting the results of an intensive survey carried out over limited parts of the target area. Within individual sample units, survey aims, methods, and intensities are the same as those applied in Class III inventories. To improve statistical reliability, Class II inventories may be conducted in several phases with different sample designs.

Class III: A professionally conducted intensive survey of an entire target area aimed at locating and recording all visible cultural properties. In a Class III survey, trained observers commonly conduct systematic inspections by walking a series of close-interval parallel transects until they have thoroughly examined an area.

**Cultural Resource Project Plan:** For cultural resource projects, a detailed design plan that defines the procedures, budget, and schedule for such activities as structure stabilization, recordation, interpretive development, and construction of facilities such as trails. These plans include estimates on workforce, equipment, and supply needs.

**Cultural Resource Values:** The irreplaceable qualities that are embodied in cultural resources, such as scientific information about prehistory and history, cultural significance to Native Americans and other groups, and the potential to enhance public education and enjoyment of the Nation's rich cultural heritage.

**Cultural Site:** A physical location of past human activities or events, more commonly referred to as an archaeological site or a historic property. Such sites vary greatly in size and range from

the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features.

## D

**Desert Pavement:** A ground surface consisting of coarse, densely packed cobbles and gravels that are covered with layers of ferro-manganese deposits and microscopic organisms. Through the years, the stones develop a glossy patina that appears black from a distance. Desert pavement is the result of thousands of years of erosional forces.

**Departmental Manual 613:** Outlines the specific purposes of the joint management by Reclamation and BLM of Reclamation-withdrawn or -acquired lands that constitute a corridor along the lower Colorado River as identified in the *Lower Colorado River Land Use Plan* of 1964.

**Desert Pavement Features:** Prehistoric cultural resource features created into the desert pavement, such as intaglios, cleared areas, trails, and rock alignments.

**Distance Zones:** A subdivision of the landscape as viewed from an observer position. The subdivision (zones) includes foreground-middleground, background, and seldom seen.

## E

**Ecological Function (sustained):** The role or specific contribution of constituent living and non-living elements of ecosystems to system behavior. Sustained ecological function implies the maintained capacity of the land and environmental capacity of the ecosystem.

**Ecological Integrity:** The quality of a natural unmanaged or managed ecosystem in which the natural ecological processes are sustained with genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity assured for the future.

**Ecosystem:** Organisms, together with their abiotic environment, forming an interacting system and inhabiting an identifiable space.

**Endangered Species:** An animal or plant species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (as defined in the ESA, as amended in 1982).

**Endemic Species:** A plant or animal species or subspecies native to a small region.

**Enhancement:** A management action designed to improve visual quality.

**Entry:** When the register of a local land office “enters” land applications in the record books and on the survey plat of the local office (taken from Opportunity and Challenge, The Story of BLM).

**Ethnoecology:** The study of the relationship between a society and its natural environment, including the spatio-temporal organization of human activities and how nature and natural resources are used (i.e. hunting, fishing, collecting, farming, preparing food); the study of how people perceive and manipulate their environments.

**Excavation:** The scientific examination of an archaeological site through layer-by-layer removal and study of the contents within prescribed surface units, e.g. square meters.

**Exotic Species:** A species of plants or animals that is not native to the area where it is found. Any species that is not indigenous, native, or naturalized.

**Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA):** An area that emphasizes the traditional dispersed recreation use of public lands. ERMAs have an undeveloped character that allows visitors to escape crowds, rely on their own skills and equipment for recreation pursuits, and freedom from stricter regulations. All lands that are not within a designated SRMA revert to the ERMA category. BLM actions in ERMAs are limited to custodial actions and therefore do not require an implementation-level plan.

## **F**

**Foreground-middleground Distance Zones:** The area visible from a travel route, use area, or other observation point to a distance of 3 to 5 miles. The outer boundary of this zone is defined as the point where the texture and form of individual plants are no longer apparent in the landscape. Vegetation is apparent only in patterns or outline.

**Form:** The mass or shape of an object or objects which appear unified, such as a vegetative opening in a forest, a cliff formation, or a water tank.

**Free Use Permit (FUP):** A permit that that is generally issued to a governmental entity (e.g. state, county, or city) that allows the removal mineral materials from the public lands free of charge.

## **G**

**Geomorphic Integrity:** Maintaining the unimpaired condition of the physical properties of the rock, soil, and water in and around land forms.

**Geothermal Resources:** Products of geothermal steam or hot water and hot brines, including those resulting from water, gas, or other fluids artificially introduced into geothermal formations; heat or other associated energy found in geothermal formations; and associated byproducts (43 CFR 3200.1).

## H

**Habitat Fragmentation:** Process by which habitats are increasingly subdivided into smaller units resulting in their increased insularity and losses of total habitat area.

**Harmony:** A combination of parts into a pleasing or orderly whole: congruity; a state of agreement of proportionate arrangement of form, line, color, and texture.

**Herd Area (HA):** The geographic area identified as having been used by wild horse or burro herds as their habitat in 1971.

**Herd Management Area (HMA):** Public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM that has been designated for special management emphasizing the maintenance of an established wild horse and/or wild burro herd.

**Historical Site:** A location that was used or occupied after the arrival of Europeans in North America (ca. A.D. 1492). Such sites may consist of physical remains at archaeological sites or areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the events no longer remains. They may have been used by people of either European or Native American descent.

**Hohokam:** A group of North American Indians who lived between perhaps 300 BC and AD 1400 in central and southern Arizona, largely along the Gila and Salt Rivers.

**Hydrologic Connectivity:** The condition by which disparate regions on the hillslope are linked via subsurface water flow.

## I

**Igneous Rock:** Rock, such as granite and basalt, that has solidified from a molten or partially molten state.

**Indian Tribe:** Any American Indian group in the United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status (listed periodically in the Federal Register).

**Imperiled Status:** Extremely rare (five or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres).

**Indigenous:** Being of native origin (such as indigenous peoples or indigenous cultural features).

**In-migration:** The process by which a given geographic area absorbs new individuals/households from locations outside that area (an influx of individuals/households to a given area).

**Intaglio:** A design made in the desert pavement by moving away the large rocks and scraping back the small cobbles and gravels to expose the lighter soil underneath. Intaglio features were also created by tamping, which would result in a depressed image in the desert pavement. Also referred to as earth figures or geoglyphs.

**Interdisciplinary Team:** A group of individuals with different training, representing the physical sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts, assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The members of the team proceed to a solution with frequent interaction so that each discipline may provide insights to any stage of the problem and disciplines may combine to provide new solutions.

**Integrated Pest Management:** A pest management strategy that focuses on long-term prevention or suppression of pest problems through a combination of techniques such as encouraging biological control, use of resistant varieties, and adoption of alternate cultural practices such as modification of irrigation, or pruning to make the habitat less conducive to pest development. Pesticides are used only when careful monitoring indicates they are needed according to pre-established guidelines, treatment thresholds, or to prevent pests from significantly interfering with the purposes for which plants are being grown.

**Invasive Non-native Plant:** A plant species that was introduced to the ecosystem under consideration after European contact as a direct or indirect result of human activity and that produces large numbers of offspring at considerable distances from parent plants.

## **J**

## **K**

**Key Observation Point (KOP):** one or a series of points on a travel route or at a use area or a potential use area, where the view of a management activity would be most revealing.

## **L**

**Landscape Character:** The 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 distinctive quality which distinguishes it from its immediate surroundings.

**Landscape Connectivity Corridors:** The extent to which the landscape facilitates wildlife movement.

**Landscape Features:** The land and water form, vegetation, and structures which compose the characteristic landscape.

**Leasable Minerals:** Minerals whose extraction from federally managed land requires a lease and the payment of royalties. Leasable minerals include coal, oil and gas, oil shale and tar sands potash, phosphate, sodium, and geothermal steam.

**Life Stage Habits:** The patterns of behavior during the distinct periods of development of organisms (from inception to death).

**Limits of Acceptable Change:** A framework for establishing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in recreation settings. A system of management planning.

**Line:** The path, real or imagined, that the eye follows when perceiving abrupt differences in form, color, or texture. Within landscapes, lines may be found as ridges, skylines, structures, changes in vegetative types, or individual trees and branches.

**Locatable Minerals:** Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

**Location:** A tract of land whose bounds have been officially designated (as for settlement or for a mining claim).

## M

**Management Activity:** A surface disturbing activity undertaken on the landscape for the purpose of harvesting, traversing, transporting, protecting, changing, replenishing, or otherwise using resources.

**Mineral Material Disposal:** The sale of sand, gravel, decorative rock, or other materials defined in 43 CFR 3600.

**Mining Claim:** A mining claim is a selected parcel of Federal Land, valuable for a specific mineral deposit or deposits, for which a right of possession has been asserted under the General Mining Law. This right is restricted to the development and extraction of a mineral deposit. The rights granted by a mining claim protect against a challenge by the United States and other claimants only after the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit. The two types of mining claims are lode and placer. In addition, mill sites and tunnel sites may be located to provide support facilities for lode and placer mining.

**Mining Plan of Operations:** A plan for mineral exploration and development that a mining operator must submit to BLM for approval for all mining, milling, and bulk sampling of more than 1,000 tons or more and for exploration disturbing more than 5 acres or on special status lands, including wilderness, areas of critical environmental concern, national monuments, national conservation areas, and lands containing proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. A plan of operations must document in detail all actions that the operator plans to take from exploration through reclamation.

**Mitigation:** Mitigation includes: (a) Avoiding the impacts altogether by not taking an action or parts of an action, (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, (c) Rectifying the impact by 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 (40 CFR 1508.20).

**Mitigation Measures:** Methods or procedures designed to reduce or lessen the adverse impacts caused by management activities.

## **N**

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended:** A federal statute that established a federal program to further the efforts of private agencies and individuals in preserving the Nation's historic and cultural foundations. The National Historic Preservation Act: (1) authorized the National Register of Historic Places, (2) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a National Trust Fund to administer grants for historic preservation, and (3) authorized the development of regulations to require federal agencies to consider the effects of federally assisted activities on properties included on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Also see National Register of Historic Places.

**National Historic Trail:** One of the three categories of national trails defined in the National Trails System Act of 1968 that can only be established by act of Congress and are administered by federal agencies, although part or all of their land base may be owned and managed by others. National historic trails are generally more than 100 miles long and follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Their purpose is identifying and protecting the historic route and its remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment.

**National Monument:** an area designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906, or by Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest on public lands. Designation also provides for the management of these features and values.

**National Recreation Trail:** One of the three categories of national trails defined in the National Trails System Act of 1968 that can only be established by act of Congress and are administered by federal agencies, although part or all of their land base may be owned and managed by others. National Recreation Trails are existing regional and local trails recognized by either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior upon application.

**National Register District:** A group of significant archaeological, historical, or architectural sites, within a defined geographic area, that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See National Register of Historic Places.

**National Register of Historic Places:** The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register lists archeological, historic, and architectural properties (i.e. districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, state, or national significance by state and federal agencies and approved by the National Register Staff. The National Park Service maintains the National Register. Also see National Historic Preservation Act.

**National Register Eligible Properties:** Cultural resource properties that meet the National Register criteria and have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of their local, state, or national significance. Eligible properties generally are older than 50 years and have retained their integrity. They meet one or more of four criteria: (a) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; and (d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:** A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three types of streams: (1) recreation—rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad and that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past, (2) scenic—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads, and (3) wild—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

**Native Species:** A species of plant or animal that naturally occurs in an area and that was not introduced by humans (indigenous).

**Naturalness:** Lands and resources exhibit a high degree of naturalness when affected primarily by the forces of nature and where the imprint of human activity is substantially unnoticeable. BLM has authority to inventory, assess, and/or monitor the attributes of the lands and resources on public lands, which, taken together, are an indication of an area's naturalness. These attributes may include the presence or absence of roads and trails, fences and other improvements; the nature and extent of landscape modifications; the presence of native vegetation communities; and the connectivity of habitats.

**Naturalistic Character:** A landscape setting where the basic elements are displayed in a composition that appears unaltered by man.

**No Surface Occupancy:** A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface to protect special values of uses. Lessees may explore for or exploit the fluid minerals under leases restricted by this stipulation by using directional drilling from sites outside the no surface occupancy area.

**Notice:** The notification a mining operator must submit to BLM of the intention to begin an operation that will disturb 5 acres or less a year within a mining claim or project area. The intent of a Notice is to permit operations with limited geographic disturbance to begin after a quick review for potential resource conflicts and to eliminate the need for federal action. A Notice requires no special forms, but an operator must submit specific information. BLM must complete its review of the Notice within 15 calendar days of its receipt unless more information is needed to determine if the operation would cause unnecessary or undue degradation.

**Noxious Weed:** According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on man or his environment and therefore is detrimental to the agricultural and commerce of the United States and to the public health.

## **O**

**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV):** Any vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, deriving motive power from any source other than muscle. OHVs exclude: 1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; 2), any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; 3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by an authorized officer or otherwise approved; 4) vehicles in official use; and 5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.

## **P**

**Paleontological Resources (Fossils):** The physical remains of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

**Paleontology:** A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

**Paleozoic Era:** An era of geologic time (600 million to 280 million years ago) between the Late Precambrian and the Mesozoic eras and comprising the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian periods.

**Patayan:** A group of North American Indians who lived between perhaps AD 700 and AD 1550 in western Arizona, southeastern California, and Baja California largely along the lower Colorado River and lower Gila River valleys.

**Petroglyph:** Pictures, symbols, or other art work pecked, carved, or incised on natural rock surfaces.

**Phenology:** The study of periodic biological phenomena, such as flowering or seeding, especially as related to climate.

**Physiographic Province:** An extensive portion of the landscape normally encompassing many hundreds of square miles, which portrays similar qualities of soil, rock, slope, and vegetation of the same geomorphic origin (Fenneman 1946; Sahrhaftig 1975).

**Plant Community:** Assemblage of plant populations in a defined area or physical habitat; an aggregation of plants similar in species composition and structure, occupying similar habitats over the landscape.

**Pleistocene (Ice Age):** An epoch in the Quaternary period of geologic history lasting from 1.8 million to 10,000 years ago. The Pleistocene was an epoch of multiple glaciation, during which continental glaciers covered nearly one fifth of the earth's land.

**Pollination Ecology:** Branch of ecology concerned with the distribution of pollen by wind or animals and its efficacy in fertilization and seed set.

**Prehistoric:** Refers to the period wherein American Indian cultural activities took place before written records and not yet influenced by contact with nonnative culture(s).

**Primitive and Unconfined Recreation:** Visitors may have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.

**Primitive Road:** A linear route used by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive Roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

**Priority Plant:** Plants that are rare, unusual, or key species that are not listed as BLM Sensitive or federally listed as threatened or endangered.

## Q

**Quaternary Period:** The current period of geologic history and second period of the Cenozoic era, which is believed to have covered the last 2 million to 3 million years.

## R

**Rare Plant:** Plant that is not presently threatened with extinction but exists in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS):** A planning inventory process that provides a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. In ROS, the setting, activities, and opportunities for experiences are arranged along a spectrum of six classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban. The setting is measured by the number of people expected, producing different levels of solitude and the evidence of human use as shown by management activities and degree of development. The resulting ROS analysis defines specific geographic areas on the ground, each of which encompasses one of the six classes.

**Rehabilitation:** A management alternative and/or practice which restores landscapes to a desired scenic quality.

**Relict Population:** A population limited to a small part of the original species range.

**Restoration (Cultural Resource):** The process of accurately reestablishing the form and details of a property or portion of a property together with its setting, as it appeared in a particular period of time. Restoration may involve removing later work that is not in itself significant and replacing missing original work. Also see Stabilization (Cultural Resource).

**Right-of-way Corridor:** A permit or easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines or powerlines.

**Riparian:** Pertaining to or situated on or along the bank of streams, lakes, and reservoirs.

**Riparian Area:** A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. Riparian areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect the influence of permanent surface or subsurface water. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that lack vegetation and depend on free water in the soil.

**Road:** As used herein (a linear route), a transportation facility used primarily by vehicles having four or more wheels, documented as such by the owner, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

**Route:** Any motorized, non-motorized, or mechanized transportation corridor. Corridor may either be terrestrial or a waterway. "Roads," "trails," and/or "ways" are considered routes. Collectively refer to roads, primitive roads, and trails.

**RS 2477:** Revised Statute 2477 was enacted as part of the Mining Law of 1866, during a time when the federal government's focus was on encouraging settlement and development of the West. Congress passed R.S. 2477 to ensure miners' routes to their claims and cattlemen's trails for their herds by granting rights-of-way over any federal land not otherwise set aside. Although Congress repealed the statute in 1976 with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, it did not terminate rights-of-way in existence at that time. As part of the new law in 1976, Congress recognized all valid existing claims to these rights-of-way as of that date.

## **S**

**Salable Minerals:** Common variety minerals on the public lands, such as sand and gravel, which are used mainly for construction and are disposed by sales or special permits to local governments. See also Mineral Materials.

**Scale:** The proportionate size relationship between an object and the surroundings in which the object is placed.

**Scenery:** The aggregate of features that give character to a landscape.

**Scenic Area:** An area whose landscape character exhibits a high degree of variety and harmony among the basic elements which results in a pleasant landscape to view.

**Scenic Quality:** The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view.

**Scenic Quality Evaluation Key Factors:** The seven factors (land form, vegetation, water, color, adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modifications) used to evaluate the scenic quality of a landscape.

**Scenic Quality Ratings:** The relative scenic quality (A, B, or C) assigned a landscape by applying the scenic quality evaluation key factors; scenic quality A being the highest rating, B a moderate rating, and C the lowest rating.

**Scenic Values:** (refer to scenic quality and scenic quality ratings).

**Sedimentary Rocks:** Rocks, such as sandstone, limestone, and shale, that are formed from sediments or transported fragments deposited in water.

**Seed Zones:** An area within which seed can be collected from any natural stand and planted in any new site without fear of misadaptation.

**Selection:** Those Federal lands that an applicant chooses for BLM disposal under existing laws.

**Sensitive Species (plant and animal):** All species that are under status review, have small or declining populations, live in unique habitats, or need special management. Sensitive species include threatened, endangered, and proposed species that are classified by the USFWS.

**Sensitivity Levels:** Measures (e.g., high, medium, and low) of public concern for the maintenance of scenic quality.

**Simulation:** A realistic visual portrayal which demonstrates the perceivable changes in landscape features caused by a proposed management activity. This is done through the use of photography, artwork, computer graphics, and other such techniques.

**Solitude:** Visitors may have outstanding opportunities for solitude when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent and where visitors can be isolated, alone, or secluded from others.

**Special Cultural Resource Management Area (SCRMA):** An area containing cultural resources that are of special importance for public use, scientific use, traditional use or other uses as defined in BLM Manual 8110.4.

**Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA):** Designation intensifies management of areas where outdoor recreation is a high priority. It helps direct recreation program priorities toward areas with high resource values, elevated public concern, or significant amounts of recreational activity. Areas with a SRMA designation can be expected to see investments in recreation facilities and visitor services aimed at reducing resource damage and mitigating user conflicts. Implementation-level plans are completed for each SRMA to fully describe management actions and objectives.

**Special Status Species:** Plant and animal species listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or sensitive by Federal or State governments.

**Split-estate:** Land whose surface rights and mineral rights are owned by different entities.

**State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):** The official within and authorized by each state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior to act as liaison for the National Historic Preservation Act. Also see National Historic Preservation Act.

**Subsurface:** Of or pertaining to rock or mineral deposits which generally are found below the ground surface.

**Suburban Recreation Setting (ROS Class):** The suburban recreation setting provides limited or little opportunity to see, hear, or smell the natural resources because of the widespread and very prevalent level of development, human activity, or natural resource modification. Watching and meeting other visitors are expected and desired; opportunity to briefly relieve stress and to alter everyday routine is important; families are common; a high sense of safety, security, comfort, and convenience is central and dominant. The mix of recreation activities may be diverse, ranging from relaxation and contemplation to physical exertion, thrills, excitement, and challenge; learning about the natural and cultural history of the area is important to some; area is popular with local residents or long-term winter visitors.

**Surface Disturbing Activities:** This term generally refers to any BLM-authorized action that disturbs vegetation and surface soil, increasing erosion potential above normal site conditions. This definition typically excludes allowable casual use of the public lands, as outlined in the CFRs. Examples of surface disturbing activities are mining; construction and/or maintenance of roads, pipelines, and powerlines; installation of facilities; and implementation of vegetation treatments.

**Surface Occupancy:** See No Surface Occupancy.

## **T**

**Take:** Under the ESA, take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

**Texture:** The visual manifestations of the interplay of light and shadow created by the variations in the surface of an object or landscape.

**Thermic:** A soil temperature regime that has a mean annual soil temperature of 15 degrees Celsius but not less than 22 degrees Celsius, comma and greater than five degrees Celsius differences between mean summer and mean winter soil temperatures at 50 cm below the surface.

**Threatened Species:** Any plant or animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range and designated by the USFWS under the ESA.

**Traditional Use:** This cultural resource use category is to be applied to any cultural resource that is perceived by a specified social and/or cultural group as having attributes that contribute to maintaining the heritage or existence of that group. This use category signifies that the cultural resource is to be managed in a way that takes those attributes into account, as applicable.

**Trail:** (Interagency definition) linear route managed for human powered, stock, or OHV forms of recreation or for historic or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four wheel drive or high clearance vehicles.

**Transportation System:** The sum of the BLM's recognized inventory of linear features (roads, primitive roads, and trails) formally recognized, designated, and approved as part of the BLM's transportation system.

**Travel Management (comprehensive):** The proactive interdisciplinary planning, on-the-ground management, and administration of travel networks (both motorized and non-motorized) to ensure public access, natural resources and regulatory needs are considered. It consists of inventory, planning, designation, implementation, education, enforcement, monitoring, easement acquisition, mapping and signing, and other measures necessary to provide access to public lands for a wide variety of uses (including uses for recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, commercial, educational, and other purposes).

## U

**Uncommon Variety Minerals:** Stone, gravel, pumice, and cinder deposits that have distinct and special properties making them commercially valuable in a manufacturing, industrial, or processing operation. Such minerals are locatable under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. In determining a deposit's commercial value, the following factors may be considered: quality and quantity of the deposit, geographic location, accessibility to transportation, and proximity to market or point of use.

**Urban Recreation Setting (ROS Class):** The urban recreation setting provides very limited opportunities to see, hear, and smell the natural resources because of the extensive level of development, human activity, and natural resource modification. Watching and meeting other visitors are expected and desired; large group activities are popular; opportunity to briefly relieve

stress and to alter everyday routines is important; socializing with family and friends is important; large groups and families are common; a high sense of safety, security, comfort, and convenience is central and dominant. The mix of recreation activities may be diverse, ranging from those of relaxation and contemplation to those of physical exertion, thrills, excitement and challenge; area is often attractive to short-term visitors, tours, and school groups; area may serve as a staging area for visitors traveling on to areas with non-urban recreation settings.

**Use Volume:** The total volume of visitor use each segment of a travel route or use area receives.

## **V**

**Vandalism (Cultural Resource):** Malicious damage or the unauthorized collecting, excavating, or defacing of cultural resources. Section 6 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act states that "no person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands, unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under section 4 of this act."

**Variables:** Factors influencing visual perception including distance, angle of observation, time, size or scale, season of the year, light, and atmospheric conditions.

**Variety:** The state or quality of being varied and having the absence of monotony or sameness.

**Vegetation Structure:** The composition of an area's vegetation; plant species, growth forms, abundance, vegetation types, and spatial arrangement.

**Vegetative Composition:** The types of vegetation that are present in an area.

**Viewshed:** The landscape that can be directly seen under favorable atmospheric conditions, from a viewpoint or along a transportation corridor.

Protection, rehabilitation, or enhancement is desirable and possible.

**Visual Contrast:** See Contrast.

**Visual Quality:** See Scenic Quality.

**Visual Resources:** The visible physical features on a landscape (e.g., land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features).

**Visual Resource Management (VRM):** A BLM developed system used to evaluate the visual resources of a given area to determine what degree of

**Visual Resource Management Classes:** Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes. Each class has an objective which prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape.

**Visual Resource Management (VRM):** The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual values and to establish objectives for managing those values; and the management actions taken to achieve the visual management objectives.

**Visual Values:** See Scenic Quality.

## W

**Wetland:** An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water often and long enough to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil. Wetlands include marshes, shallows, lakeshores, cienegas, and riparian areas.

**Wilderness:** A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (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 a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**Wilderness Characteristics:** Features of the land associated with the concept of wilderness that may be considered in land use planning when BLM determines that those characteristics are reasonably present, of sufficient value (condition, uniqueness, relevance, importance) and need (trend, risk), and are practical to manage. Lands are considered to maintain wilderness characteristics when opportunities to experience naturalness, solitude, or primitive and unconfined types of recreation are reasonably present.

**Withdrawals, first form:** Lands withdrawn by Reclamation which are exempt from both general land laws and mining laws. First form withdrawals are lands which may be needed in the construction and maintenance of irrigation projects.

**Withdrawals, second form:** Lands withdrawn by Reclamation which are exempt from general land laws, but not exempt from mining laws. Second form withdrawals may allow for specific land laws, i.e., homestead entry. Second form withdrawals include lands which are believed to be susceptible to irrigation from a reclamation project.

**Wildlife:** A broad term that includes birds, reptiles, amphibians, and non-domesticated mammals.

## **X**

**Xeroriparian:** an area in a drainage that supports plant species more characteristic of uplands than wetlands, but that is more densely vegetated than areas removed from the drainage. Any flows in these channels are characteristically ephemeral but water may also be subsurface and the drainage may not flow.

# ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources
AGFC	Arizona Game and Fish Commission
AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AML <sub>1</sub>	abandoned mine lands
AML <sub>2</sub>	Appropriate Management Level
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMR	Appropriate Management Response
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AU	Animal Unit
AUM	Animal Unit Month
AWC	Arizona Wilderness Coalition
AZ	Arizona
BCBY	Back Country Byway
BMGR	Barry M. Goldwater Range
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion
CA	California
CAA	Clean Air Act
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CAT	Content Analysis Team
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation and Liability Act
CFPO	cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMA	Coordinated Management Area
CO	carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CRIT	Colorado River Indian Tribes
CRICA	Colorado River International Conservation Area
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DM	Departmental Manual
DRMP	Draft Resource Management Plan
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order

*Acronyms*

ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCR	Field Contact Representative
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FLREA	Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act
FMP	fire management plan
FMU	Fire Management Unit
FTHL	flat-tailed horned lizard
GIS	Geographic Information System
HA	Herd Area
HMA	Herd Management Area
HMAP	Herd Management Area Plan
I-8	Interstate Highway 8
I-10	Interstate 10
IA	Interagency Agreement
IM	Instruction Memorandum
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JKA	James Kent & Associates
KOP	key observation point
LCR	Lower Colorado River
LCR MSCP	Lower Colorado River Multiple Species Conservation Program
LGN	Lower Gila North
LGS	Lower Gila South
LHFO	Lake Havasu Field Office
LTVA	Long-Term Visitor Area
LUP	Land Use Plan
MCAS–Yuma	Marine Corps Air Station–Yuma
MIST	minimum impact suppression tactics
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
Mph	miles per hour
MPO	Mining Plan of Operations
MS	(BLM) Manual Section
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Plan
MTP	master title plat
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation act
NEAP	Natural Events Action Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail

NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
NO	nitric oxide
NO <sub>2</sub>	nitrogen dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRT	National Recreation Trail
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
O <sub>3</sub>	ozone
OHV	off-highway vehicle
Pb	lead
PC	Public Concern
PCE	tetrachloroethene
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM <sub>10</sub>	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan
PWC	personal water craft
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
RAC	Resource Advisory Council
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
Reclamation	See: USDOJ Reclamation
RFA	Reasonable Foreseeable Management Action Scenario
RFD	Reasonable Foreseeable Development Scenario
RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMZ	Recreation Management Zone
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-Way
RP&P	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
RRAC	Recreation Resource Advisory Council
RV	recreational vehicle
SC	Sub-Concern
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans
SCRMA	Special Cultural Resource Management Area
SD	Special Designation
SEINET	Southwest Environmental Information Network
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIB	Southern International Boundary
SO <sub>2</sub>	sulfur dioxide
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Areas

*Acronyms*

SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SWFL	southwestern willow flycatcher
TDS	total dissolved solids
TES	threatened, endangered, and sensitive
TGA	Taylor Grazing Act
TMA	Travel Management Area
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TMN	Travel Management Network
TR	Technical Reference
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDOA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USDOI BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
USDOI Reclamation	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USIBWC	United States Section International Boundary and Waters Commission
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VFW	Veterans of Foreign Wars
VHA	Vegetation Habitat Management Area
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Management Area
WH&B	Wild Horse & Burros
WMIDD	Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District
WO	Washington Office
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WUG	Western Utility Group
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
YFO	Yuma Field Office
YPG	U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground

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# INDEX

(The numbers after entries refer to section, table, and map numbers.)

## A

abandoned mine—see Public Health and Safety

access—see Travel Management

administrative routes—see byway

air quality—see Air Resource Management

Air Resource Management, 2.17.1

Ak-Chin Indian Community, 1.6.2, 3.7.2, 3.19.1B

allotment—see Livestock Grazing Management

Animal Unit Month (AUM)—see Livestock Grazing Management

Anza Trail—see Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (NHT)

archaeology—see cultural resources

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), 2.3.4, 3.16.2

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), 2.7.2, 2.11.2

Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.11, 2.19, 2.21, 3.1.1, 3.4, 3.5, 3.13, 3.17

*Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (Standards and Guidelines)*, 3.1, 3.11.2,

Arizona State Lands Department, 2.11.2

ATV—see off-highway vehicle (OHV)

## B

bald eagle—see Special Status Species Management

best management practices (BMPs), 2.21

Betty's Kitchen National Recreation Trail—see National Recreation Trail (NRT)

bighorn sheep—see Fish and Wildlife Management

bonytail chub—see Special Status Species Management

Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.4.1, 2.4.3, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.11, 2.12.2, 2.15, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 3.2.2, 3.3.4, 3.3.7A, 3.4.5, 3.4.6, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14.3, 3.15, 3.17, 3.18.4

burrowing owl—see Fish and Wildlife Management

burro—see Wild Horse and Burro Management

Byway (Back Country, Scenic)—see Travel Management

## **C**

cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl—see Special Status Species Management

California brown pelican—see Special Status Species Management

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, 3.7.2, 3.19.1B

Cibola-Trigo Herd Management Area—see Wild Horse and Burro Management

Closed OHV Management Area, 2.12.1B, 3.14.2.B

Cocopah Indian Tribe, 3.1.1, 3.7.2, 3.19.1B, 3.20.2C

Colorado River, Table 2-15, 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, Tables 3-6 and 3-8, 3.3.4, 3.3.7A, 3.4.5, 3.5.1, 3.6.1, 3.6.2, Table 3-12

Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRITs), 1.6.2, 3.5.1, 3.19.1B

comparison of impacts by alternative, 2.23, Table 2-32

conservation measures, 2.3.1, 3.16.1, Appendix 2-C

cooperating agency, 1.6.1, 5.4

Coordinated Management Areas (CMAs), 2.4, Table 2-3, 3.17

critical habitat, designated—see Special Status Species Management

Cultural Resource Management, 2.15

cumulative impacts, 4.15

## D

day use area—see Recreation Management

Department of Homeland Security, 3.18.4

Department Manual 613 (DM 613), 1.2.1, 2.4, 2.17.2B, 2.18.1A

desired plant community—see Vegetation Management

desert tortoise habitat—see Special Status Species Management

desert pupfish—see Special Status Species Management

designated roads and trails—see Travel Management

designated wilderness area—see Wilderness Areas

disposal—see Lands and Realty Management

Dripping Springs (ACEC), 2.3.4B, 2.18.1, Table 2-1, 3.2.2C

## E

economic conditions—see Social and Economic Conditions

endangered species—see Special Status Species Management

environmental justice, 3.20, 4.14

exotic species—see Vegetation Management

## F

Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA), 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.5.3

fees—see Recreation Fees

fire management—see Wildland Fire Management

fire wood—see Vegetation Management

Fish and Wildlife Management, 2.7, 1.4.2E, 3.4, 3.17.2

flat-tailed horned lizard—see Special Status Species Management

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, 3.19.1

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, 1.6.2, 3.19.1

Fort Sill Apache Tribe, 3.19.1

Fort Yuma–Quechan Tribe, 1.6.2, 3.19.1

## **G**

Geology, 3.8.1

Gila River, Table 2-1, 2.3.4C, 2.5.2, 2.5.5, Table 2-6, 2.7.2A, 2.11.2C, Table 2-22, 3.2.2, Table 3-6

Gila River Indian Community, 1.6.2, 3.19.1

Gila topminnow—see Fish and Wildlife Management

grazing—see Livestock Grazing Management

## **H**

Havasupai Tribe, 3.19.1

hazardous materials—see Public Health and Safety

Herd Management Area, 2.10, Table 2-9, Maps 2-6a and 2-6b, 3.5.1

Hia C'ed O'odham, 3.19.1

Hopi Tribe, 3.19.1

Hualapai Tribe, 1.6.2, 3.19.1

## **I**

Imperial County, 1.0, 1.2, 1.7, 2.11.2, 2.17.1, 3.13.1, 3.13.2, 3.14.3, 3.16.1A(5), 3.19.1A(1), Table 3-22, 3.19.2C(4), 3.20.2, 3.20.4

Implementation—see Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation and Monitoring, 2.22

International Boundary, 2.20.3, 3.2.2A

## J

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, 2.3.1B

## K

Kaibab–Paiute Tribe, 3.19.1

## L

La Paz County, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4.1, 1.7, 2.11.2A and E, Table 2-20, 3.1.1, Table 3-1, 3.2.1C, Tables 3-3 and 3-4, 3.2B, 3.6.1, 3.12.1A(3), 3.12.1B, 3.12.2F, 3.13.1, 3.13.3A(1), 3.13.3C(1), 3.14.2B, 3.15.2C(3) 3.16.1A(1 and 4), 3.19.1A, Tables 3-22 through 3-23, 3-29 through 3-33, 3.19.2B(2), 3.20.1, Tables 3-37 and 3-38

land health standards, 2.2

land tenure—see Lands and Realty Management

land use authorizations—see Lands and Realty Management

Lands and Realty Management, 2.18

Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, 3.19.1

leasable minerals—see Mineral Resource Management

Limited OHV Management Area, 2.12.1C

Limitrophe, 2.4.2

Livestock Grazing Management, 2.9

locatable minerals—see Mineral Resources Management

Lower Colorado River Multi-species Conservation Plan, 1.4.2A, 2.5, 2.7, 2.7.2, 2.8, 2.11.2B, 3.3.4, 3.4.7C

## M

Maricopa County, 1.0, 1.2, 1.7, 2.11.2D and E, 3.3.4H, 3.7.1D(2), 3.12.1A, 3.19.1A(1), Table 3-22

Marine Corps Air Station–Yuma (MCAS-Yuma), 2.11.2B, 3.2.2B, 3.7.1E

Mescalero Apache Tribe, 3.19.1

military training routes, 3.18.5, Map 3-28

mineral entry—see Mineral Resources Management

mineral materials—see Mineral Resources Management

mineral potential—see Mineral Resources Management

Mineral Resource Management, 2.19

mineral rights—see Mineral Resources Management

mineral withdrawal—see Mineral Resources Management

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, 3.19.1B

Mojave Desert tortoise—see Special Status Species Management

Monitoring—see Implementation and Monitoring

Muggins Mountains Wilderness Area, Table 2-1, 2.3.1A, 2.11.3R, Tables 2-20 and 2-29, 2.12.1B, 2.15.4G, 3.8.1E, 3.12, 3.12.1B, 3.16.1A, Table 3-20

## **N**

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 1.0, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 1.5.3, 2.1, 3.1, 3.11.2A, 3.13.3, 3.15.2C

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), 1.4.2H, 2.3.3, 2.11, 2.12.1, 2.15, 2.20.1, 3.7.3

National Historic Trail, 2.3.1B, 3.16, 3.16.1B

National Recreation Trail (NRT), 2.3.2, 3.16.3

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 2.3.4A, 2.3.4F, 2.15.2, 2.15.3, 2.20, 2.21.13, 3.7.3, 3.7.5, 3.7.7, 3.16.2

Native American tribes, 1.6.2, 3.19.1B

native species, 2.5, 2.7, 2.9, 3.3.4

Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1.6.1

Navajo Nation, 3.19.1B

noxious weed—see Vegetation Management

## O

off-highway vehicle (OHV), 1.1.2, 1.5.1, 2.3.3, 2.5, 2.7, 3.13, 3.14.2, Table 4-17, Table 4-27

oil and gas—see Mineral Resources Management

Open OHV Management Area, 2.12.1A

## P

Paleontological Resource Management, 2.16

Pascua Yaqui Tribe, 3.19.1B,

Permits, 1.4.2L&M, 2.3.3, 2.7, 2.7.2A&B, 2.8.3C&E, 2.9, 2.12.2D, Table 2-28,  
2.18,2.18.1B,&C, 2.19.3, 2.20.4, 2.21.14, 2.21.15A, 3.3.6, 3.10, 3.11.1, 3.11.2A&C, 3.11.3,  
3.13.1A, 3.13.3D, 3.15.1, 3.15.2B, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.4.4, 4.6.1C(2), 4.13.1A, 4.13.2B, 4.13.5,  
Table 4-28

planning criteria, 1.4

plant community—see Vegetation Management

predator control—see Fish and Wildlife Management

prescribed fire (burning)—see Wildland Fire Management

priority species—see Vegetation Management

primitive recreation—see Recreation Management

Pueblo of Zuni, 3.19.1B

Public Health and Safety Management, 2.20

## Q

Quartzsite, Town of, 1.2, 1.2.2, 1.5, 1.5.1F, 1.6, 2.11.2E, 2.11.3 I, K, & L, Table 2-31, 3.2.2,  
Table 3-16, 3.12.1B, 3.12.2F, 3.13.1A(3b), 3.13.3A(3), 3.14.2B, 3.14.3A92), 3.16.1A(3),  
3.18.2, 3.18.3B, Table 3-22, 3.19.1B(1 & 2b), 4.2.3, 4.7.2F(1), 4.13.3A&B, 4.15.12C&D

## **R**

range improvements—see Livestock Grazing Management

razorback sucker—see Special Status Species Management

Record of Decision (ROD), 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1H, 1.3.2, 1.4.2, 1.5.2, 2.1, 2.3.3, 2.12.2, 2.21.2A, 2.21.8, 2.22.2, 2.22.4,

Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) Act, 2.18, 2.18.1B, 2.18.2A&B, 3.15.1, 3.15.2B(4), 3.15.3A, 4.7.1A(6), 4.13.5A, 4.13.5

recreation fees—see Recreation Management

Recreation Management, 2.11

Recreation Management Area, 2.11.1

Recreation Management Zone (RMZ), 2.11.2

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), 2.11, 3.13.4, Map 3-25

recreation setting—see Recreation Management

Right-of-way (ROW) Corridors, 2.7.2, 2.8.1C, 2.13, Table 2-30, 2.18.1C

Riverside County, 1.7, 2.11.2A, 3.16.1A(5), 3.16.2A, 3.19.1A(1), 3.19.2C(4)

road—see Travel Management

route—see Travel Management

route Designation—see Travel Management

route evaluation—see Travel Management

route inventory—see Travel Management

## **S**

salable minerals—see Mineral Resources Management

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, 1.6.2, 3.19.1B

San Carlos Apache Tribe, 3.19.1

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, 3.19.1

scoping, 1.5

sensitive species—see Fish and Wildlife Management

social and economic conditions, 3.19, 4.19

Soil Resource Management, 2.17.3

Sonoran Desert tortoise—see Special Status Species Management

Sonoran pronghorn—see Special Status Species Management

southwestern willow flycatcher—see Special Status Species Management

Special Designations Management, 2.3

Special Culture Resource Management Area (SCRMA), 2.15.4

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), 2.11.1

Special Recreation Permit (SRP), 2.11

Special Status Species Management, 2.8

standards and guidelines for rangeland health—see *Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration*

surface occupancy, 2.3.4, 2.4.2, 2.7.2, 2.18.1, 2.19.1, 4.11.4A(2)

## T

threatened species—see Special Status Species Management

Tohono O’odham Tribal Nation, 1.6.2, 3.19.1B

Tonto Apache Tribe, 3.19.1B

trail—see Travel Management

Travel Management, 2.12

Travel Management Area (TMA), 2.12.3

Travel Management Network (TMN), 2.12

## U

U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), 1.2, 1.6.1, 1.7, 2.11.2

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), 2.3.3

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), 1.4.1, 1.6.1, 2.3.1, 2.3.4G, 2.5.2, 2.5.3, 2.5.4, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.11.2, 2.18.1, 2.21

U.S. Highway 95—see byway

## V

Vegetation Habitat Management Area (VHA), 2.5.2

Vegetation Management, 2.5

vegetation treatments, 2.21.2

Viejas Band of Mission Indians, 3.19.1B

Visual Resource Management (VRM), 2.13

## W

watchable wildlife, 2.7, 2.11.3O, Table 3-18, 3.13.1B(5), 3.16.3, 3.19.2C(3)

water quality—see Water Resources Management

Water Resources Management, 2.17.2

Wellton Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, 3.17.1, 5.3.5

White Mountain Apache Tribe, 3.19.1B

Wild Horse and Burro Management, 2.10

Wilderness Areas, 2.3.1A,

Wilderness Characteristics Management, 2.14, 3.10, 4.10, 4.15.11, Tables 2-27, 2-28, 3-15, and 4-14, Mpas 2-11a, 2-11b, 2-11c, and 3-18

Wildland Fire Management, 2.6

Wildlife Habitat Management Area (WHA), 2.7.2, Table 2-6, Maps 2-

withdrawal— see Mineral Resources Management

## **X**

## **Y**

Yavapai–Apache Nation, 1.6.2, 3.19.1B

Yavapai–Prescott Indian Tribe, 1.6.2, 3.19.1B

yellow-billed cuckoo—see Special Status Species Management

Yuma, City of, 1.2, 1.6.1, 1.7, 2.11.2B & E, 3.2.1, 3.19.1B, 4.13.3

Yuma clapper rail—see Special Status Species Management

Yuma County, 1.4.1, 1.7, 3.4.7A, 3.19.1A, 3.19.2, Tables 3-22 and 2-23, 4.13.2, 4.13.3B

Yuma County Department of Public Works, 1.6.1C

## **Z**

Zuni, Pueblo of, 3.19.1B

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